FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

31 OCTOBER 1986

Iran-Iraq War

An Iranian F-4 was downed by antiaircraft fire and 14 civilians were killed in the shelling of Basra and the districts of Halabjah and Badrah, according to a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses. A military spokesman cited by INA emphasized the "absurdity" of Iranian claims that an Iraqi plane was downed during raids on oil facilities at Khorramshahr.

In other action, Iranian warplanes bombed industrial installations in Al-Kut, IRNA reported citing a Joint Staff announcement which also noted that all aircraft returned safely to base. Military and economic facilities in Basra were subjected to heavy artillery fire in retaliation for Iraqi attacks on residential areas of Bakhtaran and Khuzestan, IRNA reported.

Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani pointed out that Iran's "new war strategy" stresses "more extensive and sustained operations," in remarks cited by Tehran radio. Rafsanjani was addressing a meeting to review progress in the mobilization campaign to dispatch 100,000 troops to the fronts during the week of 26 November.

Lebanon

In the wake of a Beirut radio report that President Amin al-Jumayyil "attaches great importance" to a summit with Syria, press sources cited by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon disclosed that Syria's conditions for a summit include Lebanon's official condemnation of the British stand and of Yasir 'Arafat's policy.

In a "gesture of good will," Amal released 26 Palestinian detainees to a Syrian military observer, Beirut radio reported. However, according to Voice of Lebanon radio, "violent fighting" continued in the Burj al-Barajinah Camp area south of Beirut.

OPEC

The acting Saudi oil minister called for an "immediate" meeting of the pricing committee in order to begin studying ways to implement the 17 October Saudi proposal to raise the benchmark price to $18 per barrel, SPA reported.

Sudan

The coodinator of UN emergency operations in Khartoum was declared persona non grata for violating diplomatic norms by contacting the rebels on the matter of transporting relief supplies, according to a SUNA report.

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 211 *31 October 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

OPEC AFFAIRS

Saudi Minister Proposes Committee Meeting *[SPA]* ..... B 1
To Meet Early November *[KUNA]* ..... B 1

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

Iraqi Interior Minister Delivers Message to Amir ..... C 1
Egyptian Information Minister Concludes Visit ..... C 1
Turkish Prime Minister Arrives on 2-Day Visit ..... C 1
Official Talks Begin ..... C 1

KUWAIT

Envoy Thanks USSR For Help in Forced Landing ..... C 1

OMAN

Minister Discusses Gulf With Iraq's Aziz *[WAKH]* ..... C 2
Iraq's 'Aziz Leaves Muscat ..... C 2

PDRY

Foreign Minister Receives PRC Ambassador ..... C 2

QATAR

Amir Receives Mauritanian Minister, Message *[WAKH]* ..... C 2

SAUDI ARABIA

EC Refusal to Adopt Anti-Syria Measures Viewed ..... C 2
Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Visiting France *[cross-reference]* ..... C 3

UAE

Kuwaiti Ambassador Urges Restraint in Gulf *[KUNA]* ..... C 3

YAR

UK Practices 'Psychological Terrorism' on Arabs ..... C 3

EGYPT

'Circumstances' Force Zairian to Postpone Visit ..... D 1
Syria 'Doing Nothing' To Liberate Occupied Land ..... D 1
Air Force Chief on New Planes, Local Industry ..... D 1
Oil Investments Reach 7.6 Billion Pounds *[AL-AHRAM 28 Oct]* ..... D 2
Information Minister Returns From Bahrain ..... D 2

Mubarak Appoints 35 Consultative Council Members ..... D 2
Canadian Chief of Staff Arrives in Cairo ..... D 2

IRAQ

Reports, Communique on Fighting With Iran ..... E 1
Camp Hit, Iranian F-4 Downed ..... E 1
Iran's Claim of Downing Denied ..... E 1
Communique No 2,423 ..... E 1
Yasir 'Arafat Arrives in Baghdad on Visit ..... E 2
Ramadan Receives Turkish, Vietnamese Ministers ..... E 2
Saddam Chairs Cabinet Meeting on Agriculture ..... E 2
Presidential Envoys Return From Gulf Tour ..... E 2

JORDAN

Further Reportage on Visit by Spanish Minister ..... F 1
Prince Hasan Receives Minister ..... F 1
Talks 'Very Satisfactory' *[Madrid]* ..... F 1
Minister Departs 30 Oct ..... F 1
Cooperation Group Creates West Bank Department *[AL-RA'Y 29 Oct]* ..... F 1

LEBANON

Syria Sets Conditions for Summit Meeting *[RFL]* ..... G 1
Al-Jumayyil Contacts Envoy on Syrian Interests ..... G 1
Renewed Clashes around Burj al-Barajinah Camp ..... G 1
Cease-Fire Agreement Reached ..... G 1
Buffer Force Deploys; Palestinians Withdraw *[Voice of the Mountain]* ..... G 1
Force Stops Short of Sidon ..... G 2
Sunni Group Threatens 6th Brigade, Amal *[RFL]* ..... G 2

SYRIA

Al-Asad Receives Soviet Message of Support ..... H 1
Agreement With U.S. on Wheat Imports Denied ..... H 1
Radio Reports UK Ambassador's Departure ..... H 1
Conference Discusses 'Onslaught', Requirements ..... H 1
Issues Statement ..... H 1
Polisario Leader Cables Al-Asad on Break With UK ..... H 3
WPC Cables Al-Asad, Condemns UK Measure ..... H 3
AL-THAWRAH Says Syria 'Not Isolated at All' *[31 Oct]* ..... H 4

ISRAEL

Contacts With East Europe on 'War' on Terrorism *[DAVAR 31 Oct]* ..... I 1
Romania To Finance Leftist Delegation Trip ..... I 1
AL-FAJR Lauds EEC Decision On Aid to Territories *[29 Oct]* ..... I 1
PCI's Napolitano Holds Talks With Palestinians *[L'UNITA 29 Oct]* ..... I 1
POST Investigation Uncovers Settlement Expansion *[31 Oct]* ..... I 2
Opening of Jordanian Bank in Nabulus Delayed *[DAVAR 31 Oct]* ..... I 3

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

PRC Newspaper Delegation Arrives on Visit to FLN ..... Q 1

SUDAN

UN Representative Declared Persona Non Grata ..... Q 1
Al-Mirghani Praises Relations With U.S. ..... Q 1
Two Arrested for Instigating Student Protests ..... Q 1
Two Eritreans Confess Kassala Car Bombing ..... Q 1
Army Chief on Rebels' 'Weakness, Isolation' *[AL-QUWWAT AL-MUSALLAHAH 30 Oct]* ..... Q 2
SPLA Reports 'Fierce Battle' on Juba-Torit Road *[Radio SPLA]* ..... Q 2

TUNISIA

AFP: Opposition Party To Boycott Elections ..... Q 2

EAST AFRICA

KENYA

Agriculture, Livestock Ministry Divided ..... R 1

TANZANIA

Lithuanian Delegation Arrives for 5-Day Visit ..... R 1

UGANDA

Prime Minister Returns From Machel Funeral ..... R 1
Goodwill Delegation Leaves for Egypt, Algeria ..... R 1

CENTRAL AFRICA

CHAD

Habre Appeals for More French Involvement *[Paris]* ..... S 1
GUNT Claims Roundup of Chadians in Tripoli *[Paris]* ..... S 1
Envoy Denounces Roundup ..... S 1
GUNT Captures Libyans ..... S 1

ZAIRE

Mobutu Addresses MPR Central Committee ..... S 2
'State Decision' Limits External Debt Servicing ..... S 2

WEST AFRICA

GHANA

Rawlings Returns From Machel Funeral in Maputo ..... T 1
Burkinabe Delegation Visits Military Exercise ..... T 1
'Teamwork-86' Ends 31 Oct ..... T 1

GUINEA

News Agency Telex Line With Tass Inaugurated ..... T 1

LIBERIA

U.S. Envoy Thanked for Defending Interests ..... T 2
Government Sets Conditions for Opposition *[BBC]* ..... T 2

MALI

Traore Disappointed With Arab-African Cooperation *[AFP]* ..... T 2

NIGERIA

Rear Adm Aikhomu Pledges Support to Mozambique ..... T 2

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

UNITA's Savimbi Cited on War Prospects *[Paris LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS 27 Oct]* ..... U 1
UNITA Claims Heavy Fighting in 11 Provinces *[Johannesburg TV]* ..... U 1
Dos Santos Receives EC Letter on Savimbi Visit ..... U 2

BOTSWANA

Allegations of Existence of ANC Councils Denied ..... U 2

LESOTHO

Lesotho Leader Comments on Ties with RSA, ANC *[Johannesburg]* ..... U 2

MADAGASCAR

President Ratsiraka Urges Foreign Investment *[Paris LE FIGARO MAGAZINE 25 Oct]* ..... U 3

MOZAMBIQUE

MNR Claims 'Massive Victories' in North *[Umtata]* ..... U 3
Commentary Hails Support From Frontline States ..... U 4
'Threats' by RSA Defense Minister Said Resuming ..... U 4
Burkina's Sankara Says Machel Death Not Accident ..... U 4
Crash Survivors Return to Maputo 31 Oct ..... U 4

NAMIBIA

SAPA: International Red Cross To Continue Work *[SAPA]* ..... U 4
SAPA Corrects Report ..... U 5

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Claims Machel Died 'Instantaneously' ..... U 5
Doctor Confirms Report ..... U 5
USSR Response on Decoding Black Box Awaited ..... U 5
THE CITIZEN on Possible Cabinet Reshuffle *[30 Oct]* ..... U 6
GM Workers Strike Over Seats on New Board ..... U 7
Strikers, Management Talk ..... U 7
Muslim Community Demands Apology From P.W. Botha ..... U 8
More Threats, Attacks Against Exam Candidates ..... U 9
Information Bureau Releases Peace Song ..... U 9
HNP Leader Rejects CP Call for Unity Meeting ..... U 9
Search for Illegal Workers Not Aimed at Blacks ..... U 9

Buthelezi Calls for 'Death' for Constitution ..... U 10
Says Mandela Release 'Key' ..... U 10
Radio Stresses Need To Keep Technological Lead ..... U 11
Information Bureau Releases 31 Oct Unrest Report ..... U 11
Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems ..... U 11
29 Oct ..... U 11
30 Oct Press Review ..... U 13

ZIMBABWE

Harare Paper Views RSA Strategy on Mozambique *[THE HERALD 20 Oct]* ..... U 14

Saudi Minister Proposes Committee Meeting
LD301735 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1650 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Riyadh, 30 Oct (SPA) — Hisham Nazir, acting minister of oil and mineral resources, told SPA this evening that he had sent an urgent message to the OPEC secretary general proposing an immediate meeting of OPEC's First Committee, which is responsible for price fixing. The committee is chaired by the oil minister of sister Kuwait, and the oil ministers of Libya and Ecuador are members. He proposes a meeting before the start of next month to begin fixing prices in accordance with the proposals submitted by Saudi Arabia in its statement on 17 October 1986, which confirmed the need to raise the price of oil to at least $18 dollars per barrel.

Nazir added that the kingdom has held the necessary contacts with the three concerned countries in the committee, and they welcome this request.

The acting minister of oil and mineral resources ended his statement by saying that the Second Committee, which is chaired by the Nigerian oil minister and is charged with studying the distribution of quotas, is continuing its (?work) to present opinion to the Ministerial Council at its next meeting, scheduled for 11 December 1986.

To Meet Early November
LD311027 Kuwait KUNA in English 0913 GMT 31 Oct 86

[By Shamel Khayri]

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 31 (KUNA) — The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) three-member pricing committee, headed by Kuwait's Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifa al-Adbi, will meet during the first 10 days of November, according to official oil sources here Friday.

Last night, Saudi Arabia's new Acting Oil Minister Hisham Nazir called for an immediate meeting of the pricing committee, set up by the recent OPEC meeting in Geneva, to raise crude prices to 18 dollars per barrel as demanded in the Saudi official statement issued October 17 when [the] OPEC Ministerial Council was in session.

The 17-day Geneva OPEC conference, which closed early last Wednesday, has named a ministerial three-man committee, chaired by Kuwait and including the oil ministers of Libya and Ecuador, to determine a price for one barrel of crude.

The sources told KUNA that since last night, Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifa is busy consulting over the telephone with a number of OPEC oil ministers on preparations to hold a meeting of the pricing committee. The sources indicated that no date or venue has been yet determined for the meeting, expected to take place at the end of the GCC summit, opening in Abu Dhabi on Sunday.

It is highly possible that a number of OPEC oil ministers, including Saudi Arabia's, would be invited to take part in the pricing committee's meeting, they added.

The committee, according to these sources, will consider Saudi Arabia's call for an 18 dollar-per-barrel price in addition to other proposals by some member countries on a return to the official price abandoned by the organisation late last year.

The sources concluded that recommendations reached by the three-member pricing committee would be discussed at the upcoming OPEC ministerial meeting, scheduled for next December 11.

BAHRAIN

Iraqi Interior Minister Delivers Message to Amir

JN301208 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1120 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Manama, 30 Oct (WAKH) — Sa'dun Shakir, Iraqi RCC member and interior minister, left Manama at noon today following a 1-day visit to Bahrain. During the visit, Shakir conveyed a written message to Bahraini Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn dealing with bilateral relations and current developments in the Gulf, in addition to issues of mutual interest. [Passage omitted]

Egyptian Information Minister Concludes Visit

JN301558 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1425 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Manama, 30 Oct (WAKH) — Egyptian Information Minister Muhammad Safwat al-Sharif and his delegation left Manama today for home at the conclusion of an official visit to Bahrain that lasted several days in response to an invitation by Bahrain Information Minister 'Abd al-Rahman al-Mu'ayyad.

During the visit, the Egyptian minister conveyed a message from Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak to Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah dealing with bilateral relations and the current developments in the Arab arena. He also held talks with Information Minister Tariq al-Mu'ayyad on bolstering media cooperation between the two countries.

Muhammad Safwat al-Sharif said that his visit proved that the political leaderships in Bahrain and Egypt have identical views on a number of issues that concern the Arab nation. He added that this was reflected in the message which he conveyed from President Muhammad Husni Mubarak to his brother Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah and in his talks with the prime minister and heir apparent.

In a statement to WAKH, the Egyptian information minister said that he was carrying a reply message from the amir of Bahrain to the Egyptian president expressing appreciation and understanding of the attainment of solidarity and joint Arab action in the interests of our Arab nation. He added that he was also carrying two messages from the prime minister and heir apparent to President Husni Mubarak on coordination in the field of labor between the two fraternal countries in the interest of the two countries to attain progress in all fields. He termed the talks he held with Tariq 'Abd al-Rahman al-Mu'ayyad as useful and constructive. He indicated that agreement was reached on a number of issues promoting media cooperation between Egypt and Bahrain, adding that the two sides defined areas for continuous action in the interest of both countries, God willing, and the sublime goals and noble values of our Arab region.

Turkish Prime Minister Arrives on 2-Day Visit

JN301451 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1300 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Manama, 30 Oct (Wakh) — Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal arrived in Manama today on a 2-day official visit to Bahrain. Heading those receiving him upon arrival was Bahraini Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman al Khalifah. He was also received by Shaykh 'Ali ibn Khalifah ibn Salman al Khalifah, assistant Interior Ministry undersecretary for emigration and passport affairs; Major General Khalifah ibn Ahmad Al Khalifah, Bahraini defense force chief of staff; the Turkish ambassador in Bahrain; Ghazi 'Abd al-Rahman al-Qusaybi, Saudi ambassador to Bahrain and doyen of the diplomatic corps; in addition to a number of senior Bahraini officials.

During his visit to Bahrain the Turkish prime minister will hold talks with Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah on strengthening bilateral relations; means to bolster them in all fields, including the trade and commerce fields; and current Arab and international issues. Ozal is accompanied by Emiroglu, minister of national education, youth, and sports, and a number of Turkish officials.

Official Talks Begin

JN301936 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1730 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Manama, 30 Oct (WAKH) — A round of official talks was held in Manama this evening between the Bahraini side, led by Bahraini Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, and the Turkish side, led by Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal.

The meeting was attended on the Bahraini side by Foreign Minister Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, Transportation Minister Ibrahim Muhammad Hasan Humaydan, Trade and Agriculture Minister Habib Ahmad Qasim, and Muhammad Ibrahim al-Mutawi', director of the prime minister's office. The delegation accompanying the Turkish prime minister attended on the Turkish side. Ozal and his delegation arrived in Manama earlier today on a 2-day visit to Bahrain.

KUWAIT

Envoy Thanks USSR For Help in Forced Landing

LD301521 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Moscow, 30 Oct — Kuwaiti Ambassador to the USSR 'Abd al-Muhsin al-Du'ayj today delivered a note of thanks and appreciation in the name of the Kuwaiti Government and the envoy of the Amir of Kuwait, cabinet adviser 'Abd al-Rahman al-'Atiqi to Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, for the Soviet Government's "full care and hospitality to Al-'Atiqi and the crew of the special Kuwaiti plane" which had to make a forced landing in Armenia's airport yesterday. The Kuwaiti ambassador personally delivered the note to director of the Middle East and North Africa Department, Vladimir Polyakov, at the premises of the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

The note said: "The Soviet Government's hospitality toward adviser Al-'Atiqi and members of the Kuwaiti aircraft crew has proven the meaning of the true friendship that binds Kuwait and the USSR together." The note expressed the thanks and gratitude of adviser Al-'Atiqi and the Kuwaiti Government for the "noble role" played by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze personally, hoping that the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries would "continue steadily."

In his statement to KUNA, Kuwaiti Ambassador al-Du'ayj quoted the director of the Near East and North Africa Department as saying that the Soviet Government viewed the care it had accorded Counselor al-'Atiqi and the Kuwaiti plane's crew as "a natural and humane action stemming from the spirit of friendship and cooperation that links Kuwait and the Soviet Union." Al-Du'ayj also quoted Polyakov as saying that instructions came from Shevardnadze to offer hospitality, welcome and necessary protection to Counselor al-'Atiqi and the crew of the special Kuwaiti plane. The Kuwaiti ambassador had been summoned to the Soviet Foreign Ministry yesterday evening and told about the emergency landing of the special Kuwaiti plane, with Counselor al-'Atiqi aboard, at Yerevan Airport. [passage omitted]

OMAN

Minister Discusses Gulf With Iraq's Aziz

JN301129 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1032 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Muscat, 30 Oct (WAKH) — Yusuf ibn 'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, met in Muscat today with Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, who is currently visiting Muscat. During the meeting, they discussed relations between the two countries and ways to promote them in addition to the current situation in the Arab region in general and in the Gulf region in particular as well as issues of mutual concern.

Iraq's 'Aziz Leaves Muscat

JN301650 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and the delegation accompanying him left Oman this morning following a 2-day visit to the sultanate during which he met with Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id and conveyed to him a written message from Saddam Husayn, president of the fraternal Republic of Iraq. Seeing him off were Yusuf ibn 'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs; the Iraqi ambassador to the sultanate; and a number of high-ranking Foreign Ministry officials.

PDRY

Foreign Minister Receives PRC Ambassador

EA301634 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister, met in his office this morning Comrade Huang Zhen, ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Aden. During the meeting, they discussed bilateral relations between the two friendly countries and ways of developing and strengthening them and exchanged views on a number of issues of common interest.

QATAR

Amir Receives Mauritanian Minister, Message

JN301114 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1000 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Doha, 30 Oct (WAKH) — Amir of Qatar Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani has received a written message from Mauritanian President Maayouia Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya. The message was conveyed by Ahmed Ould Minnih, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, during an audience with the amir of Qatar today. [passage omitted]

SAUDI ARABIA

EC Refusal to Adopt Anti-Syria Measures Viewed

LD302342 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Husayn al-'Askari commentary]

[Text] The EC member-states have refused to show solidarity with Britain in taking measures against Syria. It was quite natural that the EC member-states did not stand on Britain's side against Syria, since London's EC partners were convinced that Britain's decision to break off relations with Syria was hasty, unfounded, and unjustified. This is a matter that has caused a great deal of disappointment to Mrs Margaret Thatcher who, as she put it, did not expect the reaction from her European partners. Observers have considered this a disaster to British diplomacy, all the more since the London government was pinning a great deal of hope on support from its European allies for its anti-Syrian measures.

The EC was of the opinion that before taking any hasty step these measures should have first been submitted to Syria by Mrs Thatcher's government, which, due to misunderstanding, overlooked a political approach. The French foreign minister said that Damascus has categorically denied their being any misunderstanding and affirmed that the point at issue was a conspiracy. Thus, Syria clearly pointed out that foreign quarters were behind the spoiling of relations between Britain and Syria in order to create tension in the wake of a relaxed atmosphere in Syrian-British relations following the Syrian foreign minister's visit to London a few weeks ago. That visit reflected the mutual

desire of both countries to promote bilateral relations so as to aid the process of a just and lasting solution to the problem of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Clearly, however, certain foreign forces do not want to see Arab-British relations develop for the good of both sides. That is because any Arab-British understanding must have repercussions on a clearer British understanding of the problem of the Arab-Israeli conflict and its core, the rights of the Palestinian people, and the need to enable them to retrieve their rights. Observers believe that the EC position in rejecting the British measure has conveyed a strong impression that Britain's stance toward Syria is unjustified as far as facts are concerned.

Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Visiting France

For reportage on the visit of Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and his delegation to France, see the 29 October issue of the Western Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

UAE

Kuwaiti Ambassador Urges Restraint in Gulf

LD301005 Kuwait KUNA in English 0803 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Oct 30 (KUNA) — The Arab Gulf States are frustrated by the escalating attacks on the merchant fleets in the Arab Gulf Waters and sincerely hope to see the two Muslim neighbours of Iraq and Iran bring an end to their bloody conflict which entered the seventh year last September. It is in the interest of all countries opening onto the Hormuz Strait to respect the freedom of navigation in this vital international waterway, the ambassador of Kuwait to the United Arab Emirates Muhammad Sa'id al-Ma'i told *Kuwait News Agency* (KUNA) press delegation covering the seventh GCC summit here.

Leaders of the Six Gulf Cooperation Council states, who assemble here on Sunday in their seventh summit since founding the council in May 1981, hope to see this region free from military operations and big powers rivalry, the ambassador said. Al-ma'i said the Arab Gulf states have been exercising self-restraint in their response to the escalation of the fighting to shelling of oil tankers and merchant fleets in the Gulf.

The GCC leaders are eager to contain the war and resolve the dispute by peaceful means so as not to give the big powers an excuse to interfere in the affairs of the region, he asserted. In this connection, the ambassador urged Iran to respond to the appeals to end military operations on the front especially since Iraq has agreed to the recent Security Council resolution calling on both countries to halt hostilities and resort to peaceful negotiations on the issues of dispute.

YAR

UK Practices 'Psychological Terrorism' on Arabs

JN301253 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Press review]

[Excerpts] Regarding the British decision to sever ties with the fraternal Syrian Arab Republic, the newspaper *Al-Thawrah* said in its editorial today that the Council of Ministers, in its weekly session yesterday, discussed in detail and with concern the fierce onslaught to which our Arab nation is being subjected, which is represented by the onslaught on the fraternal Syrian Arab Republic — an onslaught designed to brand Arab countries individually and collectively with false charges to serve the goals of world Zionism. This onslaught is intended to incite public opinion, particularly the ordinary individual, against the Arab nation and against anything that is Arab. [passage omitted]

Al-Thawrah continued: The British government's step against the Syrian Arab Republic is meant as psychological terrorism to pave the way for launching an aggression against the Arab nation,starting with Arab Syria. The British government's measure calls to mind the fact that Britain is still courting evil against the Arabs in continuation of its policy in 1917, when it issued the Balfour declaration. Britain was behind the enactment of this declaration, driving the Palestinian people out of their land, divesting them of their property, and enabling the terrorist Zionists and their fascist organizations, like the Haganah and Irgun and the like, to practise massacres against the sons of the Palestinian people using British weapons. Sixty-nine years after the ill-fated Balfour declaration, the Thatcher government stresses that the Britain of 1986 is not different from the Britain of 1917. The only difference is that it has shrunk to the British isles and that instead of regretting its crime against the Palestinian people and the Arab nation, it insists on treacherously stabbing the back of the Arab nation.

If we review the national positions of our country, we will realize that it is usually among the first to react to developments, therefore it is natural to see the Council of Ministers denounce what Syria is being subjected to shortly after the Secretariat of the General People's Congress Standing Committee issued its denunciation. The paper says that the timing of this fierce diplomatic and media onslaught means that these grave plots are designed to alleviate the international pressure on Israel and its supporters in their resistance to the global pressure for the convocation of an international conference to attain peace in the Middle East region. The timing of this onslaught also emphasizes that the British government,which had promoted terrorism in its true and undisputed form,is implicated in the plot of defaming the Arabs. This makes us turn to our Arab nation and particularly to the decisionmakers and ask: What are you going to do? It might not be difficult to conclude the answer. Our past experiences based on events such as the aggression on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, the aggression on the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, the aggression on the Palestinian and Tunisian people, the aggression on the Libyan Jamahiriyah and so forth, make us speculate and say how similar today is to yesterday.

'Circumstances' Force Zairian to Postpone Visit

NC301515 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1420 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 30 Oct (MENA) — Zairian Mandungu Bula Nyati, state commissioner for information and press, has postponed his visit to Cairo, which was scheduled to begin today. This was the result of some unforeseen circumstances that forced him to remain in Kinshasa. In an urgent telephone call to Dr Butrus Ghali, Egypt's minister of state for foreign affairs, the Zairian official expressed deep regret at his inability to make the trip due to these circumstances. Bula Nyati voiced his interest in paying a visit to Cairo at the earliest possible opportunity to resume coordination and consultations with Egyptian officials to strengthen the already excellent cooperation between the two countries.

Syria 'Doing Nothing' To Liberate Occupied Land

NC301408 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1240 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Comentary by Muhammad Sharaf: "The Syrian Regime's Role in Undermining the Supreme Arab Cause"]

[Text] An important question must be posed in connection with Britain's decision to sever diplomatic relations with Syria, which resulted from evidence that Britain announced had become available concerning the involvement of some senior Syrian officials in an attempt to blow up an Israeli EL AL plane at London's Heathrow Airport. The question is this: To what extent will this development affect efforts to revive the peace process in the Middle East? We will not speak to the British decision itself for the moment, nor will we accuse or defend anyone. We will simply attempt to answer this one question. Some circles have suggested that Britain's decision will hamper peace efforts in the region in view of the fact that Britain is one of the big powers expected to attend the proposed international conference for a discussion of peace in the Middle East. This is true. It is also true that Syria, regardless of any other consideration, is a party whose participation in the peace process is imperative, given its status as one of the Arab countries victimized by aggression in the 1967 war. Furthermore, part of its territory, the Golan Heights, remains under Israeli occupation.

However, at this point, we must acknowledge a certain fact, which is that the Syrian regime is doing nothing to liberate this occupied territory. On the contrary, through its unfathomable policies, it is acting to impede peace efforts that are certain to lead to the liberation of its territory. By these policies, we refer to the Syrian regime's insistence that the occupied Arab territories must be liberated by force. The Libyan regime raises the same slogan.

Moreover, the Syrian regime — and this is an indisputable fact — has struck truly severe blows at the Palestinian revolution, producing a serious division within the revolution's ranks. It is also using all possible means to bring the Palestinian presence in Lebanon to an end, which would completely contradict the interests of Lebanon, the Palestinians, and even Syria itself.

Similarly, no one can dispute the fact that the role that the Syrian regime has played and continues to play in Lebanon has contributed greatly to Israel's acts of aggression against Lebanon, and continues to do so. Indeed, there are even indications that Syria and Israel are in collusion where Lebanon is concerned.

In light of all of this, the undermining role that the Syrian regime plays insofar as the supreme Arab causes and the issue of achieving a just, comprehensive, and lasting peace in the Middle East are concerned is obvious.

Air Force Chief on New Planes, Local Industry

NC301542 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1300 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Cairo, 30 Oct (MENA) — Lieutenant General Muhammad 'Abd al-Hamid Hilmi, commander of the Air force, has stated that Egypt has ordered planes with submarine-detecting equipment and that these will arrive very soon. Egypt has also contracted to buy the latest model drones, which will arrive by the end of next year.

In an interview with MENA's military editor, 'Adil 'Abd al-'Aziz, the air force commander said that Egypt is repairing the bodies and engines of fighter planes from other Arab countries using its own workshops and manpower. He added: The achievements of our Air Force during the October war and the role it played have yielded information that it is keeping to itself. The Air Force is analyzing the results, and learning and benefitting from all weak and strong points so that it may always remain capable of protecting Egypt against any foreign aggression. [passage omitted]

Lt Gen Hilmi denied reports that the United States had sold F-16C's to Egypt at higher prices than to Israel. He said: This is unlikely to happen in the United States. American officials cannot reduce the price of aircraft, not even by 1 percent. But, he pointed out, they can increase aid to Israel. Asked whether a contract had been concluded with the United States to build parts for F-16's in Egypt, as with France in regard to the Mirage 2000, he said: The Air Force workshops are currently being modernized so that they will be able to overhaul F-16's. This will enable us to enter the field of manufacturing whole aircraft, not just parts. He noted that at the initial stage the deal with the United States differs from the arrangement with France because the U.S. aircraft are so huge that they need a complete overhaul in Egypt in addition to maintenance and technical work. [passage omitted]

Lt Gen Hilmi asserted that Egypt possesses the necessary power of deterrence to protect Egyptian targets, airspace, and interests. Commenting on the growing number of planes owned by neighboring countries, he said that it was not numbers that counted; it was a question of plane, pilot, technical teams, and the quality of the work in the shops and hangars. He added that our Air Force is capable of making all the flights needed to face any number of planes from any direction.

The Air Force commander announced that the first E-2C early-warning aircraft will arrive in Egypt in the first quarter of 1987. These aircraft are part of the Air Force's plan to introduce an

automatic control and command system on land and in the air. He added that the plan is going according to schedule and that it includes a training program for pilots, technicians, and related workers.

Lt Gen Hilmi noted that during the first quarter of 1987, the aircraft will be ready to perform its missions completely and perfectly, all specialists will have completed their training courses, and the ground systems will be set to go.

Lt Gen Hilmi said that the Air Force will receive the first drone by the end of next year, and that it will join manned reconnaissance planes in special sorties.

He also announced that the Air Force now has anti-submarine helicopters, and that it has contracted to buy other submarine-detecting aircraft, which will arrive soon.

Commenting on the fact that East-bloc aircraft are still in service, the Air Force commander said that improvements have been made to these aircraft and they are being used for tactical practice. He further explained that when these aircraft are assigned a certain mission, they are supported by planes that employ jamming and other obstruction tactics. He added that aircraft made in the East have their purposes and an effective role to play in any battle or anything else. [passage omitted]

Oil Investments Reach 7.6 Billion Pounds

JN300852 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 28 Oct 86 p 8

[By 'Adil Ibrahim]

[Text] It has been decided to allocate 3.7 billion pounds in the next 5-year plan 1987-1992 as investments in the oil sector to implement oil prospecting, production, refining, and industrialization projects. This is in addition to the 3.9 billion pounds foreign investments in oil prospecting operations and development of new oilfields. It has also been decided to increase oil refining capacity to 28.7 million tons annually during the period of the new plan in order to meet local requirements of oil products.

Eng 'Abd al-Latif Wakid, first secretary of the Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, has stated that the next 5-year plan aims at fixing oil and gas production at 43 million tons and butane at 955,000 tons annually.

Engineer Wakid affirmed that implementation of both stages of the petrochemical complex will result in a saving of $349 million which are now being used in importing petrochemical products from outside. The annual production of polyphinyl chloride, which is used in agriculture, irrigation, tiled drainage, and housing, will reach 80,000 tons during the first stage and will increase to 120,000 tons during the second phase.

Information Minister Returns From Bahrain

NC301844 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1755 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 30 Oct (MENA) — Minister of Information Safwat al-Sharif returned to Cairo today after a 6-day visit to Bahrain. In a statement, Al-Sharif said he had come back with verbal messages from Bahraini Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman al Khalifah and from the prime minister and heir apparent expressing full appreciation for Egypt's role in defending Arab interests. [passage omitted]

Mubarak Appoints 35 Consultative Council Members

NC301335 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has issued a republican decree appointing the following individuals members of the Consultative Council: Ahmad Ahmad Nuh, Ahmad al-Sabahi 'Awadallah, Dr Ahmad Zaki al-Balhawi, Ahmad Fathi Mursi, Al-Dimardash Zaki al-'Iqqali, Dr Husni Ibrahim Yusuf, Dr Husayn Muhammad Hijazi, Zaki Mustafa Badr, Dr Zaynab 'Abd al-Hamid Radwan, Dr Shafiq Ibrahim Dalba', Subhi Musallam 'Abd al-'Al, Dr Sabri Riyad Murqus, Dr 'Abd al-Sabur Shahin MuhamMad Musa Shahin. Dr 'Abd al-Mun'im Ahmad al-Nimr, 'Adli 'Abd al-Shahid Bishan Shunuda, Dr 'Ali Lutfi Mahmud Lutfi, Dr Farkhunda Hasan Yusuf, Dr Kamal Salim Abu al-Khayr, Mahir Muhammad 'Ali, Mahir Mahran Ahmad Mahran, Muhammad Ahmad al-Minyawi, Muhammad Ahmad 'Abd al-Shafi, Muhammad Tharwat 'Abazah, Muhammad Zaki Malik, Dr Muhammad Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim Ibrahim, Muhammad Safwat al-Sharif, Dr Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Maghrabi, Dr Mahmud Samir Hasan Tubar, Dr Mahmud Sayyid Ahmad Sharif, Mustafa Kamil Murad, Mansur Ibrahim Husayn, Dr Nabih 'Abd al-Hamid Sulayman al-'Alqami, Nasri Wahbah Stafanus, Dr Wajih Wahid Muhammad Shindi, and Yusuf Rashwan Musayr.

Canadian Chief of Staff Arrives in Cairo

NC302245 Cairo MENA in English 2150 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, Oct 30 (MENA) — Canadian Chief of Staff General Bertrand Andrew arrived here tonight from Tel Aviv on a four-day visit.

Reports, Communique on Fighting With Iran

Camp Hit, Iranian F-4 Downed

JN301310 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1242 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Oct (INA) — The Iraqi Air Force fighter planes continued their violent raids on the Iranian enemy's military targets at noon today after carrying out a series of devastating raids on oil targets deep inside Iranian territory this morning. In a statement a short while ago, an Iraqi military spokesman said Iraqi Air Force fighter planes launched a violent raid on the Shushtar camp of the Khomeyni Guards at 1211 today and returned safely to base. He added the Iraqi fighter planes inflicted heavy losses on the Khomeyni Guards and on their equipment, weapons, and camp installations.

The Iraqi military spokesman also announced the downing this morning of an Iranian F-4 plane that, with another plane that fled, penetrated Iraq's international border aiming for residential areas in Maysan Governorate. The spokesman said the two enemy planes penetrated Iraq's international border at 1030 today. The Iraqi air defenses intercepted them and downed one of them, which was seen falling in flames in Iranian territory.

Iran's Claim of Downing Denied

JN301816 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1800 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Oct (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has denied Iranian claims that an Iraqi plane was downed during the Iraqi air raids on the remaining installations of the Kermanshah refineries today. In a statement to INA, the spokesman said that these claims are ridiculous. The fact that the Iranian communique did not account for the place where the plane fell or its fate adds to the absurdity of these claims. He emphasized that all our planes returned safely to base after carrying out their heroic duties.

Communique No 2,423

JN301830 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Communique No 2,423 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 30 October 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces continued their brave combat activities, inflicting new losses on the aggressors. The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. With God's help and our valiant hawks' brave determination, our victories have continued over the charlatan clique ruling in Iran. Subsequent to our Communique No 2,422 issued this morning, the following actions were achieved:

a. At 1211 today, our Air Force fighter planes raided the Shushtar camp of the charlatan Khomeyni Guards. Through destructive blows, our brave hawks inflicted heavy losses on the rogue Khomeyni Guards' concentrations, equipment, weapons, and camp installations.

b. Our planes carried out 63 combat missions today, launching destructive raids on the rogue aggressors at the battlefront and inflicting new losses in life and equipment on them. After carrying out all their missions, our planes returned safely to their bases. May God bless our brave hawks.

2. Our units in the II Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah pounded enemy positions — killing two enemy personnel — damaged a tank — stopping the enemy's engineering works — damaged two vehicles, and destroyed a heavy-caliber machine gun and a medium- caliber machine gun emplacement.

3. The VII Army Corps men seized several weapons and some material and equipment. They also destroyed three enemy infantry positions and a single-barreled machine gun emplacement.

4. One infantry position was destroyed, two enemy personnel were wounded, and two personnel shelters were destroyed in the V Army Corps northern sector.

5. Several weapons were seized and an ammunition dump was destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

6. At 1030 today, two enemy planes penetrated our international border aiming for residential areas in the Maysan Governorate. Our brave air defense men intercepted them and downed one of them, an F-4, which was seen falling in flames in front of our units in enemy territory.

May God bless our air defense men, the honest guards of the homeland.

7. The tyrant Khomeyniite clique continued to express its rancor against our hero people and to find an outlet for the complex of failure to achieve its evil objectives. It hit purely residential areas in the hero city of Basra and the districts of Halabjah and Badrah. The enemy shelling of Basra resulted in the martyrdom of 12 civilians, including a woman and a child, the wounding of 53 citizens, including 4 women and a child, and the destruction and damaging of 26 houses, 5 shops, an intermediate school, and 11 civilian cars. The enemy shelling of the district of Halabjah also resulted in the martyrdom of a woman, the wounding of 12 civilians, including 6 women, and the destruction of 5 houses. The enemy shelling of Badrah resulted in the martyrdom of one civilian, the wounding of another, and damaging of a civilian car.

This new crime committed by the Tehran rulers proves their moral deterioration and political, economic, and military bankruptcy. The crime also clearly shows this misled group's indifference to international laws and humanitarian criteria. Moreover, this new crime proves that the rogue Khomeyniites harbor anti-Arab rancor against our hero people and their progress. We are confirming the established fact that such crimes will not save the Khomeyniites from their ordeal and collapse. We also stress to our great people and Arab nation that our Armed Forces have so far committed themselves not to strike at purely residential areas in response to their leadership's wisdom and the principles behind our stands. However, we once again stress that when the time comes for deterrence and revenge for our innocent citizens, the Khomeyniites' cry will not help them. Events will prove the huge potential which our great Iraq possesses in both its power to

destroy and the means to achieve this. The Khomeyniites will only reap death and destruction as a result of their action. May God have mercy and forgiveness on our martyrs and grant a speedy recovery to our wounded, God willing.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 30 October 1986

Yasir 'Arafat Arrives in Baghdad on Visit

JN291600 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1550 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Oct (INA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived here today on a visit to Iraq. He was received at the airport by the director and members of the liberation movements bureau of the RCC.

Ramadan Receives Turkish, Vietnamese Ministers

JN311041 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0937 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Oct (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi RCC member and first deputy prime minister, received here today Turkish Industry and Commerce Minister Cahit Aral. They reviewed relations between the two countries and ways to promote them to serve common interests. Ramadan also received Vietnamese Communications and Transportation Minister Bui Danh Luu and his delegation. During the meeting, Taha Yasin Ramadan discussed Iraq's solid economy and the strong relations linking Iraq to other countries, in which the Baghdad International Fair is an outstanding feature.

Saddam Chairs Cabinet Meeting on Agriculture

JN301438 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1345 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Oct (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has stressed that a socialist person leads life in its developing human and economic concept and not as an obstacle to the development of this concept. While chairing a meeting of the Council of Ministers to discuss the agricultural situation in Iraq, President Saddam Husayn said: We want a modern Iraqi state. No state can be modern unless it builds a sound economic structure to make its future bright. He added: We want agriculture in our country to grow, progress, and prosper. We do not want agriculture to destroy citizens and make them hungry, and we do not want to see a class that exploits citizens.

The meeting, which lasted about 5 hours, was attended by RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim, Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf, RCC member and vice president; the RCC members; Ba'th Party Regional Command members, the ministers, and a number of state and agricultural sector officials.

Presidential Envoys Return From Gulf Tour

JN301858 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Excerpt] President Saddam Husayn's envoys to the amirs of Kuwait, Qatar, and Bahrain and to Omani Sultan Qabus, Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Sa'dun Shakir, RCC member and interior minister, returned to Baghdad today. [passage omitted]

Further Reportage on Visit by Spanish Minister

Prince Hasan Receives Minister

JN301651 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Crown Prince Hasan received Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez at the Royal Hashemite Court this morning. They reviewed bilateral relations and ways of promoting them, especially in the economic field. They discussed the forthcoming 5-year development plan for the two [East and West] banks and the possibility of Spain's and other EC states participation in a number of the plan's projects. Prince Hasan noted the importance of bolstering cultural cooperation between the two countries through existing joint institutions of the Arab world and Spain, such as the Arab-European University in Spain. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, Jordanian Ambassador in Madrid Dr Muhammad al-'Udwan, the director of the Middle East desk at the Spanish Foreign Ministry, and the Spanish ambassador in Amman.

Talks 'Very Satisfactory'

LD302045 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2025 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez said today in Amman that the severance of diplomatic relations between Britain and Syria has seriously affected the peace process in the Middle East, since Syria is among the countries promoting the organization of an international conference on the Middle East and since Britain belongs to the UN Security Council. Questioned on the subject of terrorism, the Spanish minister said that Jordan and Spain have been victims of terrorism and that the attitude of the governments of the two countries in this regard is very clear. The Spanish minister described his talks with King Husayn and other Jordanian leaders as very satisfactory.

Minister Departs 30 Oct

JN302004 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez has praised his country's relations with Jordan, describing them as outstanding and always getting better. At a news conference this evening, Fernandez Ordonez said that he had discussed with Jordanian officials the latest developments in the Middle East crisis and the Palestine question, as well as the UN resolutions aimed at finding a peaceful solution to the problem. He praised Jordan's balanced policy and desire to establish a just, comprehensive, and durable peace in the region.

The Spanish foreign minister added that the talks also dealt with the Iraq-Iran war. There has been agreement regarding the need to stop this war, whose expansion threatens the entire Gulf region, he added. He said that he reviewed with Jordanian officials the 5-year development plan which Jordan intends to implement in the occupied West Bank, pointing out that his government is very interested in this plan, which aims to improve the economic and social conditions of the citizens in the occupied territories. He indicated that a delegation from his country will participate in the international conference that will be held in Amman next month to discuss the provisions and means to implement this plan.

Answering a question on whether Spanish policy on the Middle East has changed after the establishment of relations with Israel, he said: Our policy toward the region has not changed at all. We cannot talk two different languages. He said Spain has a special view of the problem and believes in the need to achieve peace because Spain's geographic location makes it the most affected by events in the region.

Answering another question, the Spanish minister said that economic relations between Jordan and Spain occupied a major part in his talks with Jordanian officials and that the two sides believe there is a need to modify the trade balance. Jordan's current exports to Spain amount to $1 million, while Jordan's imports from Spain amount to approximately $60 million. This is in addition to the need to encourage Jordanian exports for the EEC. Concluding his news conference, Fernandez-Ordonez praised Jordan's achievements in all fields.

The Spanish foreign minister left Amman this evening following a 4-day visit to Jordan during which he met with King Husayn and Crown Prince Hasan. He also met with Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and held talks with senior Jordanian officials. He was seen off at the airport by Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri; the Foreign Ministry secretary general; the British ambassador, representing the EC ambassadors; the Jordanian ambassador in Madrid; and the Spanish ambassador in Amman.

Cooperation Group Creates West Bank Department

JN301318 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 29 Oct 86 pp 1, 22

[Text] Amman — In its meeting held the day before yesterday, the Board of Directors of the Jordan Cooperative Organization approved its new organizational structure, in which the organization will be divided into eight main departments. There will be a department for cooperation; for supervision and inspection; for the Cooperative Institute; for the Cooperative Bank; for planning and projects; for the commercial department; for administrative, financial, and legal affairs; and for cooperation and projects in the occupied West Bank.

It is noteworthy that the Planning and Projects Department and the Occupied Territories Affairs Department are new departments in the organization in accordance with the new organizational structure. A special unit for internal and external inspection will also be established. The board of directors also approved the administrative divisions of the organization's centers in the Kingdom so as to conform with government administrative divisions as follows:

1. A cooperative department in a governorate's chief town.

2. A cooperative office in a district's chief town.

3. A cooperative center in a subdistrict's chief town.

Syria Sets Conditions for Summit Meeting

NC310725 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0645 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Press sources today disclosed that Syria has again asked Lebanon to define its position toward Britain following the severance of relations, as well as toward the developments in southern Lebanon. According to these press sources, Syria has emphasized that the convening of a summit between the two countries is contingent upon Lebanon's official condemnation of the British stand and of Yasir 'Arafat's policy in the south.

Citing sources that are well informed about the mission being carried out by mediator Mahdi Tajir, the *Al-Anwar* newspaper reports that he has conveyed President Aman al-Jumayyil's concept of political reform, Lebanon's Arab affiliation, and the distinguished relations between Lebanon and Syria to Damascus.

Al-Jumayyil Contacts Envoy on Syrian Interests

NC301618 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1530 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] In a telephone call to Ahmad al-Haj, Lebanon's ambassador in London, President al-Jumayyil has issued instructions concerning Lebanon's agreement to look after Syria's interests in the UK.

As part of these arrangements, Ambassador Al-Haj will meet with (David Meyer), the official in charge of the Middle East Department at the British Foreign Office. He will also speak to the Syrian ambassador in London, Lutfallah Haydar, before the latter's departure for Damascus.

The Lebanese flag is slated to fly over the Syrian Embassy in London. Two Syrian diplomats and an administrative assistant will remain and will work under Ambassador al-Haj. Britain asked Australia to manage its affairs in Syria after relations between the two countries were severed. The Lebanese Foreign Ministry was notified of this measure today. It also received several reports from Lebanese Embassies in Western Europe on the implications of this diplomatic break and its effects on EC unity.

Renewed Clashes around Burj al-Barajinah Camp

NC301559 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1522 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The cease-fire agreement for Burj al-Barajinah camp in Beirut was violated at 1530 today. According to the latest reports, clashes in which machine guns, rockets, and artillery are being used, are still going on. The airport road has been closed as a result of sniper fire. [passage omitted]

The fighting along the Burj al-Barajinah camp axes has been getting progressively heavier. Rockets and artillery are being used in the raging clashes. Security sources describe the situation as explosive and say gunfire has made the roads around the camp unsafe.

In the meantime, the Al-Fakihani and Arab University of Beirut areas are in a state of alert. Gunmen are roaming the streets there, after a dispute between Amal elements and supporters of Abu 'Ali al-Saydani, an Al-Murabitun dissident. Security forces are trying to deal with the situation. Army and security patrols have been dispatched to the area to restore order.

Cease-Fire Agreement Reached

NC311151 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1115 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The security situation in and around Burj al-Barajinah returned to normal at 1200 today. We have been informed that calm now prevails along certain lines and is expected to spread to others. The improvement in the security situation was the result of today's contacts, including a meeting held by members of the Burj al-Barajinah camp operations room. [passage omitted]

It is worth mentioning that a meeting was also held at the Amal Movement's Political Security Bureau. [passage omitted] The conferees agreed on the following points:

1. A cease-fire agreement will go into effect at 1200.

2. The leaders concerned will supervise implementation of this agreement in the field.

3. All gunmen will be withdrawn.

4. Observation posts will be reestablished.

5. Military manifestations will be eliminated.

It has been learned that a committee appointed at this meeting has actually managed to begin implementation of this agreement.

Buffer Force Deploys; Palestinians Withdraw

NC301831 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] It appears that the situation has started to return to normal in the areas to the east of Sidon. The implementation of the agreements arrived at earlier began this afternoon. The buffer force, composed of units of the Popular Liberation Army — the Martyr Ma'ruf Sa'd forces, deployed on all the combat lines between Jinsnaya-Baysur in the east and Al-Qurayyah-'Ayn al-Dulb. This took place after Abu Jamal, chief of staff of the Popular Liberation Army, instructed the Palestinian forces to withdraw at 1600 today.

The withdrawal and corresponding deployment took about 2 hours. In Jinsnaya, Popular Army units took up positions inside the town near Al-Risalah al-Wataniyah school and at the Jinsnaya-Baysur junction. They also deployed in Al-Qurayyah and 'Ayn al-Dulb. At the same time, two Palestinians battalions withdrew to their former positions in Al-Miyah wa Miyah hills.

Force Stops Short of Sidon

NC302117 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Amal and the Palestinians resumed their artillery duels along the Burj al-Barajinah combat lines at 2200 today following a 1 and 1/2 hour lull. They also exchanged rocket and mortar fire between 1800 and 2000.

As the intensity of the clashes in Tyre's al-Rashidiyah camp rises and falls, and with the atmosphere on the Sidon axes strained but calm, the security force created under Minister Junblatt and commanded by Progressive Socialist Party member Sharif Fayyad is said to have stopped in Al-Damur. It has not gone on to Sidon as scheduled to help the buffer force drawn from the Nasirite Popular Organization. It was also slated to take uppositions on the Al-Awwali Bridge and in Sayniq to keep the road to the South open.

This evening's reports note that elements of the force have left Al-Damur and returned to their stations in Beirut. They are waiting for assignments to specific posts on the Al-Awwali and Sayniq bridges so their deployment will take place safely andwill involve clearly defined positions.

Sunni Group Threatens 6th Brigade, Amal

NC301231 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] A spokesman for the Black June organization, which belongs to the Sunni Sons of Beirut [Munazzamat Huzayran al-Aswad al-Abna' Bayrut al-Sunnah], has contacted our radio station to convey the organization's warning to the 6th Brigade that it should not send arms supplies to Al-Ghaziyah. The spokesman, who identified himself as Salah al-Din, added that his group had earlier warned 'Aql Hamiyah, the Amal Movement's military official, that it would attack his motorcade near the Al-Mashnuq palace at 1930 yesterday. The attack was carried out, leaving two of Hamiyah's companions wounded. He declared that the organization's guns would be like spears in the eyes of those conspiring against the freedom of the struggling people.

Al-Asad Receives Soviet Message of Support

JN131440 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1415 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received a message from the Soviet leadership this morning. The message analyzes the motives and aims of the hostile campaign against Syria and stresses the Soviet Union's strong support for Syria in confronting the onslaught led by London in coordination with Washington and Tel Aviv. The message stated that the Soviet Union is closely watching the situation and the development of pressures to which friendly Syria is being exposed.

The president thanked the Soviet leadership, stressing the depth of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Syria and the Soviet Union. He emphasized Syria's determination to confront this hostile onslaught and all of its eventualities and to counter it with all ways and means. He added that Syria, which has resisted the colonialist methods for a long time and adhered to its freedom under various circumstances, will continue to be fully prepared to offer every sacrifice required to preserve this freedom and to triumph over every imperialist plot to undermine the Syrian people's freedom and that of the Arab nation. Syria, he added, which depends on its people, nation, and friends, will defeat the scheme being implemented by the London government under the cover of a host of false allegations, thus supported by its allies in Washington and Tel Aviv.

Agreement With U.S. on Wheat Imports Denied

JN311130 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Responding to a U.S. spokesman's statement about halting the U.S. subsidy for U.S. grain exports to Syria, the supply minister has stated the following:

There are no agreements between Syria and the United States on a deal to purchase wheat. Syria has not purchased wheat from the United States since 1979.

Radio Reports UK Ambassador's Departure

JN311147 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] In Damascus, British Ambassador Roger Tomkys said he received good treatment and constructive cooperation from Syrian officials up to the moment of his departure from Damascus and that all the technical arrangements were quickly and accurately conducted.

In a statement to reporters upon his departure from Damascus International Airport this morning, accompanied by his wife, the rest of the British Embassy staff, and their dependents, the ambassador said: I only received kindness, tact, and good treatment from the Syrian Government and citizens. He said: I am miserable about having to leave and sorry about what happened.

Conference Discusses 'Onslaught', Requirements

JN301341 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] At the invitation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Progressive National Front parties in Arab Syria a conference was held in Damascus today attended by the national, pan-Arab, and progressive parties and organizations and liberation movements, which arrived from all parts of the Arab homeland. The conference was held under the chairmanship of Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

During the meeting, the conferees discussed the British Government's aggressive step of severing diplomatic ties with Arab Syria, the implications and background of this aggressive and provocative act, and the fact that this act constitutes a new conspiratorial and escalatory step in the imperialist-Zionist plot against Arab Syria and the Arab nation. The conferees also discussed the duties triggered by this aggressive act to confront this spiteful British role and the overall aggressive scheme against Syria and the Arab nation — a scheme planned and followed by the U.S. Government and Israel. The conferees also discussed the responsibilities that must be shouldered by these forces and the various sections of the Arab masses to confront this aggression and its dimensions in support of Syria's steadfastness.

The conference also studied what is required from the parties, organizations and liberation movement factions to confront such aggressions and their role in mobilizing and leading the Arab masses to confront the plot against Syria and the Arab nation — a plot aimed against its central issue, the Palestinian issue.

The leaders of the national liberation factions expressed their support and backing for Arab Syria in its struggle and confrontation of all types of plots. They also lauded the national, pan-Arab, and progressive line led by comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic. They also denounced and condemned the British Government's aggressive step stressing the importance of attaining cohesion of the Arab masses, which would lead to adopting a unified position toward an enemy that has many forms and nationalities. They also stressed the importance of their parties, organizations, and movements launching international moves to reinforce the position of all peace-loving forces through supporting the struggle of Syria and isolating the British position, which is opposed to Syria, to all peoples, and to world peace. The conference is still in session.

Issues Statement

JN302105 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1822 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Statement issued by the conference of Arab parties, liberation movements, and popular organizations at the conclusion of their meeting in Damascus on 30 October — read by announcer]

[Text] O masses of our struggling Arab nation, O free people of the world: The British Government has recently committed a

new crime that will be added to its black colonialist history and numerous crimes against the world peoples and the Arab nation when it decided to sever diplomatic relations with sisterly Syria in a large-scale and premeditated hysterical campaign of slander and exposed forgery against Syria. This indicates that this decision was made as part of an imperialist-Zionist plan that paves the way for a new aggression, poses grave dangers, and is fraught with a hostile spirit and deep-rooted rancor against Syria in particular and the Arab nation in general. To understand the real dimensions of the British Government's provocative step and expose its sinister aims, we state the following facts:

1. The rabid, premeditated campaign against Syria by the parties to this alliance is part of the imperialist-Zionist onslaught against the Arab nation and its pan-Arab and progressive regimes to impose capitulation on the Arab region according to the Camp David policy. This took place after Syria championed a just peace based on the Palestinian Arab people's right to repatriation, self-determination, and regaining their national inalienable rights, including their right to establish their independent state on their national soil and remove aggression and occupation from the occupied Arab territories. It also took place after it became clear that the United States and Israel were thwarting all sincere international efforts to establish a just peace and rejecting the concept of an international conference. It also took place after the Israeli Government announced that its settlement plans on which the racist Zionist entity was based would get priority. This campaign coincides with the feverish activities to revive and spread the Camp David accords after the steadfastness of Syria, the Lebanese national resistance, and the Palestinian resistance in the heart of Palestine had toppled the Camp David policy in the Arab region and both encircled and exposed the Camp David accords. This campaign comes in the wake of the continuing Zionist aggression against Lebanon and interference in its internal affairs in an attempt to prevent a real national accord and a national solution to the Lebanese crisis.

The enemy, which was defeated by the Lebanese national resistance and the pan-Arab confrontation front in the Lebanese arena, tried to benefit from the violations connected with the Camp David policy and its parties in the Lebanese and Palestinian arenas in an attempt to disrupt the unity of the rifle fighting against it. However, these attempts were doomed to failure thanks to the recent decision by the national forces and by the national Syrian-Lebanese-Palestinian leaders to close ranks, put an end to violations, and resume the march of the joint pan-Arab Palestinian-Lebanese-Syrian struggle against the Zionist enemy and its agents. Those who bet that the Lebanese arena will be a channel for aggression should know that this arena was and will continue to be a graveyard for aggression. Moreover, the enemy is benefiting from some violations in the Arab arena as expressed by the Camp David regime in Egypt, which announced its solidarity with the rabid imperialist British-U.S.-Zionist campaign.

2. This British role falls within the framework of the U.S. nuclear insanity and the U.S. position that foiled the Reykjavik summit, thus posing the danger of annihilating all world peoples, particularly the European peoples, who developed a movement calling for the removal of the U.S. bases and nuclear warheads and for measures to avoid turning Europe into an arena for nuclear confrontation and destruction. This is happening at a time when our Arab region is witnessing the buildup of an aggressive Israeli arsenal in which all imperialist weapons, including nuclear warheads, are stockpiled in contravention of all the IAEA resolutions on nuclear weapons.

3. Thatcher's British Government is implementing the imperialist scheme to obliterate the differences between the world peoples in general, and the European peoples in particular, and the strategic interests and hostile intentions of U.S. imperialism through a false, fabricated mobilization against the so-called danger of terrorism. This is done by faking facts and unleashing a campaign of slander against the Arab and world liberation movements and the national resistance to the Zionist occupation and to the fascist and racist regimes, charging them with terrorism. This is done by states that themselves practice state terrorism. Israel and its prime ministers are the heads of the terrorist Hagana, Stern, and Irgun gangs which have massacred the Palestinian people in Dayr Yasin, Kafr Qasim, Sabra, and Shatila for over half a century. They also followed the policy to uproot the Palestinian Arab people from their land and change the landmarks of the occupied Arab territories and loot their wealth. These practices have been condemned by the United Nations and its agencies with hundreds of resolutions over the past 3 decades. The recent invasion of Lebanon by the Zionist forces, supported by U.S. imperialism, and the massacres, destruction, killings, and occupation practiced there are only one example of terrorism. The history of U.S. imperialism abounds with examples on state terrorism, whether in Vietnam in the seventies or Lebanon in the eighties. It sent its ground, sea, and air forces to fight against peoples, occupy Grenada, or recruit mercenaries to carry out acts of sabotage against the Latin American and African states. As for British colonialism, it has a black record against peoples extending from India to Africa and the Arab region since the beginning of this century. This colonialism reached its climax with the ill-omened Balfour Declaration, which planted the racist, Zionist entity in the heart of the Arab world, Palestine, after displacing its people and expelling them from their homes. It disavowed and continues to disavow their national rights.

4. This campaign comes in the wake of the abortive barbaric aggression against fraternal Libya perpetrated by the United States from British bases in retaliation for Libya's course, which is hostile to imperialism and Zionism and is commited to the Arab nation's fateful cause, the Palestine question. This exposes the subservient British role in the imperialist and Zionist schemes and the extent of the British Government's services to the Zionist enemy to enable it to continue its aggression against the Arab region and to U.S. imperialism in its hostile plans against world peoples and our Arab nation.

This rapid and unjust campaign of fabrication and lies preceded, coincided with, and followed this decision as well as the insistence on unjustly accusing fraternal Syria of terrorism without one piece of evidence — an accusation staged by British and U.S. intelligence and the Israeli Mosad. This was betrayed by Israel's praise of this campaign as well as the U.S. blessing. It is a planned, intentional campaign in preparation for an aggression against Syria because it represents the bastion of Arab steadfastness in the face of U.S. and Zionist schemes.

5. Militant President Hafiz al-Asad defined the complete distinction between legitimate national resistance and terrorism. He urged that terrorism be defined by a general international organization and not be exclusively defined by the heads of international terrorism who themselves practice terrorism and describe liberation movements as terrorist movements. The United Nations recognized, in several resolutions in the spirit of its charter and through the 1949 and 1977 Geneva agreements, the legitimate right of national resistance men and liberation movements of every nation suffering from the occupation of its territory. It is sufficient to note that the tripartite U.S.- British-Israeli alliance departed from the world consensus to support the racist discriminatory regime in South Africa, thus defying the will of the African nations to rid themselves of colonialism and racism. This confirms the hostile stand of this alliance against nations.

Syria is not alone in this battle. The Arab masses have declared their rallying around steadfast Arab Syria. Their conference today falls within the framework of this popular declaration of the Arab national, pan-Arab, progressive, popular, and liberation forces and parties and movements in rallying around the bastion of Arab steadfastness, Syria. We appeal to the Arab masses to affirm their support and backing for Syria through escalatory steps commensurate with the escalation of the rabid, premeditated campaign against steadfast Arab Syria. We also call on the countries of Arab steadfastness to hold a meeting immediately to adopt joint measures to confront the British decision and its consequences. We call on the Arab governments to respond to the will of our Arab masses by denouncing and condemning the hostile British decision, by adopting practical measures which would influence British interests, and by notifying Britain of the grave consequences of its decision and the dimensions of that decision.

Steadfast Arab Syria, which is surrounded by the tide of support and backing from Arab masses, is also surrounded by extensive international support expressed by the socialist bloc countries, foremost among them the friendly USSR and the national liberation movements in the world. Syria is also relying on the understanding and friendship of nations, the free men, and democratic forces. The conferees support the measures to which Syria resorted in severing diplomatic relations and closing its airports, ports, and airspace to British planes and ships. The conferees consider this the beginning of Arab measures against aggressor Britain. They appeal to the Arab governments and masses to follow Syria's example and do their utmost to stike at British interests in the Arab homeland. The conferees appreciate Syria's steadfast, courageous stand and are confident that Syria is strong with its people, party, progressive national front, and its leader who embodies the symbol of the Arab nation and its steafastness. Moreover, Syria is capable of foiling these schemes. The conferees consider themselves to be in the one militant trench of which Syria is its principal pillar. The enemies will be deluding themselves if they believe they can affect Syria's determination and steadfastness. They will lose this round just as they did the previous rounds of their hostile expansionist scheme aimed at the Arab nation's destiny.

Syria's battle is the battle of all of us and the battle of all free men in the world. The battle of nations will only lead to victory. We turn to the free men, peace-loving people, and progressive forces in the world, confident that they will shoulder their responsibilities and stand alongside Syria and the Arab nation. We appeal to them to denounce and condemn the British Government's step. The battle for freedom in the world cannot be divided. A greeting to Syria and its steadfastness. A greeting to the souls of Arab martyrs who fell on the path of struggle and sacrifice to achieve the Arab nation's objectives. A greeting to freedom, peace, and progressive forces in the world. A greeting to the symbol of Arab struggle and leader of the Arab masses' march to liberation and victory, militant Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

The conferees issued a program of action for their parties and organizations defining the tasks of these parties in the forthcoming stage.

Polisario Leader Cables Al-Asad on Break With UK

JN301607 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1350 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Damascus, 30 Oct (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad has received a cable from SDAR President and Polisario Secretary General Mohamed Abdelaziz. The following is the text of the cable:

We have received the news of the current hostile campaign that is being waged against your fraternal country under feeble excuses and fabricated pretexts to pressure and harm Syria, the symbol of Arab steadfastness and confrontation against the imperialist and Zionist aggression. One aspect of this campaign was the British Government's decision to sever diplomatic relations with Syria.

The SDAR government strongly condemns this stand, which stems from hostility to the Arab nation and is a flagrant submission to the Zionist entity's desire. We have full confidence in the fraternal Syrian people and their wise leadership, which are stronger than all provocations and conspiracies. On this occasion, please allow me to express to you on behalf of the SDAR government and the Polisario our unconditional solidarity with the people, government, and party of fraternal Syria against all flagrant, hostile provocations.

WPC Cables Al-Asad, Condemns UK Measure

JN301547 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1355 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Damascus, 30 Oct (SANA) — In a cable to President Hafiz al-Asad, the WPC has expressed its indignation at and condemnation of the British Government's decision to sever diplomatic relations with Syria. On behalf of the peace partisans in 140 states, the WPC has expressed solidarity with Syria's brave struggle for the just causes of peace and liberation. The cable reads as follows:

On behalf of its national organizations in more than 140 states, the WPC expresses its indignation at and condemnation of the British Government's decision to sever diplomatic relations with Syria. This provocative step, which is based on groundless accu-

sations, ignores several statements by Syrian officials denouncing and refuting any participation in terrorist acts.

This British decision coincides with the new threats to Syria and with the U.S.-Israeli maneuvers in the Mediterranean. The objective of this decision is to escalate tension and to increase the possibility of a new imperialist-Israeli aggression. It is an attempt to strike at Syria's resistance to the Israeli- U.S. plans to control the Middle East region and undermine Syria's international position.

The WPC expresses solidarity with your brave struggle for the just causes of peace and liberation.

AL-THAWRAH Says Syria 'Not Isolated at All'
JN310726 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 31 Oct 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Syria's Steadfastness Has Isolated the Imperialists," the newspaper *Al-Thawrah* says: The Arab masses' rallying around Syria's steadfastness as well as Syria's confrontation of the Zionist-imperialist onslaught, currently represented by the British provocation against Syria, confirm that Syria is not isolated at all and that Syria is the one isolating its enemies.

The masses of the Arab nation are announcing their firm support for Syria and its courageous, wise leadership in confronting the British campaign of instigation. This pan-Arab position is a clear expression of the importance of Syria's role and its effectiveness in defending all Arab rights. This position also affirms Syria has great international status, as it is one of the world liberation movement factions strongly and bravely confronting the schemes of colonialist, Zionist, and imperialist forces.

Al-Thawrah concludes: The results were exactly contrary to their expectations. They tried to isolate Syria but they have actually isolated themselves, as proved by the fact that Britain's allies in the EC rejected the British proposals. This is Syria, and this is its steadfast people under President Hafiz al-Asad. Syria is greater than all plots and challenges because its militant reputation cannot be tarnished by rancorous sides here and there who express their hidden racist feelings.

Contacts With East Europe on 'War' on Terrorism

TA310849 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew
31 Oct 86 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Yosi Melman]

[Text] Israel is holding contacts with East European countries to strengthen international cooperation in the war against terrorism. It has been learned that Israeli diplomats and political figures raised this issue on several occasions during meetings with their counterparts.

The Israelis claimed that Palestinian terrorist organizations are operating in Eastern Europe and that, in addition to political support, they are also receiving military assistance in the form of arms and training. The Israeli representatives asked the East Europeans to stop extending this assistance. Reference is primarily to Bulgaria, Poland, and Romania. The representatives of the Soviet bloc, however, rejected Israel's claims and catergorically denied they were supporting the terrorist organizations.

Romania To Finance Leftist Delegation Trip

TA301300 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1200 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Romania will place a special plane at the disposal of the Israeli left-wing delegation that will be going to Bucharest to meet with PLO representatives. Romania will also finance the meeting, which will be sponsored by President Ceausescu. This was reported by the delegation's organizers in a news conference in Tel Aviv.

According to them, there is a very good chance that 'Arafat will attend the conference and deliver an important political address. Our correspondent Razi Barqay reports that the organizers rejected the attorney general's warnings, adding that they will defy the law prohibiting meetings with PLO members because the law is undemocratic.

AL-FAJR Lauds EEC Decision On Aid to Territories

TA301726 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic
29 Oct 86 p 1

[Editorial: "From 'Venice' to Brussels — A European Position Renewed"]

[Text] In recent weeks the Jordanian Government has tried to create a widespread propaganda umbrella for what it has termed "the five-year development plan" in the occupied land, within the framework of a political plan in which it was linked with Israel and the United States to bypass the PLO and to carry out what has been commonly called a "distribution of jobs" between Jordan and Israel in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The Jordanian Government of Zayd al-Rifa'i intended to expand this "umbrella" by contacting West European parties to finance this project and, consequently, to aid Jordan in its political plan.

On this basis, it was decided that a conference be held in Amman, the aim of which was, naturally, to collect "the necessary funds for the development plan." However, the decision by the EEC countries the day before yesterday, which was an outcome of the Brussels Conference and which represents the loftiest European step since the Venice Conference, torpedoed the Jordanian measure at its very foundation and, in the final analysis, provided West European endorsement for the PLO's position. The Brussels Conference decided that the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are "economic sectors not associated with Israel or Jordan." This West European conference also affirmed that aid to the occupied land will be transferred directly via the consulates in East Jerusalem and not through Jordan and its 5-year development plan.

Even before the Brussels conference, the PLO tried to explain to Jordan, through the means available following the suspension of political coordination between them, the certainty of the failure of the Jordanian development plan in the occupied land as long as this plan is not implemented with PLO coordination and as long as its aim is to isolate the PLO politically, cancel its legitimate role, and disperse the rallying of our people's masses around it.

If during his recent visit to Kuwait Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i faced the same plain fact when he was not able to obtain direct Kuwaiti aid for his government's plan, this West European decision has come now to affirm the plain fact, on the international level, of the inevitable failure of the Jordanian plan on one hand, and, on the other hand, of the necessity of Jordanian-Palestinian reconciliation for the sake of a correct development that basically conforms with the national rights of our Palestinian nation.

PCI's Napolitano Holds Talks With Palestinians

PM301630 Milan L'UNITA in Italian
29 Oct 86 p 7

[Unattributed report: "Israel: Napolitano Meets With Palestinian Representatives"]

[Text] Jerusalem — Monday evening's meeting with a group of Palestinian representatives from the occupied territories was one of the highlights of PCI Secretariat member and International Commission Chief Giorgio Napolitano's current visit to Israel. The meeting took place in a hotel in East Jerusalem and was attended by editor of the daily *Al-Fajr* Hanna Sanyurah, Gaza attorney Fayiz Abu Rahmah, Mayor of Hebron (dismissed by the Israeli authorities) Mustafa al-Natshah, editor of the daily *Al-Quds* Abu Zulaf, Nabulus University Professors Sa'ib Barakat and Muhammad Shadid, and Dawud Kuttab.

"It was a cordial meeting that provided an opportunity for a frank discussion," Giorgio Napolitano said. The Palestinian side, he added, "expressed anxieties and stances to which we can consider ourselves particularly close — the need to step up efforts to initiate a peace process, the importance of the role that can be performed by an international conference, and the definition of steps to be taken to establish the conditions for negotiations.

"At a meeting with a group of Israeli parliamentarians belonging to the International Center for Peace in the Middle East," Napolitano said, "there emerged not only the serious difficulties blocking the situation but also positions of great amenability and commitment to the creation of a climate that can permit dialogue and negotiation between the Palestinian people's legitimate representatives and Israel." The meeting with Israeli deputies took place Monday evening at the Knesset and was attended by Ora Namir and Menahem Hacohen of the Labor Party, Chaika Grosman of the United Workers Party, Ran Cohen of the Civil Right Movement, Matti Peled of the Progressive List for Peace (left-wing opposition), and Mordechai Virshubski and Zeidan Atshi of the Change Party (ruling center).

In all his conversations, among which that with Labor Secretary Uzi Baram was particularly important, Napolitano said he encountered "keen appreciation of and interest in the responsible and balanced nature of the policy pursued by the PCI and the autonomy of its options."

Napolitano had further opportunities to meet with representatives of Israel's political and cultural world at a dinner given by the Italian ambassador and at a talk last night at the Tel Aviv headquarters of the International Center for Peace in the Middle East on "the role of Europe and the European Left for the sake of dialogue and peace", which was followed by a lively debate. Yesterday evening Napolitano met with the secretary and leadership group of the United Workers Party.

POST Investigation Uncovers Settlement Expansion

TA310833 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 31 Oct 86 pp 1, 20

[Report by Gershom Gorenberg]

[Text] Despite the unity government's declared policy of curtailing new settlement in the territories, it has allowed Jews to settle in at least nine new communities in the West Bank in the past two years, *The Jerusalem Post* has learned.

Government and World Zionist Organization settlement officials have previously said that only four new settlements have been established under the unity coalition.

But residents and officials of five other settlements told *The Post* this week that the first settlers had arrived at those sights after the unity government was set up in September 1984.

Defence Ministry sources said this week that the five settlements were set up before the unity coalition was formed. From the government's perspective, they said, a settlement had been established if it had been budgeted by the government or if construction of houses had begun.

"There's nothing here we didn't know about," a source said.

The Post visited some of the houses and spoke to founders of the others by telephone to confirm information received earlier in the week from Meron Benvenisti, head of the West Bank Data Base Project.

Benvenisti, the leading researcher of settlement activity in the territories, said IDF figures showed that Israelis had been living in the five sites by June of this year. But none of the settlements was listed as being populated in autumn 1984.

Benvenisti said the figures also confirmed reports that the Jewish population of the West Bank had grown from some 44,000 when Shim'on Peres became premier to 60,000 today. Most of the increase has been in large towns established before 1984 near Jerusalem and the greater Tel Aviv area — Ma'ale Adummim, Giv'at Ze'ev, Efrat, Ari'el, 'Immanu'el, Alfe Menashe and Elqana.

Reliable government sources indicated this week that the Peres government had had no power to keep settlers from moving into the five previously unpopulated sites, because construction was already underway at all of them when Peres became premier.

Two of the five are already on their way to becoming large suburbs.

— At Oranit, just over the pre-1967 border northeast of Petah Tiqva, 200 families have moved into villas and duplexes since May 1985, according to a settlement committee offpcial. Another 200 housing units are now being built.

— At Har Adar (Giv'at Haradar), northwest of Jerusalem and also just over the old border, 250 villas cover the hillside, most still under construction. Twenty-five families have moved in since spring of this year.

The other settlements are:

— Nahli'el, northwest of Ramallah. Planned as a Nahal base, it was declared a civilian settlement days before the July 1984 elections. In October of that year 10 families moved in; eight remain.

— 'Ez Efrayim, about 5 kilometres east of Oranit. The first family arrived in January 1985. Eight families are now living at the site. Settlers said 300-400 lots had been sold for houses.

— Hashmona'im, east of Lod. Six families moved to the site in March 1985, and nine are now living there. Settlement organizers say several hundred lots have been sold for villas and duplexes.

Benvenisti said the IDF figures showed that two more settlements had been populated under the Peres government — Ginnot Shomron in Samaria and Karme Zur between Bethlehem and Hebron. Benny Katzover, the head of the Samaria regional council, confirmed that Ginnot Shomron had been settled in the last year and a half, but said it was legally part of the existing Qarne Shomron. Karme Zur settlers said they had lived in tents at the site during the spring of 1984 and had then left the site, returning in December 1984 when their houses were completed.

The unity government has established Maskiyyot and Bet Ha'arava in the Jordan Rift, Migdalim in Samaria, and Hadar Betar, south of Jerusalem. (Another settlement, Ne'ot Adummim in the Judaean Desert, was officialy set up by the unity govern-

ment, though settlers were living there in tents before the government took office.)

The coalition agreement allows for expansion of existing settlements in the territories. But it requires cabinet approval for any new settlements, even if they had been approved by the previous government.

In practice this has meant that few new settlements have been approved. But settlements considered to have existed before September 1984 — even if they were not yet populated — have been free to grow.

While the population of settlements near Tel Aviv and Jerusalem has increased rapidly, settlements in the Jordan Rift lost over 500 residents between November 1984 and June 1986, according to the IDF figures. These settlements included the veteran "Allon Plan" communities set up by Labour-led governments.

Opening of Jordanian Bank in Nabulus Delayed
TA310920 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew
31 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] A series of difficulties have cropped up recently in the operation of the Jordanian bank in Nabulus, delaying the actual opening of the bank.

The main difficulty lies in the decision by Israel and Jordan not to permit residents of the State of Israel to open accounts at the bank. This will primarily affect residents of East Jerusalem who, despite their Jordanian citizenship, will not be able to open accounts at the bank because they are residents of the State of Israel.

Another problem is the question of the guarantees to be given to those who deposit money in the bank in the event of the bank being unable to meet its commitments.

According to the agreement between Israel and Jordan, the Jordanian Central Bank will guarantee the bank's financial activity. However, the bank's management is seeking additional foreign surety (in the form of an American bank) to prevent a recurrence of what happened in 1967, when the directorates of the Jordanian banks froze all the deposits of the West Bank residents.

ALGERIA

PRC Newspaper Delegation Arrives on Visit to FLN

LD301245 Algiers APS in Arabic 0923 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Algiers, 30 Oct (APS) — A Chinese media delegation led by the chief editor of the Chinese paper *People's Daily* arrived in Algiers yesterday in the framework of cooperation agreements between the FLN and the Chinese Communist Party in the field of party information and press.

During their stay in Algeria, which will last until 8 November, the Chinese delegation will meet party and state officials, hold talks with officials of the party's Central Committee, and visit national information institutions. The Chinese delegation will also inspect some industrial, agricultural, and cultural establishments.

SUDAN

UN Representative Declared Persona Non Grata

JN301625 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1448 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Oct (SUNA) — The Sudanese Government has informed Winston Brattely, representative of the secretary general of the United Nations and coordinator of UN emergency operations in Khartoum, that he is persona non grata and that the Sudanese Government does not wish him to continue in his post in Sudan.

A responsible source said that Sudan's UN ambassador will carry a message to the secretary general explaining in detail the reasons for Sudan's decision. The responsible source said that Brattely had violated all diplomatic norms and insisted on contacting the rebels with regard to the transportation of relief supplies, although the Sudanese Government has secured the airports of the three major cities in the southern region and opened them to air traffic.

The source said that Brattely tried to convince the French air authorities of the futility of leased French planes going to southern Sudan because of the absence of security there. Nevertheless, the leased French planes flew to the south.

Al-Mirghani Praises Relations With U.S.

JN301657 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1452 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Oct (SUNA) — State Council Chairman Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani has praised the development of Sudanese-U.S. relations. In a statement to SUNA commenting on his signing of a U.S. grant agreement for petroleum products, Al-Mirghani said Sudanese-U.S. relations are good and strong. He said: We will not forget the aid the United States extended to Sudan during the period of drought and desertification, as well as the current aid.

Al-Mirghani continued: No doubt Sudan views this aid with great appreciation and gratitude. He added that Sudan cannot forget the contribution of President Reagan and Vice President Bush, which was effective in saving the lives of a great number of Sudanese from the danger of starvation and drought. He said that he values and respects bilateral relations. He added: We work to promote and bolster these relations in the interests of both.

Al-Mirghani signed the agreement last Monday after it was approved by the Constituent Assembly.

Two Arrested for Instigating Student Protests

JN301852 Khartoum SUNA in English 1737 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, Oct 30 (SUNA) — Two of the defunct regimes elements were arrested today for involving in the recent students rioting, Interior Minister Sayyid Ahmad al-Husayn said today.

Dr 'Uthman Abu al-Qasim and Habib Muddaththir were arrested today for instigating students during the past four days' sabotage acts, the minister added.

Investigations are still underway for revealing more instigators, the minister pointed out.

The minister affirmed that no student rioting was reported today and security is under control all over the national capital.

The student demonstrations broke out last Sunday and continued till yesterday during which a citizen was killed, 30 policemen were injured and numbers of police and private cars were damaged.

297 students and 27 citizens were arrested during the demonstrations.

It is worth noting that Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has accussed the defunct regime's agents of being behind the recent incidents.

Two Eritreans Confess Kassala Car Bombing

JN301920 Khartoum SUNA in English 1739 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, Oct 30 (SUNA) — Two Eritrean refugees have confessed that they blew up the car which was loaded with explosives in Kassala town, Eastern Region, Minister of Interior Sayyid Ahmad al-Husayn announced today.

The car which was exploded on current Oct. 16 has resulted in the death of one Eritrean leader, injury of another one while two Eritrean escaped unhurt.

The police sources attribute the incident to the disputes between the Eritrean warring factions.

Army Chief on Rebels' 'Weakness, Isolation'

JN301637 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1428 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, 30 Oct (SUNA) — Major General Fawzi Ahamd al-Fadil, acting commander in chief of the Armed Forces, has affirmed that the rebellion is southern Sudan is suffering from total weakness and isolation after decisive blows from the Armed Forces. He said that the movement's current activities are confined to internal disputes and tribal conflicts among its members even in its offices in Addis Ababa. In an interview with the weekly *Al-Quwwat Al-Musallahah* today, Maj Gen Al-Fadil added that there are six major reasons for the disunity and decline of the movement. They are: The Armed Forces' deterrent confrontation, the racial structure of the movement, the southerners' growing national political awareness, the courage of the Anya Nya II forces, the declining foreign assistance for the movement, and the government's positive international activity. He said that he expects a continuous countdown for the movement.

Maj Gen Al-Fadil described the security situation in the south in general as good and reassuring, explaining that civilian flights to the three southern airports of Juba, Malakal, and Waw have resumed and that Air Force flights never ceased. He pointed out that transportation to the south will improve in the dry season with the use of land transportation. He also indicated the Western media's contribution to creating a distorted image of the situation in the south, which prompted insurance companies to raise plane fees despite the total airspace security.

Regarding food supplies, the acting commander in chief told *Al-Quwwat Al-Musallahah* that there are appropriate reserves although the citizens in the south have suffered a great deal as a result of John Garang's punishment of his kinfolk.

Regarding recent reports of violations of Sudan's eastern airspace, Maj Gen Al-Fadil said this can only be interpreted within the framework of the Ethiopian-Eritrean dispute and Ethiopian strikes against border villages inhabited by Eritreans. He explained that all measures have been adopted to defend Sudanese airspace in case of attempts to penetrate the borders while chasing the Eritrean factions. This is in addition to the familiar diplomatic step in such a case.

On the prime minister and defense minister's recent visits to the Soviet Union and the United States, Maj Gen Al-Fadil explained that they were within the framework of Sudan's foreign policy based on positive nonalignment and balanced relations with all states. He pointed out that the two visits played a great role in returning Sudan's international relations to their natural status and had positive results. He explained that Sudan's position on the southern issue and the efforts to solve it peacefully were explained in the United States. He said that these efforts had not received any response from the outlaws and that their movement is completely controlled by the Ethiopians.

SPLA Reports 'Fierce Battle' on Juba-Torit Road

EA301626 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Excerpt] SPLA forces of Tingili Battalion under overall command of Lieutenant Colonel Alfred Lado Gore and direct combat command of Captain James Jeda Wani fought a fierce battle with the enemy forces at (Khor Inglise) along Juba-Torit road on 24th October 1986.

According to our correspondent with the forces of Tingili in the area, the fighting, which started at 7:00 am, lasted until 9:00 am, and the SPLA inflicted heavy casualties on enemy forces, including the injury of Lieutenant Amin Madani, the commander of (Khor Inglise), who was among eight soldiers who sustained injury. [passage omitted]

TUNISIA

AFP: Opposition Party To Boycott Elections

NC301823 Paris AFP in English 1814 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Tunis, Oct 30 (AFP) — Tunisia's opposition People's Unity Party (PUP) announced on Thursday that it was joining the country's other main opposition groups in boycotting legislative elections scheduled for Sunday.

The party, which had earlier said it would participate in the election to "pursue the establishment of pluralism and democracy" in Tunisia, said Thursday that it could not take part due to the "anti-democratic practices" of the authorities.

Opposition leaders have complained that the government and ruling party of President Habib Bourguiba had prevented opposition parties from registering candidates in many voting districts.

Last week the "Democratic Alliance" uniting the Communist Party and the small Progressive Socialist Rally said it was to boycott the elections after being able to register only one of its seven candidates lists nationwide.

Earlier the most powerful opposition party, the Movement of Socialist Democrats, and the illegal but tolerated Islamic Tendency Movement both said they were boycotting the vote because authorities have refused to honor a list of conditions put forward to ensure fair elections.

The PUP Thursday complained that some of its militants had been arrested and that local branches had been the target of official "interference" including being refused access to meeting rooms for public rallies.

The PUP's withdrawal left only 15 candidates on two independent lists facing 125 candidates of Mr Bourguiba's Destourian Socialist Party in elections for 125 seats in Parliament.

KENYA

Agriculture, Livestock Ministry Divided

EA301200 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] The government has split the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development into two. Mr William Odongo Omamo now becomes the minister of agriculture, and His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi has appointed the member of parliament for Kitui West, Mr Kyale Mwendwa, to be the minister for livestock development.

A press release from the office of the president said the separation was necessitated by the expanded development activities under the charge of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development in the area of food production and management.

In the same press release, Mr Daniel Mboya has been moved from the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to be permanent secretary in the Ministry of Health in place of Mr Simeon Shitemi, who has retired.

Mr David Namu, who has been permanent secretary in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, now becomes inspector of state corporations.

Mr Reginald Ojee becomes the permanent secretary in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in place of Mr Namu.

Mr Jonathan Birir becomes the permanent secretary for information and broadcasting.

Mr J. Adamba, becomes the permanent secretary in the Ministry of Livestock Development.

Mr S.K. Mbugua becomes the director of local government services.

TANZANIA

Lithuanian Delegation Arrives for 5-Day Visit

EA301146 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili
0345 GMT 30 Oct 86

[From the *Majira* Press Review]

[Text] A three-man delegation headed by Lithuanian SSR Foreign Minister Vitautas Mikolovich Zenkyavichyus arrived in Dar es Salaam yesterday for a 5-day visit to Tanzania. The delegation was received by a member of the National Executive Committee, Ndugu Daniel ole (Njulei). According to a program issued by the party subbranch office in Dar es Salaam yesterday, the delegation will hold talks today with the leaders of the southern African liberation movements and the liberation solidarity committees.

UGANDA

Prime Minister Returns From Machel Funeral

EA301615 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The prime minister, Dr Samson Kisekka, has returned home from Mozambique, where he led a 6-man Uganda delegation to the funeral of President Samora Machel of Mozambique, who died in a plane crash 11 days ago.

While in Maputo, the prime minister met the secretary general of the Frelimo party, Mr Marcelino dos Santos, to whom he delivered a special message from President Museveni. In the message, the Ugandan leader expressed condolences on the sad, tragic death of President Samora Machel.

Mr Dos Santos told the prime minister that a commission of inquiry had been set up to look into the cause of the death of the Mozambican president. He expressed appreciation of the attendance of the Ugandan delegation, saying that he was very much encouraged by the response of African countries in attending the funeral. He described it as a gesture of friendship at this time of need. He pledged Mozambique's determination to continue the struggle against apartheid. [passage omitted]

On their way back home, the delegation made a brief stopover at Harare International Airport in Zimbabwe, where the prime minister held a brief meeting with President Thomas Sankara of Burkina Faso, who had also been attending the funeral in Maputo. In their talks, Premier Kisekka hailed the role which was played by the late President Samora Machel in African affairs.

In reply, President Sankara appealed to him to see to it that everything possible is done to (?control) the situation in Uganda. [passage omitted]

Goodwill Delegation Leaves for Egypt, Algeria

EA301621 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] An eight-man Uganda goodwill delegation led by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Mukiibi, has left for Egypt and Algeria. Other members of the delegation include the minister of industry and technology, Mr Tumwine; the acting ministers of energy and commerce, Messrs Anthony Butele and Tom Rubale respectively; a special presidential adviser on economic matters, Dr (Kabiruka), and officials from the Ministries of Finance, Foreign Affairs and Planning and Economic Development.

The minister of water and mineral development, Mr Chango Macho, will join the delegation later.

The purpose of the mission is to discuss bilateral issues between Uganda and the two countries. These will include the strengthening of relations, trade, and technical and cultural cooperation.

CHAD

Habre Appeals for More French Involvement

LD311133 Paris International Service in French 1030 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] President Hissein Habre would like France to become more actively involved in Chad. Speaking yesterday on the Second French Television channel, he launched an indirect appeal for French military intervention to liberate northern Chad. France, he said, has a blood debt. Hissein Habre said:

[Begin recording] I believe the Sparrow Hawk Operation [code name for French operation in Chad] contributes in a decisive way to the total liberation of the occupied region of Chad. In former times Chadians shed much blood for France and for the freedom of the French people, and France owes us a blood debt. Yesterday it was for the freedom of the French people; today it is for the freedom of the Chadians. [end recording]

GUNT Claims Roundup of Chadians in Tripoli

LD301516 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Chad — GUNT [Transitional Government of National Unity] claims that there has been a massive roundup of Chadians in Libya. In a communique sent to Radio France Internationale this morning, the head of GUNT President Goukouni Oueddei claims that there was a roundup yesterday in Tripoli and its environs of GUNT sympathizers, who are said to have been taken to military camps.

Also according to this communique GUNT has taken prisoner a company of Libyan sodiers. The release of these Libyan soldiers is, if GUNT is to be believed, linked to the fate of the Chadian community in Libya.

Finally, GUNT denounces the Libyan presence in Chad, a presence which has lost any justification following Goukouni Oueddei's statement, which was broadcast on Radio France Internationale.

French sources confirm that there have been arrests in Chadian circles in Libya without, however, stating the extent of the arrests.

Envoy Denounces Roundup

AU301710 Paris AFP in English 1704 GMT 30 OCT 86

[Excerpt] Paris, Oct 30 (AFP) — Chad's ambassador to France said Thursday that Libyan authorities were rounding up Chadian immigrants and forcibly drafting them into the Army while at the same time sending reinforcements into northern Chad.

Ambassador Allam-mi Ahmad told *Agence France-Presse* that Chadians were being held at the Mordoum military camp near the coastal city of Surt and that Libyan troops had also begun rounding up men living in Libyan-controlled territory in northern Chad.

He said resistance to the forced recruitment had led Tripoli to send additional men and weapons to the region, where he said a total of 7,000 Libyan soldiers were now operating.

A close advisor to Chadian opposition leader and former president Goukouni Oueddei, who recently broke with Libya and is currently under house arrest in Tripoli, said here Thursday that Goukouni loyalists had captured about 100 Libyan soldiers in northern Chad and were holding them hostage.

"The conditions of detention of the 100 or so Libyan soldiers in our hands will be linked to the fate of the Chadian community in Libya," said Kailan Ahmet, [spelling as received] Mr Goukouni's chief of staff.

Mr. Goukouni's Transitional Government of National Union (GUNT) took control of northern Chad with Libyan military backing in 1983. The movement has since been splintered by factional disputes.

Mr. Ahmet said GUNT units had captured the Libyan company in the Zouar region.

He said the the roundup in Libya was aimed at GUNT militants and supporters, adding that some of the movement's leaders had gone into hiding and set up a "resistance committee." [passage omitted]

GUNT Captures Libyans

AB301627 Paris AFP in French 1233 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Paris, 30 Oct (AFP) — Mr Kailan Ahmet, the permanent undersecretary of the president of the GUNT (the armed opposition to Mr Hissein Habre), affirmed on Thursday in Paris that the followers of Goukouni Oueddei — who is currently under house arrest in Tripoli — have "captured a company of the Libyan Army" in Zouar district (in north-western Chad). "The conditions of detention of the hundred or so Libyan soldiers now in our custody will be linked to the fate reserved for the Chadian community in Libya," he stated.

Mr Kailan said that since Wednesday the Libyan authorities have been rounding up the cadres and militants of GUNT in Tripoli after having done so in the cities of the interior. "These round-ups and the transfer by force of the GUNT supporters to military camps, he declared, have been taking place under the cover of the silence and complicity of those who have not missed any opportunity to shed crocodile tears on the so-called fate of the Chadian people."

"Since Wednesday, continued Mr Kailan, some officials of GUNT have been sought by the Libyan political police. In view of this situation, our militants have set up a resistance committee." [quotation marks as received]

Mr Kailan has, on the other hand, denounced the organisation in an African capital (Cotonou, according to reports) by Libyan

Colonel Massoud of what he called "a political farce" that, he said, is intended to "regroup unscrupulous mercenaries to cause confusion on the eve of the French-African summit in Lome." It is also aimed at achieving a so-called consensus to justify the presence of the Libyan Army — which is daily being reinforced — in northern Chad," he added.

After urging the international community to take its responsibilities with regard to "the genocide in northern Chad" and denouncing "the cruelty experienced by the Chadian community in Libya," Mr Kailan voiced his opposition to "President Goukouni Oueddei's statement."

By announcing on 17 October that he was a "prisoner of the Libyans" in his Tripoli residence, Mr Goukouni Oueddei expressed his readiness to hold talks "without any condition" with President Hissein Habre.

ZAIRE

Mobutu Addresses MPR Central Committee

AB301727 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Closing address by President Mobutu Sese Seko, founding chairman of the MPR, to the 12th meeting of the MPR Central Committee in Kinshasa on 29 October — recorded]

[Text] Citizens and members of the Central Committee, we have just spent almost 1 month of hard labor at the party's historic village of Nsele, far from the disturbances of the noisy city of Kinshasa and in the calm atmosphere favorable for our discussions. I was not mistaken when I told you at the opening of this 12th ordinary session that it would be one of the most important meetings ever held by the Central Committee. The conclusions of our deliberations have now been published. The nation has now been informed and the people now know where they stand. Nothing will be the same.

Our country's economic health has been of very great concern to us. We have made a diagnosis and we have made it correctly without any deviation or complacency. We cooly examined the facts and you all know that only facts count in economic matters. We went over the figures and we examined and reexamined them. Numbers, it is said, are unchanging. We observed the tendencies of our economy and in the present context the tendencies create a lot of worries. The general situation is clear: In view of the present state of our economy, we must by all means regain control of our fate in so far as the root of the problem and our methods are concerned. This is what we have decided to do.

The Zairian people are capable of making strong efforts. They are courageous and continue to trust their leader and the ideals of the Popular Movement of the Revolution, but our people must constantly be kept informed and be well guided. That is why during this session we also concerned ourselves with the role and running of all the organs comprising the Popular Movement of the Revolution, our party-state. Their mission and their specific roles have been redefined to give them the dynamism necessary for the smooth running of the revolution. Thus, for example, the Central Committee will no longer be confused with the Political Bureau and the Judicial Council will operate as an organ in accordance with the constitution. [words indistinct] All the leading cadres of our country, starting with the head of the party himself, [passage indistinct]

Foreign partners should understand [words indistinct] that Zaire cannot for long continue to sacrifice all just to pay its external debts. [passage indistinct] (?Public officers) and leaders in the private economic sector should attentively and carefully read the statement on the directives and decisions of the Central Committee that came out of the 12th ordinary session and which I consider to be a real code of conduct. [words indistinct] we shall respect our commitments. In our new approach, it will no longer be a question of sacrificing the vital interests of the nation and the Zairian people. Members of the Central Committee have well understood this, as the results of their deliberations show. I would sincerely like to congratulate all members of the Central Committee who gave the best of themselves during this 12th ordinary session, which experienced long sessions of deliberations. Sometimes the debates were rowdy, but all was in the sole interest of our dear and beautiful country, as well as for the welfare of the militants of the MPR. [applause]

(?We should begin) with the rigorous implementation of all these important decisions so that Zaire can begin again on the right footing with confidence in its future and ready for new sacrifices, which this time will have real meaning.

It is on this note of hope, and in comformity with Article 48 of the standing orders of the Central Committee, that I solemnly close the deliberations of the 12th ordinary session of the Central Committee of the MPR. (?On behalf of) the government and the Central Committee, (?and on my own behalf), I send to our respective families, our fraternal greetings. Thank you.[applause]

'State Decision' Limits External Debt Servicing

AB301653 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1400 GMT 30 Oct 86

["State Decision No 50/cc/86" issued by the 12th ordinary session of the Central Committee of the MPR in Kinshasa on 30 October]

[Text] Kinshasa, 30 Oct (AZAP) — The Central Committee of the MPR, considering the Constitution, in particular its articles 60 and 64;

Considering the Nsele manifesto;

Considering the resolutions of the second and third ordinary congresses of the MPR in the economic and financial area;

Considering the standing orders of the Central Committee;

Considering the final report on the economic, financial, budgetary and monetary situation of the Republic of Zaire;

Considering that for almost 4 years now, the Republic of Zaire has embarked upon a rigorous policy of economic and financial adjustment;

Considering that since December 1983, this policy has been supported by three programs in conjunction with the IMF;

Considering that the commitments made within the framework of these three programs have led Zaire to devote nearly 50 percent of its budget and 25 percent of its export earnings to servicing its external debt, which constitutes a too heavy sacrifice for the MPR militants;

Considering also that these commitments have led the country to operate, without generating counterpart funds, a net transfer of capital that has not [words indistinct] from foreign partners;

Considering that the problem facing Zaire's development is essentially structural and that this effort is incompatible with the perspective for a veritable revival of our economy which will lead to the well-being of the people at this time when the regime is geared toward improving the social status of the people and ensuring the normal functioning of the state — the only guarantees for increased resources to pursue our debt reimbursements;

Considering that to achieve this objective to revive the economy, Zaire has adopted a 5-year development plan whose success depends on the mobilization of an adequate level of national, financial, and external resources;

Considering that the implementation of the 5-year development plan is affected by the slim financing means of the state, due to the considerable drop in its earnings;

Considering that the fact of signing bilateral and multilateral agreements means in no way that Zaire has renounced its prerogatives as a sovereign state, decides:

1. Henceforth, any program in conjunction with the IMF must be made to complement national efforts and drafted in the perspective of a veritable economic revival for Zaire and must no longer be designed simply as a program of austerity and stabilization.

2. The structure of the budget must give prominence to the country's development and the efficient functioning of the state apparatus, the only guarantees for increased resources to pursue the reimbursements of our debts.

The Executive Council and the Legislative Council are charged with implementing the following decisions, beginning with the 1987 budget:

1. Raising the capital budget by 20 percent;

2. Increasing expenses for salaries by 20 percent;

3. Increasing money allocated for the functioning of the state apparatus and regional administrative bodies by 35 percent;

4. Limiting external debt reimbursement to a maximum of 20 percent of the budget;

5. Limiting internal debt servicing to a maximum of 5 percent of the budget.

Issued in Kinshasa on 30 October 1986

[Signed] Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, founding president of the MPR and president of the republic

GHANA

Rawlings Returns From Machel Funeral in Maputo

AB301441 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] The chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, this morning returned to Accra from Maputo, Mozambique, where he attended the funeral of President Samora Machel. The secretary for information, Mr Kofi Totobi Quakyi, who was on the chairman's entourage, said on arrival that the reports the delegation gathered in Maputo gave credence to the complicity of the racist Botha regime in President Machel's death. He said that the fact the South Africa has beacons which could divert the course of the aircraft which carried the late president also reaffirmed South Africa's complicity.

According to Mr Totobi Quakyi, the Angolan leader also confirmed that South African beacons have often been used against Angolan planes. He added that the reluctance of South Africa to allow the black box to be decoded by the Soviet Union further gives credence to South Africa's involvement. Mr Totobi Quakyi said the vicious nature of the conspiracy even after the signing of the Nkomati accord indicated that South Africa has still not stopped perpetrating acts of terrorism against the Frontline States. Mr Totobi Quakyi warned that unless there is massive international support to forestall the threats of natural disasters like floods and hunger as well as the vaccum which has been created by President Machel's death, South Africa is likely to capitalize on the situation to destabilize the Mozambican Government.

On Ghana's assistance to Mozambique, Mr Totobi Quakyi said Flight Lt Rawlings has promised to confer with members of the council.

Burkinabe Delegation Visits Military Exercise

AB301000 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] A 15-member Burkinabe delegation led by the defense minister, Major Jean-Baptiste Lingani, has visited the operational area of the "Operation Warlord" now taking place in the Sekondi-Takoradi-Komenda area. The delegation, which was accompanied by the force commander, Major General Arnold Quainoo, was briefed by the commander of the Second Infantry Brigade, Colonel Godfrey Gomil, on the progress of the operation, which is a field-training exercise. Burkinabe troops are taking part in the exercise.

Also at the briefing were Brigadier Mensah-wood, PNDC member responsible for the interior, and commandant of the Military Academy and Training School; the chief of Naval Staff, Comvander Ohene Kwapong; the commandant of the Armed Forces Staff College, Brigadier A.K. Twumasi; and the western regional secretary, Lieutenant Colonel Thompson. Other visitors to the operational area were the defense attaches of the United States, the Soviet Union, Canada, France, India, and Indonesia, and the staff of the Ministry of Defense, Burma Camp.

"Operation Warlord" is a combat phase of "Excercise Teamwork 86." Its aim is to test the combat-readiness of the Armed Forces and the civil security agencies.

'Teamwork-86' Ends 31 Oct

AB310824 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Exercise "Teamwork-86" has ended with the routing of the imaginary dissident forces who had been terrorizing residents of the Komenda-Sekondi-Takoradi area. The simulated final assault on the dissident stronghold was launched at 5:30 yesterday morning and about an hour later, the dissidents were annihilated. Nearly 3,000 officers and men of the Ghana Armed Forces and Burkina Faso took part in the second phase of the exercise which was code-named "Operation Warlord." It lasted 7 days and was intended to test the combat readiness of the Armed Forces and the civil security agencies.

Addressing the troops later at the (Mayong) barracks at Apremdu, the force commander, Major General Arnold Quainoo, said their performance was very commendable and encouraging. It was a job well done, he said. Gen Quainoo said every exercise is aimed at teaching lessons and revealing weaknesses, and exercise "Teamwork-86" has revealed that the country needs to be strong in order to repel aggression. This is because a weak nation attracts enemies and the result is political instability. Gen Quainoo also stressed the need for involving civilians more and more in military operations of this nature. He said henceforth, the motto of the Armed Forces should be: anytime, anywhere.

Major Jean-Baptiste Lingani, the defense minister of Burkina Faso, who led a 15-member delegation to observe the exercise, also addressed the troops. He said even though the exercise was a military one, its political undertones cannot be overemphasized. He hoped it will help bring the two countries closer together so that they can consolidate the gains they have made since the revolution was launched in their countries.

GUINEA

News Agency Telex Line With Tass Inaugurated

AB302132 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 30 Oct 86

(Excerpts] Minister of Information and Culture Zainoui Abdin Sanoussi this morning inagurated the first telex line between TASS and the Guinean News Agency, AGP. This ceremony makes concrete the agreements signed last year between TASS and AGP. It was an opportunity for the Soviet ambassador in Guinea to laud the existing cooperation between his country and Guinea. He later stressed the importance of this Conakry-Moscow telex line.

For his part, the minister of information and culture expressed happiness over the opening of the first AGP external telex line, a project which falls within the framework of the new communications policy embarked upon in Guinea since April 1984.

[passage omitted] The equipment inaugurated today includes an Extel receiver, two teleprinters, (?testing) tools, and two boxes of spare parts. [passage omitted]

LIBERIA

U.S. Envoy Thanked for Defending Interests

AB290635 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] The Liberian Government has expressed profound thanks and appreciation to the outgoing U.S. ambassador to Liberia, Dr Edward Perkins, for his recent stand against Liberians in the United States lobbying for that country to cut off aid to Liberia. Ambassador Perkins said recently at a press conference that Liberians must remember that if U.S. aid or other assistance to Liberia is cut off, it may never come back. The outgoing U.S. envoy further said that the U.S. Government gives aid to Liberia and other friendly countries based on long-standing relationship.

A statement of commendation issued in Monrovia today by the Information Ministry described Ambassador Perkins' recent stand as a positive manifestation of his love and concern for all Liberians. The Information Ministry statement noted with regret that a handful of Liberian taxidrivers [and] car- and dishwashers scattered in the ghettos of Washington D.C., New York, and Rhode Island were bent on (?discouraging) the efforts of the government and people of this country.

Government Sets Conditions for Opposition

AB301925 London BBC World Service in English 1709 GMT 30 Oct 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Liberian Government has now replied to a series of conditions laid down by opposition parties for their return to reconciliation talks. Among those terms are the lifting of restrictions on newspapers and opposition parties activities, the dismantling of the ruling party's task force and the relinquishing of a number of parliamentary seats by the ruling party. From Monrovia, Isaac Bantu called in this report:

[Begin Bantu recording] The secretary general of the ruling National Democratic Party of Liberia, Oscar Quiah, has called on Jackson Doe's Liberia Action Party, LAP, to reconsider its decision to pull out of the reconciliation talks with the government. Mr Quiah noted that the LAP'S (?intentions were substance) for discussion and added that the LAP should attend the talks and make its complaints clear. In all fairness to LAP supporters and partisans, he said, I think the party should point out the government's mistakes as a foundation for more (?delicate) talks. Mr Quiah said that reconciliation is not the burden of the NDPL alone, but the responsibility of all political leaders as well as the entire Liberian public. He claimed that the NDPL was ready and willing to go the extra mile in its quest for genuine reconciliation adding that the conclusion of the talks was the most important aspect of the whole process. [end recording]

MALI

Traore Disappointed With Arab-African Cooperation

AB301739 Paris AFP in French 1305 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Dakar, 30 Oct (AFP) — President Moussa Traore of Mali believes Arab-African cooperation has not lived up to the hopes of black Africa. He was however opposed to the resumption of relations with Israel.

"We must regret the Arabs' lack of confidence in African countries," the Malian head of state stressed in an interview published on Thursday by the Senegalese daily newspaper *Le Soleil*. "They are partly pushed to do so," General Traore added, "by the Western countries, which tell them that African regimes are not reliable and speak to them about threats of nationalization."

Arab-African cooperation "must not be conditional" and "our partners must agree to invest in Africa and think of the post-oil period," the Malian president stressed. He added that at the moment, "these relations have not lived up to our hopes." Despite the weakness of Arab-African cooperation, "Israel cannot be a substitute for any Arab country," General Traore said. The Malian head of state stressed that he does not share the views of the (African) states that have resumed diplomatic relations with Israel. "The reasons for the break are still there, even if Egypt has renewed diplomatic relations with the Jewish state," President Traore concluded.

NIGERIA

Rear Adm Aikhomu Pledges Support to Mozambique

AB291710 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Nigeria has pledged her continued support to the people of Mozambique if it is proved that South Africa had a hand in the death of President Samora Machel. The chief of General Staff, Rear Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, made the promise while speaking to newsmen at Murtala Muhammed Airport today, shortly on arrival from Maputo where he represented Nigeria at the funeral of the Mozambican leader. Rear Adm Aikhomu said there were strong indications of South African involvement in the plane crash that killed President Machel. The chief of General Staff stated that nothing will deter Nigeria's support for the Frontline States.

The body of President Machel was buried in Maputo yesterday.

Rear Adm Aikhomu was accompanied by former head of state, General Olusegun Obasanjo, retired, the external affairs minister, Prof Bolaji Akinyemi, and Nigeria's permanent representative at the United Nations, Major General Joseph Garba, retired.

ANGOLA

UNITA's Savimbi Cited on War Prospects

PM310942 Paris LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS in French 27 Oct 86 p 17

[Interview with UNITA Chairman Jonas Savimbi by Jean-Marc Kalfleche in Paris; date not given]

[Text] *Le Quotidien de Paris*: In Strasbourg you said, without being contradicted, that Ronald Reagan discussed Angola with Mr Gorbachev at their meeting in Iceland. While in Paris you have urged France to encourage some European countries to exert pressure on the Luanda government to bring it to the negotiating table. In your opinion, what role do the Soviets allocate to Angola in their strategy in southern Africa?

Jonas Savimbi: Unlike the United States, the European governments very quickly established diplomatic relations with the MPLA government. It was hoped that a European presence would act as a counterbalance to the USSR. However, 10 years on, it is impossible to conceal the truth: UNITA cannot be crushed, contrary to what may have been believed, and Soviet-Cuban pressure on Luanda has not lessened at all.

If we are agreed that neither of the two sides involved can win the war, Europe and Africa must therefore press for peace to be achieved via negotiations.

Particularly since we face the following unavoidable geostrategic fact: South Africa is and remains a regional power despite its problems, which is why Samora Machel reached accords with it, as the MPLA did in Lusaka, for that matter. Let me ask this: Is there any Western country that would like to see this power lean toward the East? If, as I believe, the answer is "no", despite the unanimous condemnation of apartheid, it must be recognized that the crucial area whose future will determine whether there is peace or war in southern Africa is Angola, and the Soviets have realized this. Furthermore, since the French-speaking African countries are divided over their backing for the MPLA and since we have many more friends among them than elsewhere, France has an obvious potential role to play in Africa and Europe. We are asking it to support not a policy of war but a policy leading to peace.

If we want to meet the challenge of dismantling apartheid without destroying everything in South Africa and without it falling into the other camp, we must first achieve peace in Angola and decolonization in Namibia so that South Africa is drawn into a process of reforms and peace. Otherwise the West will lose its range of options in South Africa because it will be unable to exert its influence in a situation of violence.

Note that the Soviets are aiming at exactly the opposite — a violence that nobody will be able to control any longer. They are using the pretext of South Africa to crush the armed opposition in Angola. Bear in mind also in this connection that time is working against the Western camp. Not against the guerrillas, but against the whole of the free world — and Machel's death complicates the situation even further.

Le Quotidien de Paris: What is your opinion of Cuban plans to attack you from the eastern border of the territories under UNITA's control?

Jonas Savimbi: We are very worried. UNITA's aim is to end the conflict, not to expand it. If President Kaunda goes along with Cuban plans — and I am told that he has finally decided to do so — there is a great danger of UNITA's taking the battle onto Zambian territory, where we have many sympathizers. It would be tactically easy to hold our border — the territory lends itself to it. But I also have my "internal front," as President Kaunda well knows. Our armed forces will not stand for it, despite all the political drawbacks of a battle in another African country at a time when we are seeking the conditions for a dialogue with the MPLA.

Le Quotidien de Paris: You will still be accused of helping South Africa by preventing the reopening of the Benguela railroad, of preventing the frontline countries from escaping their enclavement, their dependence on Pretoria....

Jonas Savimbi: The Benguela railroad has been closed since 1975. Since then we have made it clear that its reopening was dependent on the Cubans' withdrawal. Now the track is so damaged that it would take at least 2 years to make it usable: It would not help the frontline countries. In any case the Soviets would take control of it and it would become an ideal tool for them for exerting pressure on Zaire and Zambia. Last, and above all, it would be the best way of sending weapons and troops into the heart of the territory controlled by UNITA. No way.

Le Quotidien de Paris: Last, do you believe your visit to Paris has been useful?

Jonas Savimbi: Yes. Now we know the people who really count here and we have been able to draw up a general basis of agreement with them. I have asked these people to pass the message on. They have said "yes." I am waiting, and so are other African leaders....

UNITA Claims Heavy Fighting in 11 Provinces

MB301816 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] The Angolan resistance movement UNITA claims to be involved in heavy fighting against the ruling MPLA and Cuban forces in 11 of the country's 15 provinces. Reports from Angola say the clashes are taking place from northern Cabinda Province to the Namibe and Kunene Provinces bordering South-West Africa. In Cabinda, the airport control tower was damaged in a UNITA attack and flights to Luanda have been interrupted. According to UNITA, 114 MPLA soldiers and 13 Cubans were killed and 29 were captured.

Dos Santos Receives EC Letter on Savimbi Visit

MB301016 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] In a letter to Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola, EC Commission Chairman Jacques Delors said that there is no possibility whatever that the chief of the anti-Angolan armed bandits will be received by the EC Commission at any level.

In response to the Angolan Government's protest — which was relayed to him through the Angolan Embassy in Belgium on 17 October — concerning the visit of the anti-Angolan terrorist group to Western Europe, Jacques Delors explained to President Jose Eduardo dos Santos that this visit, especially to Strasbourg, where the headquarters of the European Parliament is situated, was an initiative by [words indistinct] deputies of that EC institution.

Jacques Delors' letter to the Angolan head of state stresses the EC Commission's unequivocal position with regard to the legitimate governments of the Lome III Convention. In this regard, he said that because the EC Commission has established relations with the legitimate governments of African, Caribbean, and Pacific countries, it is obvious that the EC Commission can only maintain contacts with those governments.

Jacques Delors also stressed that the EC Commission pays great attention to its relations with the People's Republic of Angola in the framework of the Lome III Convention. He said that these relations are developing positively, thus contributing to the reduction of difficulties and tensions in Angola, and strengthening cooperation between the signatories of the Lome III Convention and the southern African countries.

Jacques Delors concluded his letter to President Jose Eduardo dos Santos by saying that it will give him great pleasure to welcome the Angolan head of stae during his visit to the EC Commission headquarters, because it will permit the strengthening of cooperation with the People's Republic of Angola.

BOTSWANA

Allegations of Existence of ANC Councils Denied

MB291212 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Botswana has dismissed allegations which appeared in the South African *Sunday Times* newspaper claiming the existence of a so-called regional political military council of the ANC in southern African countries, including Botswana. Answering a question in the House of Chiefs yesterday on behalf of the minister for external affairs, the minister of mineral resources and water affairs, Mr Archibald Mogwe, said the allegations were without substance. King Seatediso IV of Bangwaketse had asked the minister to give the true solution regarding the alleged involvement of the ANC in an operation said to be called the regional political military council as reported in the South African *Sunday Times* of 19 October.

LESOTHO

Lesotho Leader Comments on Ties with RSA, ANC

MB290750 Johannesburg International Service in English 0645 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Lesotho has described the signing last Friday of the Highlands water scheme as a giant step forward. The country's military leader, Major General Metsing Lekhanya:

[Begin recording] [Lekhanya] This is a giant step towards mutual cooperation between Lesotho and our neighbors. I think, like we said in Lesotho, the sky is the limit. We are going to explore all avenues of mutual understanding and mutual development; and to this my government and I and my colleagues are quite keen to explore these avenues.

[Reporter] General, you have been in power now for about 9 months and there is still an Eastern bloc presence in your country. Does this affect relations with South Africa?

[Lekhanya] Lesotho's relations with South Africa has very deep historical foundations, and it is these foundations that have sustained our mutual respect for each other through the years. It has been a deliberate policy of my government to improve on these relations as much as possible. The presence of Eastern bloc countries is an internal matter for Lesotho [words indistinct] assume the external or other implications. My government will make decisions based primarily on the interests of Basothos themselves.

[Reporter] And the ANC's presence here?

[Lekhanya] South Africa has expressed displeasure from time to time with the presence in our country of certain ANC cadres. We still continue to receive refugees from South Africa, but as before do not permit any of them to carry out any hostile acts against South Africa from our soil. This latter fact is completely nonnegotiable.

[Reporter] There are also rumors that you are on the brink of handing back power to the politicians.

[Lekhanya] It is the intention of both myself and my colleagues in the Military Council to hand over to some form of civilian rule and return to the barracks. The form and nature of that civilian rule will be determined by the people of Lesotho themselves. But I think you have got [words indistinct] indications are already moving towards a representation in the formation of village councils, ward councils up to district councils. I think this would form a basis for a nonpolitically influenced type of representative.

[Reporter] So do you still have the popular support of the people of Lesotho?

[Lekhanya] Indeed we have. I am so happy, I am glad to find that the people have given us their popular support, and we are

thankful. We think we are going to maintain that, to help them maintain their peace and true reconciliation. [sentence as heard]

[Reporter] So the signing of the agreement is the culmination of about 30 years of planning and study of the feasibility of the project. Do you see this as the first step towards greater cooperation between South Africa and your country?

[Lekhanya] Oh yes indeed. I think this is the beginning. It is the single largest (?task) to date towards Lesotho-South Africa economic cooperation. [words indistinct] I only see further cooperation in fields of mutual understanding and mutual economic development. [end recording]

MADAGASCAR

President Ratsiraka Urges Foreign Investment

PM301226 Paris LE FIGARO MAGAZINE in French 25 Oct 86 p 136-137

[Interview with President Didier Ratsiraka by Robert Lecontre in Antananarivo; date not given]

[Excerpts] *Le Figaro Magazine*: What is the real nature of this regime, which is now urging French capitalists to invest offering them special advantages and guarantees?

Didier Ratsiraka: It is a socialist-inspired regime. I would say that we are carrying out a democratic national revolution. If you examine our constitution, you will find in it all that is most democratic. We incline toward socialism; that is, toward that which is rooted in ancestral Malagasy tradition — namely, supportive mutual help. It is not a a matter of collectivism in the usual sense but the interests of the community.

It proceeds from the interests of the family. This is why we have democratized education. We want all Malagasy to enjoy the same opportunities to have power, knowledge, know-how, and expertise. This is why we have decentralized central government in favor of the provinces, municipalities, and villages. This is why workers can enjoy a certain degree of ownership and take part in management committees.

Le Figaro Magazine: Is it Yugoslav-style self-management?

Didier Ratsiraka: I do not regard Yugoslav self-management as a reference point. We do not want to transfer a foreign experience into our country. We have our own method. We believe it is necessary to proceed slowly, to guide activity, and to provide stimuli.

Le Figaro Magazine: Where does Marxism come into all this?

Didier Ratsiraka: There is no shame in being a Marxist. The word "Marxist" is no insult.

Le Figaro Magazine: Yes, but it does entail a certain structure.

Didier Ratsiraka: Of course, but this is not what we are doing in Madagascar. In any case most Malagasy believe in God. This is something that goes back a long way, to well before colonialism.

Le Figaro Magazine: Is this an additional source of strength?

Didier Ratsiraka: Yes, because an entire people must have a spiritual awareness, whether confessed or not. There are certain things here that materialism cannot explain — supernatural things.

Le Figaro Magazine: Mr President, you smoke the same cigars as President Castro. Is Malagasy nonalignment the same as Cuban nonalignment?

Didier Ratsiraka: A truly nonaligned country has its own autonomy of decisionmaking and does not take orders from anyone. Malagasy policy is forged in Madagascar. It is not imposed from abroad. But this does not necessarily imply neutrality. In any case there is no such thing as neutrality. We are nonaligned but it does not prevent us from having opinions on all the major issues. We are committed to the struggle against apartheid, Zionism, colonialism, imperialism, and neocolonialism. [passage omitted]

Le Figaro Magazine: How do you explain all the corruption and the gulf that exists between a very wealthy leadership class and a people who are still very poor.

Didier Ratsiraka: I believe that it is the same in all human societies. How can a handicapped person be a strong as a Hercules? Do you believe that all children are born with the same level of intelligence? Do you believe that a hectare of vanilla and a hectare of beans can yield the same income, the same profit? You say there is a gulf between rich and poor in Madagascar. It is true. But as far as I know there are not dozens and dozens of billionaires in our country. Of course there is what I would call a moneyed bourgeoisie. There are also speculators.

Le Figaro Magazine: The only real problem at present is our country's economic "gap." So we need investors, foreign capital. They will earn money both for themselves and for the state coffers. This is why we have altered investment legislation. I believe that the trend must be accelerated. Our friends abroad, especially in France, must be able to invest in productive activities — industry, agriculture, and mining — to provide work for the Malagasy. If you like, we are offering our people a carrot, but a raw one. It is up to them to cook it. [passage omitted]

MOZAMBIQUE

MNR Claims 'Massive Victories' in North

MB301329 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] The MNR rebels claim they have scored massive victories in northern Mozambique. The guerrilla group says it has captured the towns of Gile, Nametil, and Chiure in the north of the country, allegedly leaving close to 400 government and Tanzanian troops dead. The MNR lists its own losses at 8 dead and

37 wounded. There has been no independent confirmation of the attacks and diplomats believe the casualties are exaggerated.

Commentary Hails Support From Frontline States

MB301824 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1700 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Commentary by Leite de Vasconcelos, director general of Radio Mozambique: "Pretoria's Political Illiteracy"]

[Text] Pretoria's warmongers certainly expected that the death of President Samora Machel, caused by the crash of his aircraft in South African territory, would intimidate the leaders of the Frontline States. This type of rationale is typical of the arrogance of the warmongering circles of the racist regime and what President Kenneth Kaunda yesterday described as Pretoria's political illiteracy.

The frontline summit held in Maputo yesterday had the opposite effect of what Pretoria wanted. The Frontline States leaders expressed their determination to continue the struggle against apartheid, in which President Samora Machel fell, and to strengthen their active solidarity with the peoples oppressed by the Pretoria regime and the countries that are the main targets of Pretoria's aggressive policy: Mozambique and Angola.

Inside South Africa itself, the racist authorities have had to ban popular demonstrations in honor of the Mozambican president. The South African warmongers are unable to understand that there are men who, despite their physical demise, remain alive and active in history's irreversible process.

The common and individual stand of the Frontline State leaders at a moment of profound sorrow for all of them is the best homage they could pay to President Samora Machel. It fills the hearts of the Mozambicans with legitimate pride, and the hearts of the African peoples who find in the firmness and solidarity of the Frontline States the reflection of the political and moral values of our continent's men and women.

'Threats' by RSA Defense Minister Said Resuming

MB310845 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0700 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] South African Minister of Defense General Magnus Malan has resumed his threats against the Frontline States. His statement in Pietersburg on Thursday is of exactly the same nature as his statements before President Samora Machel's death when the presidential aircraft crashed on South African territory on 19 October. President Samora Machel died after a veritable campaign of threats by Malan, as well as a campaign by a large section of the South African media seeking to justify the implementation of Malan's threats.

Burkina's Sankara Says Machel Death Not Accident

MB291247 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Burkinabe President Thomas Sankara said in Maputo yesterday shortly before leaving for his country that President Samora Machel's death was not simply an accident, adding: We feel that it was a criminal act, and I am sure of that. Thomas Sankara also said that what remained now was to discover the method used in carrying out this criminal action. He said imperialism and fascism do not hesitate to act against revolutionaries and their enemies.

Also speaking about the circumstances that led to the death of the leader of the Mozambican revolution, Thomas Sankara said the apartheid regime created a great danger in South Africa that would turn against the regime itself.

Kazimierz Barcikowski, a member of the Political Bureau of the Polish United Workers Party and deputy chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Poland, also left yesterday for his country after attending the funeral ceremony of President Samora Machel. Shortly before leaving Mozambique, Kazimierz Barcikowski bestowed great praise upon the figure of Samora Machel, noting: We knew him as an ardent fighter and defender of human dignity and great fighter against oppression and apartheid. At the international level, he is one of the most well-known figures in the struggle for progress, peace, and friendship among peoples. [passage omitted]

Crash Survivors Return to Maputo 31 Oct

MB310853 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0700 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] More survivors of the tragic event which killed President Samora Machel and other passengers returned to Maputo yesterday. They had been hospitalized in Nelspruit, South Africa. They are: Manueal Campira, Vasco Langa, Joseph Mashange, and Carlos Jambo. Carlos Jambo was released from the hospital yesterday and taken home. Regarding the other survivors, the Mozambican health staff attending them said their condition is stable.

NAMIBIA

SAPA: International Red Cross To Continue Work

MB301301 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1208 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Windhoek, Oct 30, SAPA — Representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC] would continue with their work in SWA/Namibia following a meeting between South Africa and the ICRC in Geneva, the SWABC reported in Windhoek.

The Cabinet of the SWA/Namibian Transitional Government was informed of the decision this morning.

There had been initial uncertainty concerning the ICRC's position in SWA/Namibia after Pretoria had announced the expulsion of the organisation from South Africa.

The ICRC representative in Windhoek, Mr Martin Woker, had a meeting today with the SWA/Namibian Cabinet chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge, and the minister of justice, Mr Fanuel Kozonguizi.

Mr Woker said the ICRC head office in Geneva had discussions with the South African Government and it was decided at that meeting to allow the ICRC to continue with its work in SWA/Namibia, the SWABC reported.

The ICRC in the territory and in Pretoria had in the past been instrumental in obtaining the release of foreign nationals taken captive by the Angolan rebel movement, UNITA.

SAPA Corrects Report

Johannesburg SAPA in English at 0823 GMT on 31 October transmits the following correction to the preceding report on the status of the ICRC in Namibia: "SAPA incorrectly reported yesterday that the International Committee of the Red Cross would be allowed to continue its operations in SWA/Namibia. The report, attributed to the SWABC, was used in good faith.

"The head of the ICRC office in Windhoek, Mr Martin Woker, said today that the ICRC's status in the territory was still a pending matter. He had not received any formal notice from the South African Government concerning the ICRC's future in SWA/Namibia, unlike the situation in South Africa where the ICRC had already been notified to leave that country."

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Claims Machel Died 'Instantaneously'

MB301554 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1551 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 30, SAPA — President Samora Machel of Mozambique died "instantaneously" from multiple skull fractures and chest and abdomen injuries, according to a professor of forensic medicine who conducted the autopsies of those killed in the air disaster on South African territory on October 19.

The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, today responded to press reports quoting allegations by local residents near the site of the crash that President Machel was alive four hours after the aircraft hit the ground and disintegrated, and said he had consulted the expert, Professor J.P. Nel, professor of forensic medicine at the University of Natal.

Prof Nel had conducted the autopsy of the dead passengers from the aircraft in Maputo in the presence of forensic experts from Mozambique.

"Prof Nel confirms that President Machel died instantaneously from multiple fractures of the skull and injuries of the chest and abdomen.

"These injuries were of such a nature that it is impossible for President Machel to have been alive for any period of time following the crash," Mr Botha said.

Earlier reports, the day after the accident, said officials at the crash site had only been able to identify President Machel's body by his uniform and gold teeth.

Doctor Confirms Report

MB311034 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1020 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Durban Oct 31 SAPA — Natal's head of forensic medicine, Professor Jurie Nel, who examined the body of President Samora Machel of Mozambique, said in Durban today that there was absolutely no doubt that Mr Machel had died on impact as the plane crashed. In an interview today, Prof Nel told how he and his team were flown on a private South African aircraft to Maputo to conduct seven post-mortems including that of President Machel and two other cabinet ministers.

"There is no way that President Machel could have lived even for seconds after the plane crashed," said Prof Nel. Prof Nel, who is also the chief forensic specialist for the Deparment of National Health and Population Development, and forensic adviser to the Natal Provincial Administration, said that the matter was beyond any doubt. "His body was mutilated to such a degree that his relatives were not able to view him," said Prof Nel.

The Natal team headed by Prof Nel included a forensic dentist, Dr Theo Botha, and a forensic technologist, Mrs Barbara Fisher.

"I received word from the government that I was required to conduct the post-mortem on Tuesday, and we were flown to Mozambique the same day," said the professor. Equipped with all his own instruments, Prof Nel and the team set to work early on Wednesday morning and worked throughout the day. Prof Nel said that the two cabinet members with President Machel had suffered similarly severe injuries and were also badly disfigured. There was very little doubt that they had also died instantly. "The four crew members died of internal injuries and ... the nature of their injuries were such that they could not have survived," said Professor Nel. "We have also not yet received dental reports or medical records of the deceased, but the Mozambicans were very helpful and cordial," said Prof Nel.

USSR Response on Decoding Black Box Awaited

MB301628 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1620 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 30, SAPA — South African authorities are waiting for a response from Russian investigators to proposals made yesterday on where and how the black boxes from President Samora Machel's ill-fated aircraft should be decoded.

A spokesman for the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today Mr Jacques Germishuys, the former head of civil aviation in South Africa and the groundwork expert appointed as one of the members of Mr Justice Cecil Margo's board of inquiry into the accident, had made the proposals to the Russians at Komatipoort yesterday afternoon.

"We are now awaiting their reaction," the spokesman said.

Mr Botha told reporters on Tuesday the Russians had indicated the black boxes could only be decoded in Moscow.

His government however, wanted to be certain this could not be done anywhere else in the world — in the interests of complete impartiality — before it allowed the recording devices to go to Moscow.

He had requested the United States Government to make an American aviation expert available to advise the South African authorities on how and where the black boxes could be decoded.

It is not yet officially known what the U.S. response to the request was.

THE CITIZEN on Possible Cabinet Reshuffle
MB301520 Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Oct 86 pp 1, 2

[By Tony Stirling]

[Excerpts] Strong rumours of an imminent Cabinet reshuffle are circulating in government circles in Pretoria, but speculation on who will be affected is conflicting.

The hardest and most persistent speculation is that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, will relinquish the SABC and that the corporation will soon fall under a less politicised department, such as Posts and Telegraphs.

Sources in several departments said that the rumour that the State President, Mr P.W. Botha will reshuffle his Cabinet are very strong, with some saying that an announcement could be made within the "next two weeks," and others that "it will definitely be before the end of the year."

But just who will be affected is less certain, with different sources giving conflicting information.

For instance, one source suggested that Mr Louis Nel, the Deputy Minister of Information will be axed in the reshuffle, while a second source said that his information was that Mr Nel was to become a full Minister.

More than one source suggested that the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, having recovered from a serious illness, has opted for a less demanding post and that he will become Speaker of the House of Assembly.

But other sources say it would have been more logical for Mr le Grange to have stepped down two years ago after learning of his illness if he intended to quit the Cabinet.

Among those being tipped for higher positions is Mr Adriaan Vlok, Deputy Minister of Defence and Law and Order, whom sources said is likely to become a full Minister.

According to rumours, among those whose star is set to rise is the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, but precisely how this will happen is not spelled out, although Mr Vlok is being tipped for his post.

Another part of the speculation concerns Dr Lapa Munnik, Minister of Communications, who, with the Minister of Health Services and Welfare, Dr George de Villiers Morrison, were reported to be on their way out of the Cabinet.

But other sources said that with Dr Munnik having just been elevated to deputy Leader of the National Party in the Cape, it was highly unlikely that he was considering retirement.

Officials in the State President's Department said they had heard no suggestions of a Cabinet reshuffle.

One official said: "It just takes one member of the Cabinet to hint he wants to go, to start a landslide of speculation about who is going to move where."

Brian Stuart reports that with the Cabinet still basically unchanged since June 1985, there are strong hints that a reshuffle will take place before Parliament meets in January. [passage omitted]

The actual functions of almost all departments of state have been altered in some way or are about to undergo changes. Government sources say this is a primary reason for the State President to re-examine his Cabinet.

Deputy Ministers are not part of the Cabinet, but changes have left the position of two Deputy Ministers in some doubt.

First there is Mr Piet du Plessis, Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, a department which has lost more than 1,000 of its personnel to the provincial authorities leaving it with less than 400 posts.

Mr du Plessis is a strong supporter of Mr Botha's reform moves. Secondly, Mr Nel as head of the Bureau for Information is a Deputy Minister and therefore outside of Cabinet decision-making. It has been suggested that the Bureau which has grown to a substantial department should obtain portfolio status under a Cabinet Minister.

In some English-language morning newspaper reports that Mr Nel will be removed from the Bureau and given an ambassadorial post have been dismissed as "most unlikely."

From outside the Cabinet Mr Gene Louw, administrator of the Cape, is seen as likely to get a Cabinet position, possibly taking

over a new portfolio which would deal exclusively with provincial issues which are now fairly substantial.

In Pretoria Mr Nel refused to comment on the reports that he could be leaving his position as part of a Cabinet reshuffle.

And a spokesman at the State President's Office in Pretoria declined to comment.

"It is Mr P.W. Botha's prerogative to make Cabinet changes and we have no comment," he said.

GM Workers Strike Over Seats on New Board

MB291418 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1416 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, Oct 29, SAPA — Three thousand workers, demanding a say in the General Motors handover, downed tools today bringing production at Kempston Road and Aloes plants to a halt.

The assembly line of the new Monza car, due to be launched next month, was stopped.

The company is taking legal advice on applying for a court interdict to declare the strike illegal.

The National Automobile and Allied Workers Union [NAAWU] has made various demands and said its men stopped work today to force the company to the negotiating table.

Among other things, the men are asking for two seats on the new board when it takes over the company early next year.

Mr Bob White, the company's managing director, said he was not going to be blackmailed and would not negotiate with the union until the men had either resumed work or left the premises.

"If it prejudices the launch we have just got to accept it," he said.

"I would have thought that the principal concern of the union and the employees would be that they would like to continue to have jobs in Port Elizabeth.

"I suppose there is a certain element who feels GM has not provided them with enough."

Asked how long the company could endure the strike before the launch of the Monza was affected, he said: "If this goes on for a few days it's going to affect the number of cars produced.

"On November 23, we want to have them in the dealers' hands. By November 8 or 9 we would be distributing to the various parts of the country. Obviously if we are going to be shut down for days it's going to restrict the numbers we can supply."

Asked why the men had downed tools today, he said: "We had these demands in the form of a letter last Friday. We responded on Monday — they asked for a response prior to the mass meeting last night and we told them what our answers were.

"They came in today and told our people they weren't prepared to work or leave the plant until I sat down and talked to the union. I told them they either had to work or leave the plant."

At a NAAWU meeting attended by about 2000 workers in Schauderville last night, workers expressed "disgust" at the handling by GM of its withdrawal from SA and the sale of assets to local interests.

The NAAWU official, who asked not to be identified, confirmed that one of the union's demands, submitted to GM after a meeting last Wednesday was that: "Since the management of the new company is to be controlled by a new board of directors, two of the seats should be taken by our members employed in the company."

This demand arose because workers were being "left in the dark" about their future.

They also demanded that company and worker contributions paid into benefit funds be refunded to members.

A statement released by NAAWU today said: "The union membership rejects and expresses its disgust at the arrogance displayed by GMSA concerning its withdrawal from South Africa.

"At no stage has the company indicated its willingness to consult, advise or negotiate with NAAWU, which represents the majority of its work force.

"At no stage did the company indicate to the union who the new owners will be and on what terms and conditions the new company will be constructed.

"Tension and frustration is building up among workers resulting from the secret and mysterious dealings evident in this matter.

"Report-back meetings to employees in the plant initiated by GMSA at which the managing director of the company presided, have not removed the fears or uncertainty of employees.

"In fact, as workers reported, nothing has been said which has not already been made known through press reports.

"The union membership demands that GMSA responds to the situation in a responsible manner and enters into negotiations with NAAWU as a matter of urgency."

The spokesman stressed that the workers had nothing against the formation of the new company and would support it, but were concerned about "all the uncertainty."

Strikers, Management Talk

MB301926 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1916 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, Oct 30, SAPA — The strike at General Motors entered its third day today with two-hour talks between management and union representatives ending inconclusively.

The strike by more than 2000 workers at GM's Kempton Road and Aloes plants has stopped production of the new Monza range, due to go on sale on November 23.

The National Automobile and Allied Workers Union (NAAWU), which claims to represent about 2000 workers, says the strike was called over the lack of consultation in GM's decision to sell ownership of the company to a group of local motor executives. The strike need not have happened if GM had "advised and consulted its workers" before announcing the withdrawal.

NAAWU has dismissed suggestions that the strike was timed to jeopardise the success of the Monza launch, the success of which is seen as critical to the fortunes of the new company.

GM's public affairs manager, Mr Mick Killeen, said it would not be necesarry to delay the launch. The Monza, of which there are already "fair" stocks, would be presented to dealers from Tuesday and go on sale later in November.

Talks were scheduled to resume tomorrow, GM's industrial relations manager, Mr Bob Mcilwaine, said tonight.

Mr Mcilwaine declined to reveal the content of today's talks other than to say they hinged on the union's original demands.

These are:

— That workers receive "severance payments" amounting to one month's pay for each year of completed service;

— That two of the directors of the new company be appointed by union members at the company; and

— Company and worker contributions paid into benefit funds be repaid.

Mr Mcilwaine said today's discussion had shed some "understanding and clarification" on the union's demands and had exploded ways of resolving the conflict.

Management would be considering certain proposals before tomorrow's meeting. The original demands remained unchanged and NAAWU had not proposed any compromises.

After a meeting yesterday afternoon, Mr Mcilwaine was reported as saying that some moderation of the demands was evident, especially as regards severance pay and the repayment of benefit contributions.

NAAWU's general-secretary, Mr Freddie Sauls, said earlier workers were concerned about their terms of employment in the new company, despite assurances that working conditions and benefits would be preserved.

GM was granted a supreme court order yesterday in terms of which striking workers have until Monday to show cause why the strike should not be declared illegal and strikers fired.

Muslim Community Demands Apology From P.W. Botha
HK310322 Hong Kong AFP in English 0258 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 31 (AFP) — South Africa's Muslim community demanded an apology from President Pieter Botha Thursday for a resolution passed by the White Afrikaans Establishment Church at its current synod condemning Islam as "a false religion" and "a threat to the world."

The motion passed earlier this week by the Dutch Reformed Church (Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk, NGK) assembly in Cape Town has caused a political storm among the country's Muslims drawn mainly from the 250,000-strong Cape Malay community.

National Director of the Muslim Youth Movement Muhammed Farid Choonara said Thursday that not only did he want an apology from the quasi-state Dutch Reformed Church but also from President Botha.

He warned taht if the resolution was not withdrawn, the South African state would also be faced with even more "determined opposition form Muslims."

Political repercussions also stemmed from the fact that the motion condemning Islam was put forward by Reverend Stoffel Colyn, chaplain-general to the South African Police.

Anti-apartheid Muslim activists have been involved in gunbattles with security forces in townships around Cape Town several times this year, and police and troops have stormed mosques to break up alleged political gatherings.

Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange was quick to step into the furore by denying that the police chaplain's anti-Islamic stance was official police policy.

Mr Choonara said in his statement: "It is clear that this resolution has virtually destroyed any trial, attempts or hope this government may have had of building bridges with the Muslim world."

He said South Africa in its current crisis could use more than ever Islamic values of "equality, justice and freedom."

A subsequent explanatory statement from the church earlier Thursday, in a bid to lower tension, had the opposite effect when it said: "Whoever proclaims another gospel proclaims a false doctrine according to Christianity and a religion that does not honour Jesus Christ as the only saviour is a false religion."

The Islamic controversy at the Dutch Reformed Church synod followed its rejection last week of racism as "a sin" after years of defending theologically the White minority government's policy of racial segregation.

The church was a whole-hearted supporter of racism when it was first put on the statute books after the ruling National Party came to power in 1948, but it has come under increasing state

influence to drop its apartheid theology as the government moves ahead with limited reforms.

More Threats, Attacks Against Exam Candidates

MB291225 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Disturbance at black matric examination centers have been continuing at Katlehong Township east of Johannesburg with reports of radical youths attacking some examination candidates in their homes. The youths armed with knives and sticks went to the house of one student and told her if she continued writing the examination she would be putting her life in danger.

Prominent black leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has repeatedly condemned student intimidators saying their slogan, no education before liberation, is nonsense and against the interests of the black community.

Information Bureau Releases Peace Song

MB300652 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0107 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Pretoria Oct 30 SAPA — The toal cost of producing and launching the Bureau for Information's controversial peace pop song to be releasd today would be R4.3 million, the bureau said in a statement in Pretoria.

Considering that the advertising budgets of many large companies in South Africa "exceed R2G to R30 million per annum," the bureau said "the cost of the campaign should be measured against the cost of the current cycle of violence and the enormous political and economic benefits that can accrue to South Africa from greater harmony and cooperation among its peoples."

The song, "Together We'll Build a Brighter Future" ("Saam Sal Ons n Beter Toekoms Bou," in Afrikaans), was recorded by 51 artists representing all South Africa's communities.

News earlier this year of the project, originally said by the deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel to cost R1.5 million, raised a storm of controversy and accusations from opposition Parliamentarians that the government was wasting money.

The project was defended in Parliament by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha. [passage omitted]

The bureau said the greatest challenge in South Africa today "is the improvement of inter-group communication ... the struggle which is currently being waged in our country is to a large extent a communication struggle. It is a challenge to determine which approach to the solution of our complex problems will take root in the hearts and minds of the great majority of our people — an approach based on confrontation, hatred and violence, or one based on reconciliation, cooperation and peace. The articulation and communication of the latter approach has become one of South Africa's national priorities.

"The bureau is determined to use the most modern and professional methods in carrying out its mandate to promote better communication between the government and the people of South Africa."

The bureau was also now investigating the establishment of a trust which, in conjuction with the artists involved, would be responsible for the futrther marketing of the song. All proceeds from the sale of the song would then be channelled to charities helping under-privileged people in the Republic "in a spirit of goodwill, cooperation and peace."

HNP Leader Rejects CP Call for Unity Meeting

MB290634 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] The leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party [HNP — Reformed National Party], Mr Jaap Marais, has accused the Conservative Party [CP] of not having the authority to summon members of another party to a conference of unity.

Addressing a news conference in Pretoria, Mr Marais said the CP was trying to recruit HNP supporters and that this would have a harmful effect on both parties. Mr Marais emphasized that HNP was not prepared to consider instant unification with the CP. He added that there were still many serious policy differences between the HNP and the CP, of which the CP decision to admit members of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [AWB — Afrikaner Resistance Movement] to the party was one of the main ones.

Mr Marais also emphasized that he was not prepared to take part in the unification conference with the CP unless the HNP was the cosponsor of such a conference.

At another news conference the deputy leader of the CP, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, reiterated that the party had decided to hold a unification conference on 24 January. He said the party had taken the decision because this was what the nation wanted. He said the party was convinced that the government could only be defeated if there was right-wing unity.

Search for Illegal Workers Not Aimed at Blacks

MB301624 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1617 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 30, SAPA — There were many illegal white workers in South Africa and the government's search for an estimated 1.3 million people in the country illegally was not an operation against black workers, the director-general of home affairs, Mr Gerries van Zyl, said today.

Responding to media reports of a "crackdown" on illegals in the country showing results, he confirmed about 22,000 illegal workers had been repatriated from South Africa to Frontline States from the beginning of the year to the end of August.

The majority of these, 13,000, were sent back to Mozambique, while 5,000 had been returned to Botswana, 2,000 to Zimbabwe,

1,500 to Lesotho, 400 to Swaziland, 22 to Malawi, three to Tanzania and one to Zambia.

Mr van Zyl said the media could call it a "crackdown" if it wanted to, although this was not really the case.

He pointed out repatriation of illegal immigrants had been going on for years, with an average of between 1,500 and 1,800 per month for the last few years.

The fact was that there were an estimated 1.3 million illegal workers in South Africa who were depriving South Africans of jobs at great cost to the unemployment insurance fund.

The director-general said he wanted to make it clear the 65,000 Mozambican miners in South Africa were not illegal workers and were not at all involved in the search for illegals.

The Mozambican miners were contracted to work in South Africa for a year, with an attached six month renewable clause.

Mr van Zyl also said citizens of the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] independent homelands were excluded from the provisions of the Aliens Act since legislation was passed earlier this year, and that he had not, as reported, said the act would not be enforced in this regard until negotiations on dual citizenship with the states had been concluded.

He confirmed the Department of Home Affairs had sent about 190,000 circulars to employers countrywide in recent weeks to provide them with information on how to identify illegal workers among their employees, and to remind them a contravention of the act carried a R5,000 fine or two years imprisonment.

There was "a steady feedback" from employers and the department would also soon be sending out inspectors countrywide.

Mr van Zyl said the department had in fact been engaged in this operation for about the last 18 months, adding that the only way illegal workers could be traced effectively was through the workplace.

"I want to emphasise this is not an action against illegal black workers specifically... there are many, many illegal whites in South Africa too and we are also looking for them," he said.

The minister of home affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha had recently said South Africa could simply not afford to have these large numbers of illegal workers in the country.

Buthelezi Calls for 'Death' for Constitution

MB291435 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1432 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 29, SAPA — The new constitution should be "sentenced to death" because there was no possible democratic solution within its framework, said Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi tonight.

The economy had suffered terribly because of the constitution, with a vast escalation of unrest, violence and revolutionary activity since its inception, he said.

Chief Buthelezi was speaking in Johannesbrug at a banquet of the Institute of Management Consultants (IMC) of southern Africa, at which he accepted their award of man of the year.

He received the award as he had made an outstanding contribution to the process of change in South African management and society, said an IMC spokesman.

Chief Buthelezi said he was striving for an open, non-racial, multi-party democracy, and the award inspired him to strive harder. He said when a body such as the IMC elected a black leader as their man of the year, then there was a great deal of hope for South Africa.

Chief Buthelezi said he believed in a two-phase approach to negotiation. Firstly, leaders needed to seek consensus on prerequisites for democracy in South Africa, and then real negotiations could start about a future South Africa.

Says Mandela Release 'Key'

MB301812 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1734 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth, Oct 30, SAPA — The release of Nelson Mandela was the key to the peaceful resolution of South Africa's problems, KwaZulu's Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said today.

He was speaking at a press conference after addressing students and staff at the University of Port Elizabeth.

Posing the question of whether anyone had suffered more than Mandela, Chief Buthelezi said the release of the jailed ANC leader would be the catalyst and "everything will then fall into place."

Chief Buthelezi, the leader of Inkatha, said one of the biggest problems facing the future of South Africa was disunity among blacks.

The basis of this difference, he spelled out, was not directional but strategic adding that there was also a considerable degree of oneupmanship.

The release of Mandela, he said — a separate issue from the unbanning of the ANC — would provide the core for unity among blacks.

Chief Buthelezi said reconciliation between himself and ANC leader in Lusaka, Mr Oliver Tambo could also be effected by Mr Mandela.

With regard to the Labour Party, expelled from the South African Black Alliance when it opted for participation, Chief Buthelezi said he had been disappointed by that decision but added that the Labour Party was involved in the current Natal Indaba.

Chief Buthelezi said he was also in touch with Archbishop Desmond Tutu to whom, as an Anglican, he had sent a telegram "pledging loyalty" at the time of Archbishop Tutu's enthronement.

Radio Stresses Need To Keep Technological Lead

MB310522 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] In facing up to the reality of sanctions, South Africa will be able to overcome international embargoes more easily in some sectors than in others. One area of possible vulnerability is that of advanced technology.

It is imperative for that vulnerability to be countered if we are to retain our position as a dominant regional industrial power. South Africa must keep abreast of high-tech developments and practices if she is to maintain the momentum of infrastructural and industrial development that has already seen her become the powerhouse of Africa, producing 66 percent of the continent's steel, consuming 60 percent of its electricity, and providing 40 percent of its industrial output.

Against this background, the announcement by the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research [CSIR] that it is to become an active producer of technology and an important technology partner of South African industry is both timely and welcome.

The CSIR, as a parastatal body, will thus be expanding on its own role that it has long played within the tradition in South Africa for the public sector to take the lead in establishing infrastructural and industrial operations that have been too costly for the private sector. The fruits of this tradition, which has seen South Africa surge ahead to her present position of preeminence in Africa, are reflected in such organizations as ISCOR [South African Iron and Steel Corporation], SASOL [South African Coal, Gas, and Oil Corporation] and South African Transport Services.

Although there is not an exact analogy, the CSIR will be able to draw inspiration, in the new emphasis it will be placing on its partnership role with industry, from the experience and achievements of ARMSCOR [Armaments Development and Production Corporation].

When South Africa became a republic, our annual expenditure on the local manufacture of weapons was R315,000. Twenty years later — following the establishment of ARMSCOR — that figure stood at R1,540 million. And South Africa had become the tenth largest manufacturer of arms in the world. ARMSCOR, moreover, has developed a lucrative export business.

The building up over a relatively short period of time of this major industry — an industry that employs more than 100,000 people — is the direct result of the imposition of a mandatory international arms embargo in the late 1970's.

Now, a new range of international sanctions — aimed, amongst other things, at blunting South Africa's industrial progress and high-tech capabilities — is being introduced.

South African innovation and entrepreneurship — backed by a rewarding partnership between the public and private sectors — has shown that such international action can be overcome and rendered ineffectual. These attributes will be decisive as the country now meets the challenge of safeguarding and ensuring the survival and expansion of its advanced technology sector.

Information Bureau Releases 31 Oct Unrest Report

MB310900 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0856 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria Oct 31 SAPA — Following is the unrest situation report issued by the Bureau for Information for 6am October 30 to 6am October 31:

"Black scholars last night, while attending classes after hours, were intimidated by four black men at the Tokelo school in Evaton (Vereeniging). The security forces, who were present in a protective capacity, fired birdshot at the intimidators wounding two of them. No arrests were made.

"Various incidents of arson occurred in Kathlehong (Germiston) yesterday. Four vehicles and three houses were set on fire in separate incidents causing extensive damage. No arrests were made.

"In Nyanga (Cape Town) a foot patrol of the security forces was attacked with stones by about 12 black men. The security forces retaliated with birdshot, wounding one man who was arrested afterwards.

"At the Sustershoek-crossing on the Pretoria/Marble Hall Road, about 200 PUTCO [Public Utility Transport Corporation] buses were stopped by a crowd of black people yesterday morning in protest against increased bus fares which comes into effect on 1 November. The crowd, including the commuters, started throwing stones at the buses as well as at the security forces, who had arrived in the meantime. The security forces brought the crowd under control using tearsmoke.

"PUTCO officials were called and after the crowd dispersed. No casualties or arrests were reported. Extensive damage was caused to the buses."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

29 Oct

MB290852 [Editorial Report]

BUSINESS DAY on Inflation

"The persistence of inflation at rates close to 20 percent a year holds for this country dangers that even sanctions cannot match," says the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 28 October. The paper attributes the inflation to the

"dominance of the South African economy by private and parastatal cartels, and the ever-growing burden of taxation to support a non-productive (if not counter-productive) state apparatus." Perhaps it is time for the managers of the economy to "look to those countries that have succeeded — by cutting taxes and freeing the economy."

CITIZEN on Terrorism

"The United States and its Western allies have agreed on several occasions to fight international terrorism. But it seems their responses depend on who does the terrorising," says the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 28 October. "To the Americans and British, ANC terrorism may be frowned upon, but the organisation is increasingly regarded as a 'liberation' rather than terrorist body."

CAPE TIMES on International Red Cross

Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 27 October says in a page 6 editorial that the suspension of South Africa from the International Red Cross "seems a contradiction of everything the organization has stood for since its inception." The paper says the action of the International Red Cross has "effectively removed their right, as supposed neutrals, to relieve the plight of people for whom they express concern and to monitor the treatment of political prisoners by the South African government. It has done the oppressed no favour at all." "Perhaps good sense rather than blind emotion will still prevail, and the hot-headed majority can be persuaded to recognize the damaging effect of their decision on those whose cause they claim to support."

Buthelezi 'Indispensable' for Negotiations

"As the leader of one of the most significant constituencies in the country, Chief Buthelezi is a force to be reckoned with by any standards. Like all leaders and institutions holding the middle ground in a polarizing situation, Chief Buthelezi is abused by extremists on both flanks." The paper points out that Buthelezi set conditions which are of "cardinal importance" such as the release of political prisoners and the unbanning of black political organizations, before he will join State President Botha's National Statutory Council. The paper further points out that Buthelezi would be "an indispensable part of any serious negotiation to draw up a new constitution."

THE STAR: Politics Endangers Sport

"The Australian Federal Court judgement supporting the right of rebel Australian cricket captain Kim Hughes to play club cricket at home is one small victory for sportsmen wishing to keep politics at bay; and a bonus for South Africa's chances of getting other sportsmen to tour in defiance of anti-apartheid," says a page 18 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 28 October. "But it should also be an incentive to the South African Government to remove apartheid with minimum delay. Without that, political pressure will continue to endanger the politically innocent, but vulnerable, target that sport presents."

SOWETAN on Machel Death

Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 28 October says in the page 4 editorial: "We join those, both here and in Mozambique, who will be paying their last respects to a man who blazed a trail we still have to attempt. For better or for worse, Samora Machel is seen as a standardbearer for the oppressed everywhere." The editorial says that the fact that Mozambique is "still torn apart by other forces also serves as a lesson to us." "South Africa is fortunate in this way. While our country is not liberated, we can at least pick up the cues from those who have gone through the process and try to steer clear of the hassles they had to encounter before their countries were entirely freed of colonialism and imperialism."

Church Admission of 'Mistake'

Nat Diseko comments in his "Nat on Tuesday" column on page 6 of *Sowetan* on the NGK announcement that apartheid cannot be justified on biblical grounds saying: "What the church's new approach amounts to is an admission that the Afrikaners have been making the same mistake for some 300 years, which is a record of sorts." Diseko says that "a certain Gert Visser of the Security Branch" attended the synod debate in his capacity as church elder and afterwards said that "freedom of thought in the church would bring about the church's collapse." Diseko believes that this remark confirms what he had "suspected for a long time. When one casts an eye further abroad, it appears that freedom of thought is one freedom that the authorities, if they had a way, would like to control."

NGK 'Outside Party Politics'

Correspondent Dawie comments on page 10 in his "From My Political Pen" column in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 25 October on the Dutch Reformed Church (NGK) announcement that apartheid is not biblically justified. He says that there will be criticism from the left that it is a case of " 'too little too late,' " and from the right there will be "consternation." Dawie says that "what really happened is that the NG Kerk [NGK] eliminated obstacles which gave offence and often were intolerable." He says that the NGK is no longer the " 'National Party in prayer.' " The church has placed itself outside party politics.

RAPPORT Hopes for Economic Strategy

A page 34 editorial in Johannesburg *Rapport* in Afrikaans on 26 October comments on the withdrawal of large American firms from South Africa saying that South Africans should not allow a "psychological or even real economic avalanche to engulf them." Experts believe that priorities are: to bring a high level of product manufacture to a halt; to explore the export market; and to ensure that South Africa remains part of the "world scene." *Rapport* hopes that the forthcoming economic conference between the state president and the private sector will create a strategy to "straighten South Africa out, in a world where it is not the only changed element."

Afrikaner Students: 'Socio-Political' Shifting

Eddie Botha writes on page 35 that the agitation surrounding the Afrikaner Student Unions (ASB) confirms that there is a "socio-political shifting" on the Afrikaans university campuses taking place. Martinus van Schalkwyk, member of the Student Council of the Rand Afrikaans Univeristy, says the National Party is "out of step with the thinking of the Afrikaner student." He believes that the gap is emphasized by the present unrest situation in the country which many students interpret as a "lack of clear goals." He further says that the Afrikaner students realize that the black youth is the "politically dominant factor." Professor Piet Mulder, former president of the ASB, says that the Afrikaner student is

"struggling and searching for answers." Botha writes that at the Rand Afrikaans University there is a strong group of "neo-Afrikaner students" who do not believe that the government will implement the necessary changes. It is also this group which is "tired of the conservative element" of the ASB.

Treurnicht Against Synod Decision

A page 16 editorial in Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 27 October says that it is a "pity, and also irresponsible of Dr Andries Treurnicht [leader of the Conservative Party] to take a stand against the General Synods, on a political platform the way he did." He has effectively dragged the synod decisions into the political arena. "Only someone who wants to sow fear and discord will give to understand that the church can now have its " ' own United Democratic Front moderator'."

BEELD on Consular Report

A page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 27 October comments on the report by the American Consulate which is a "negative, unfriendly piece of work." The paper is annoyed at the "distorted view of South Africa which is presented. There is an accumulation of negativeness which is sufficient to make any investor in the country flee." With such actions South Africa is not "given a fair chance to succeed." The editorial says the White House and the American State Department should state clearly whether it wants to be "destructively involved in South Africa."

BEELD: Red Cross Foresaking Thousands

A page 14 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans comments on the expulsion of South Africa from the International Committee of the Red Cross saying that the Red Cross has "tripped itself" since it has "succumbed to the pressure of communist countries and an immature Third World against a country which always supported it." The paper says it is a pity that the organization has to leave South Africa because "it is not only service to thousands in Southern Africa which is being foresaken, but it is a tie with civilized norms which is being broken."

Mugabe Violence Behind Screen

A second editorial on the same page says that Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe is using the death of President Machel as an opportunity to "spew bile against South Africa." Yet he is the man who "can least afford to wag a finger against bloodshed and interference in other countries." The editorial says that the Matabele part of his country is "victim of a murderous intimidation campaign by his security forces." "It is not surprising that Mugabe wants to calculatedly and coldbloodedly hang South Africa before the Machel inquiry is complete. People like Mugabe need an emotional and inflammatory screen behind which to hide their violent manipulations."

DIE REPUBLIKEIN: Machel Death Not Solution

A page 10 editorial in Windhoek *Die Republikein* in Afrikaans on 24 October says that it is difficult to find justice in the way that Zimbabwean students want to blame South Africa for the plane crash which caused the death of Mozambican President Machel. The editorial says that these students show a "political immaturity" because "the one lesson that southern Africa has learned, is that death is not the bearer of solutions." The paper says that in SWA/Namibia, SWAPO "murder for twenty years now without achieving anything."

DIE REPUBLIKEIN on Terrorism

A page 4 editorial in Windhoek *Die Republikein* in Afrikaans on 27 October says that the Russian reaction to the British decision to break diplomatic relations with Syria is "pure hyporcrisy." For the Russian minister of foreign affairs to say that the British action is " 'unfair' " is "provocative and borders on the absurd," says the editorial. But while Britain acts against Syria, the SWA/Namibia Government is "waiting that the British do something concrete as regards other terrorist organizations which abuse its hospitality." "Double standards border on hypocrisy," says *Die Republikein*.

30 Oct Press Review

MB300653 [Editorial Report]

SOWETAN: Funeral Ban 'Uncivilized'

"While South Africa has expressed an injured air of insult over the implications made against her concerning the plane crash that killed President Samora Machel, the refusal to give travel documents to black leaders for the funeral services, does not speak well for us," says the page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 29 October. "While various factions and the security forces have turned our funerals into unpleasant occasions, most of us still have very deep feelings about those who have died. If such people are perceived to be leaders whose death was a sacrifice for our happiness the injury becomes even more cruel. In our traditional respect for these occasions such action is considered uncivilised."

'Focus' on Township Administrators

Mzikayise Edom says in the "Focus" column on the same page that township administrators are replacing town and community councils, following the collapse of 38 councils throughout the country. Solomon More, chairman of the Tembisa administrators, says the administrators have more powers than the town and community councils. " 'We can take decisions on our own, unlike the local authorities who have to approach the Government before embarking on most of their projects.' " However, recent developments in Tembisa have "proved that the administrators do not have as much powers as they claim," and they can also not embark on any projects because they are "losing about R2.2 million a month because of the rent boycott."

THE STAR on DET

"Whenever things get difficult, the Government's reflex action is to put a clamp on news of the subject," says a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 29 October. "Faced with a tense situation over black examinations" the Department of Education and Training (DET) announces that it will issue no further information on the numbers writing examinations, because "militants could misuse it." However, the paper believes that "it will not be beyond their wit" for the militants to "exploit an absence of information as effectively as the provision of it." *The Star* says this action by the DET will cause rumor to abound and uncertainty to grow.

BUSINESS DAY on Troops in Townships

Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 29 October says in a page 8 editorial that the End Conscription Campaign and its various allies are raising in prospective conscripts the belief that "military service is immoral." The paper points out that the troops were brought into the townships because unrest had "reached proportions of such horror as shocked even dedicated overseas opponents of apartheid." The paper further points out that "when there are neither troops nor police in the townships" black pupils who want to write their matric examinations are "scattered by sjambok-wielding thugs, behaving no better than the police have done on occasion." "Those who demand the removal of the troops know what will replace the army. They should at least be frank about it."

U.S. Policy of Constructive 'Abandonment'

"No serious, coherent or effective U.S. policy towards South Africa is likely to emerge until a new administration — Republican or Democrat — takes over from President Reagan in January 1989," says Simon Barber from Washington. "After 20 years or so of engagement — albeit under differing guises and rhetorical formulations — we are now firmly in the era of abandonment, and there is neither the will nor the imagination nor even the self-interest to reverse it." Barber says that to condemn the U.S. Commerce Department's "newly divulged assessment of SA as erroneous and undiplomatic" is to "miss the point." He believes it is a "straightforward, unvarnished account of what official America has concluded — a manifesto of retreat." He points out that U.S. firms "who have sought to distance themselves from SA have found that they are still being hounded — their goods and services shunned by municipal government, the stock divested from public and private investment funds." "US business, which does not have to be told what is going on by the Commerce Department, will continue to depart — and not just symbolically — punished both at home and by justifiably bitter SA consumers."

THE CITIZEN on Unity of Right

The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 29 October comments on the possible union of the Conservative Party (CP) and the Reformed National Party (HNP) saying that "unity is essential if the Right is to make any dramatic gains against the National Party at the general election now expected in April or November next year." However, there are differences between the two parties over: the official languages, "the HNP wanting Afrikaans only and the CP being in favour of Afrikaans as well as English"; and the Indians, "the HNP wanting their repatriation to India and the CP talking of an Indian homeland." Another "stumbling block" has been the CP's tolerance of the Afrikaner Resistance Movement (AWB) and the HNP's refusal to allow its members to join the AWB. "Unity is thus likely to elude the Right."

BEELD on Population Explosion

A page 22 editorial in Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 29 October says: "The population growth — a euphamism for the population explosion which South Africa is experiencing — is unfortunately distorted to a sensitive socio-political prickly pear in this country." Alarming statistics prove that South Africa's 7 million farm laborers have the highest population growth in the world. The paper says that "ultimately it is an increase in standards of living that control population growth." South Africa is facing a "giant task" and there will have to be planning on a political, economic, and social level to "ensure an acceptable level of living for all in South Africa."

Reform Key to Recovery

On the same page Piet Muller says in the "Political Image" column that "there are people worldwide who believe that South Africa is on its knees and that at any moment it is going to suffer a deathblow." Muller says that South Africa allowed its credibility to be affected by: "its involvement with Renamo, despite many denials; and through the Cabinda incident at a time when South Africa was involved with negotiations with Angola and America." Muller believes that South Africa's military power can at the moment prevent "thoughtless adventures" from being attempted against it, but, it is not going to help South Africa out of its dilemma. Therefore, "it is necessary that the country's credibility and the legitimacy of the government be repaired through sober and well thought actions." Finally, Muller says that "the key to the country's recovery remains in the internal reforms which President P.W. Botha initiated."

DIE TRANSVALER: RSA Regional Power

A page 14 editorial in Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 28 October says that with the imposition of sanctions South Africa now "has the option to look analytically at Western Europe, Africa, the East, and even Red China and the Eastern bloc with an eye on realistic, and perhaps even unscrupulous points of contact." The editorial points out that South Africa is the only country in Africa that has moved into the 21st century together with the West, "a factor which makes it a regional power on the continent and which indicates its great potential." So, while the effects of sanctions will be a "snowball for the whole of southern Africa" perhaps the "potential of the Republic will finally be noticed."

TRANSVALER on Red Cross Expulsion of RSA

"Geneva has shown once again that all the rules and agreements which are applicable internationally can be violated as long as South Africa is the victim," says a page 26 editorial in Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 28 October. The paper refers to the expulsion of South Africa from the International Red Cross conference in Geneva. It points out that there was no protest against Moscow and Tehran because they prohibited the Red Cross from visiting imprisoned rebels in Afghanistan and Iraqi prisoners of war in Iraq. The paper also says that the argument that South Africa should show itself to be "greater and nobler than its attackers," doesn't "amount to much."

ZIMBABWE

Harare Paper Views RSA Strategy on Mozambique

MB301338 Harare THE HERALD in English 20 Oct 86 p 7

[By special correspondent]

[Text] The massive military offensive by South African backed bandits in Mozambique in recent weeks signals a shift in Pretoria's strategy toward more aggressive action in the region.

The offensive in the centre-north of Mozambique began in late September and involves thousands of armed men infiltrated from neighbouring Malawi into Tete and Zambezia provinces. Although this was already the most serious area of fighting the scale of these operations has been unusually large with anti-government forces attacking in up to battalion strength, seizing a number of district capitals and strategic bridges over the Zambezi river.

South Africa has escalated its destruction of the Mozambique economy over the past six years, often airlifting supplies to anti-government forces and landing reinforcements by sea.

But, prior to the present offensive, Pretoria seemed content with a level of destabilisation that disrupted the transport system, particularly the railways. This maintained the dependence of the region on South African trade routes, with considerable benefit to the apartheid economy.

However, the events of the past few weeks signal a shift in Pretoria's strategy towards Mozambique and its neighbours.

This shift has been caused by a combination of factors, the most important being the slow but gradual tightening of the sanctions met by the international community, particularly the U.S. congressional vote which overturned President Reagan's sanctions veto.

Second, there is the role that independent states in the region have played in mobilising international support for sanctions and the plans by Zimbabwe and Zambia to begin implementing limited sanctions themselves.

A third factor is the mounting international support to secure the region's trade routes to the sea, particularly the Beira corridor in central Mozambique.

The northern and southern routes to the ports of Nacala and Maputo have been out of service for two and three years respectively as a result of sabotage. The central Beira route is operational only because of the presence of some 10,000 soldiers from the Zimbabwe National Army.

Direct and indirect losses to Mozambique's ports and railways since 1980 total almost $1 billion. In addition, 199 railway workers have been killed and 667 wounded trying to keep the trains rolling.

Today, over 90 percent of the trade of Botswana and Swaziland, and at least two-thirds of the combined trade of Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe transit South African ports. Yet their shortest and cheapest routes to the sea are through Mozambique's Indian Ocean ports, which have an annual capacity of just over 23 million tonnes.

This serves to illustrate just how successful South Africa has been in maintaining the region's dependence upon its routes by bludgeoning Mozambique.

But that success is now being threatened by the mobilisation of large scale international support to get the Mozambican routes working.

To date, the international community has committed about $400 million to the communications infrastructure in Mozambique.

The threatened reduction in regional dependence upon South Africa, and Pretoria's public anger with its neighbours over sanctions, do not alone explain this recent shift in South African strategy. The other factor is the threat of international sanctions.

In many ways, South Africa will find sanctions-breaking more difficult than neighbouring Rhodesia did when it was ostracised in the 1960s and 1970s for refusing to accept majority rule. Rhodesia was able to use ports in South Africa and in Portuguese-ruled Mozambique before independence.

But South Africa in the 1980s has only its own ports, making it much more difficult to disguise shipping movements and origin of goods.

With a surrogate government installed by South Africa, Mozambique could provide the ports, and thus the cover, for a massive and difficult to trace sanctions-breaking operation. Many goods actually of South African origin, could be exported through Mozambique, giving their origin as that coutnry or others in the region.

Mozambique would provide an ideal cover, for example for South African coal exports, since there are massive deposits of coal in Tete province. If it controlled the ports, South Africa could export coal showing its origin as Mozambique and, similarly, could export steel through Mozambique, showing the origin as Zimbabwe, a producer country.

It is this range of options for sanctions-breaking that analysts see as the most important aspect of South Africa's shift in strategy towards the government in Maputo. Coupled with the new military offensive was the announcement by Pretoria that it would no longer renew contracts for Mozambican miners, allegedly in retaliation for a landmine explosion near their common border.

The first 150 miners were sent home last week, raising the spectre of further economic destablisation through the return of some 61,000 migrant workers in the coming months.

The Mozambican government accused the apartheid regime of staging the landmine incident as an excuse for further aggression, and said a commando group had been infiltrated into Maputo in preparation for an air-and-ground attack on the capital.

The South African Defence Force also began exercises last week in the northern Transvaal near the Mozambique and Zimbabwe borders. This diverts military attention to the south, preventing those countries from sending reinforcements to the Malawi border area.

While the situation in Mozambique is extremely grave, the shift in strategy is not without serious problems for South Africa.

Earlier analysis of its role in Mozambique had concluded that one of the reasons for not trying to topple the Machel government was that its surrogates did not offer a viable alternative.

South Africa still faces the same dilemma — the military, economic and political cost of putting its surrogates into Maputo and keeping them there. Trying to turn an independent state into an 800,000 square km bantustan is likely to earn more opprobrium for apartheid. But given their anger over western support for sanctions, particularly in the US, the men who rule in Pretoria probably no longer care.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

3 NOVEMBER 1986

Lebanon

U.S. Hostage's Release — The Islamic Jihad announced the release of U.S. hostage David Jacobsen in a communique reported by AFP 2 November, stressing that it holds the U.S. Government "entirely responsible" for what happens if the latter fails to take this opportunity "to continue what it has begun to find a solution to the hostages problem." Twenty other foreign hostages remain in Lebanon, including seven Americans. AFP noted. Voice of Lebanon radio stated that all the foreign hostages are now in the Al-Biqa' town of 'Anjar "under Syrian protection," adding that three of the U.S. hostages may be released. Syrian businessman 'Umran Adham told the Paris paper *Liberation* that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad will do "everything possible" to secure the hostages' release, AFP reported, and he predicted that the situation will "improve positively in the next few days." Adham has been involved in contacts between the French and Syrian presidents concerning the French hostages in Lebanon, the agency pointed out. Before Jacobsen's release, the Syrian information minister had stressed that Syria was continuing its efforts to release the foreign hostages in Lebanon, according to Radio Monte Carlo.

Amal-Palestinian Clashes — Three people were killed and 10 were wounded in clashes around the Burj al-Barajinah camp in Beirut 2-3 November, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported. Ten people were killed and 47 were injured in earlier fighting in the area between Amal and Palestinian gunmen, according to Beirut radio.

Syria

President al-Asad thanked the Soviet leadership for its 31 October message of support and emphasized Syria's determination to confront the "hostile onslaught," Damascus radio reported. The radio also reported that on 1 November Al-Asad received Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati who delivered a solidarity message from Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i. In remarks to a Tehran radio correspondent, Velayati asserted that Western interests are trying to destroy the "remaining bastion of resistance against Israel."

Jordan

In a speech to parliament broadcast on Amman radio, King Husayn declared the Palestinian question the "main concern" of Jordan's national policy. Jordan still considers the PLO the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people despite the suspension of coordination with the PLO leadership, he said. While emphasizing the progress in Jordan's efforts toward convening an international peace conference on the Mideast, the king hoped for a rapid end to discussion on how to prepare for the conference and noted Jordan's request that the EC governments aid in harmonizing the U.S. and Soviet positions. The Jordanian monarch stated that criticism from "doubting voices" will not weaken the government's resolve to implement its "comprehensive development plan" for the West Bank and Gaza. On the subject of Arab unity, King Husayn reaffirmed that the Iranian "war of aggression" threatens the entire Arab homeland. Demogoguery can never be a basis for true nationalism nor terrorism a substitute for legitimate struggle, the king asserted.

Israeli-Palestinian Meeting

Israel is taking action to stop a planned meeting between Israeli leftists and PLO representatives in Romania, Israeli Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres disclosed in remarks broadcast by IDF radio 2 November. PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat expressed approval for the meeting in an interview reported by TANJUG, stating that the aim of the talks is to exchange views on prospects for mutual recognition between Israel and the PLO. Fatah official Salah Khalaf told MENA that the PLO delegation will be led by PLO Executive Committee member Muhammad Milhim.

Iran-Iraq War

Communiques broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio reported a 1 November air strike on "a large maritime target" near the Iranian coast and acknowledged civilian casualties in Iranian shelling and strafing of Basra and Al-Kut 31 October.

According to Tehran radio, artillery fire inflicted 200 casualties on a convoy going north from Basra 1 November and destroyed a military communications center southeast of Basra 2 November. Meanwhile, a military spokesman cited by IRNA denied Iraqi claims that an F-4 was downed 30 October.

Iran

President 'Ali Khamene'i rebutted "false propaganda" alleging a disagreement among the country's leadership in a Friday sermon reported by Tehran radio, stressing that Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri enjoys Ayatollah Khomeyni's "particular respect."

A C-130 military transport crashed 2 November near Zahedan killing some 90 passengers and crew, Tehran radio reported.

Egypt

According to an official Interior Ministry source cited by MENA, one person was killed in a clash between "extremist groups" and worshippers at al-Asyut mosque 31 October.

Sudan

Nine students were wounded as riot police in Khartoum used tear gas and firearms to break up an illegal demonstration to protest

the high cost of living and the proposed constitutional amendments, AFP reported.

Libya

In a speech broadcast by Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio on the occasion of the anniversary of the start of the Algerian revolution, Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud asserted that conditions favor unity with Algeria. Jallud also reaffirmed Libyan solidarity with Syria against "Western designs" and supported the Saudi initiative for a meeting of the OPEC price committee.

A "top aide" of Chadian opposition leader Goukouni Oueddei cited by AFP disclosed that Oueddei was "seriously wounded" 30 October during a Tripoli gunfight with Libyan soldiers.

GCC Summit

Following the opening ceremonies of the seventh session of the GCC Supreme Council in Abu Dhabi 2 November, the GCC leaders heard a report by the secretary general and approved the agenda, WAKH reported.

PDRY-Djibouti

Djibouti Foreign Minister Moumin Bahdon Farah announced the resumption of air and sea links with the PDRY effective 2 November, Djibouti radio reported.

Pakistan

The unofficial death toll rose to 33 in 3 days of rioting in Karachi and Hyderabad where curfew orders are in effect, AFP reported. Many of the casualties were incurred during armed clashes between Pathans and "Muhajirs," immigrants whose families came from India in 1947.

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 212 *3 November 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW 1

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

'Arafat Anticipates PLO-Israeli Meeting *[TANJUG]* ..... A 1
'Arafat Chairs Military Council Meeting in Iraq *[Baghdad VOP]* ..... A 1
Meets Union Members *[Baghdad VOP]* ..... A 1
'Arafat Calls Al-Rashidiyah Camp, Hails Efforts *[Sanaa VOP]* ..... A 1
PLO To 'Fight' Jordan's Plan for West Bank, Gaza *[Monte Carlo]* ..... A 2
Palestinian Islamic Group Claims Jerusalem Attack *[Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBUI 30 Oct]* ..... A 2
PLO'S Faruq Qaddumi Interviewed by Swedish Daily *[Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET 29 Oct]* ..... A 3
Khalaf Discusses Peace Efforts, Egypt's Role *[Monte Carlo]* ..... A 4
DFLP's Hawatmah on Palestinian Camps, PLO Unity *[MENA]* ..... A 4

ARABIAN PENINSULA

INTER-GULF AFFAIRS

UAE President Zayid on GCC Summit, Arab Affairs ..... C 1
UAE Leader Opens GCC Summit Conference ..... C 1
'Closed' Session Ends *[WAKH]* ..... C 1
Leaders Discuss Gulf War *[WAKH]* ..... C 1
GCC's Bisharah Discusses U.S. Talks, Gulf War *[London AL-HAWADITH 31 Oct]* ..... C 2

BAHRAIN

Turkey's Ozal Departs After Meeting Amir ..... C 3

KUWAIT

Red Sea Pipeline Reportedly Being Considered *[AL-RAY AL-'AMM 31 Oct]* ..... C 3

OMAN

Armed Forces to Receive Communications Network *[KUNA]* ..... C 3

PDRY

Officials Receive Returnees Following Amnesty ..... C 4
Voter Turnout for Local Elections Detailed ..... C 4

SAUDI ARABIA

AL-YAWM Analyzes Role of Military Strength *[30 Oct]* ..... C 4
Senegalese Interior Minister Arrives on Visit ..... C 5

UAE

Mauritanian Minister Arrives in Abu Dhabi *[WAKH]* ..... C 5
President Receives Message From Mauritanian *[WAKH]* ..... C 5

YAR

Foreign Minister Returns From Ethiopian Visit ..... C 5
Briefs: Dam Agreement Signed ..... C 5

EGYPT

One Dead, 48 Arrested in Asyut Clashes *[VOL]* ..... D 1
Interior Ministry Statement ..... D 1
Badr: Opposition Papers 'Fabricate Lies' ..... D 1
Criminal Extradition Pact With Israel Rejected ..... D 2
AL-SAFIR: Over 12,000 Egyptian Prisoners in Iran *[31 Oct]* ..... D 2
Negotiations With World Bank Open in Cairo ..... D 2
Mubarak Welcomes Swedish Monarch for 3-day Visit ..... D 3
Dinner Speeches Exchanged ..... D 3
Talks Begin 2 Nov ..... D 3
'Abd al-Majid Comments on Talks ..... D 4
Ghali, Swedes Discuss Africa ..... D 4
Ugandan Foreign Minister Arrives in Cairo ..... D 4
Mubarak Sees African Ministers ..... D 4
Ugandan Comments on Meeting ..... D 4
Delegations Begin Talks ..... D 4
Lutfi Meets With Ugandans ..... D 5
Ghali Hosts Banquet for Ugandans ..... D 5
Mubarak Meets Senior Aides on Economy, Education ..... D 5
Lutfi on Economic Issues, Camp David Accords ..... D 5
Ghali Interviewed on Palestinians, Gulf War *[Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I 30 Oct]* ..... D 6
Paper Objects to Linking Arabs With Terrorism ..... D 7
Gulf War 'Most Important Issue' at GCC Summit ..... D 7
Coptic Pope Rejects Religious Extremism *[RFL]* ..... D 7
USSR Union Delegation Confers With Trade Leaders ..... D 7
Students Federation Denounces Arrests in Libya ..... D 7
Measure Adopted to Thwart Asylum Seekers ..... D 8

IRAQ

AL-THAWRAH Questions Velayati's Damascus Visit *[2 Nov]* ..... E 1
Communiques, Reports on Fighting With Iran ..... E 1
Bombings Kill 1, Injure 52 ..... E 1
'Large' Maritime Target Hit ..... E 1
Iran 'Torturing' POW's ..... E 1
Diplomats Visit Shelled Areas ..... E 2
Kurds Execute Two Pilots *[IRNA]* ..... E 2
Maritime Raid, Shelling Cited ..... E 2
Communique No 2,426 ..... E 2
'Readiness' Will Foil Attack ..... F 3
Physician Expelled For Exempting Men From Combat ..... E 3
'Aziz, 'Arafat Discuss Ties, Council Meeting ..... E 3
Minister Confers With Turkish Industry Minister ..... E 3
Yasin, Turkey's Aral Hold Talks ..... E 4
Officials Meet GDR, SFRY, Turkish Ministers ..... E 4
Ramadan Receives GDR, Brazilian Ministers ..... E 4

JORDAN

King Husayn Speech to Parliament 1 Nov ..... F 1
Al-Rifa'i Discusses West Bank Plan, PLO *[JORDAN TIMES 1 Nov]* ..... F 8
Armed Forces Chief Returns From UK Visit ..... F 10
Al-Fayiz Reelected House Speaker Over Shubaylat *[JORDAN TIMES 2 Nov]* ..... F 10

LEBANON

Islamic Jihad Announces U.S. Hostage Released *[AFP]* ..... G 1
More on Release *[AFP]* ..... G 1
Shelling Near U.S. Embassy Reported *[AFP]* ..... G 1
2 More U.S. Hostages May Be Released 'Next Week' ..... G 1
All Hostages Reportedly Gathered in 'Anjar ..... G 1
Birri Discusses Hostages With Kuwaiti Officials ..... G 1
Doubts Release 'Imminent' ..... G 2
Group Claims Explosion at U.S. Base in W. Berlin ..... G 2
Liberals Party Regrets Handling Syrian Interests *[RFL]* ..... G 2
Junblatt Leaves for Damascus To See Khaddam ..... G 2
Khaddam Threatens to Deploy Troops in South *[RFL]* ..... G 2
Amal Releases 26 Palestinian Detainees ..... G 2
Amal-SSNP Fighting Reportedly Raging in Al-Biqa' *[RFL]* ..... G 2
Group Repeats Threat Against Syria's Kan'an *[RFL]* ..... G 2
Amal Reportedly Stops Kan'an Entry Into Tyre *[RFL]* ..... G 3
Kan'an Meets Amal in Tyre ..... G 3
Birri Views Camps Fighting, 'Conspiracy' ..... G 3
Patriarch Sfayr's Plan To Solve Crisis Cited ..... G 3
Karami Demands 'Special Relations' With Syria ..... G 3
Karbala' Martyrs Claim Blast Near Syrian Office ..... G 4
Syrian Killed as Buffer Force Deploys ..... G 4
6 February Movement Leader Arrested by Syrians *[RFL]* ..... G 4
Group Demands Release ..... G 4
Cease-Fire Agreed for Burj al-Barajinah Area ..... G 4
Ceasefire Collapses; 1 Killed ..... G 4

SYRIA

RFL: Al-Asad Escapes Assassination Attempt ..... H 1
Romanian Ambassador Denounces UK Cut in Ties ..... H 1
Iran's Velayati Arrives, Views UK Decision ..... H 1
Velayati Departs 1 Nov ..... H 1
Businessman Foresees Release of Lebanon Hostages *[AFP]* ..... H 1
Rajjuh on Hostages, EC Stand on UK Decision *[Monte Carlo]* ..... H 1
Greek Paper Interviews Vice President Khaddam *[ELEVTHEROTIPIA 31 Oct]* ..... H 2
Finnish Defense Minister Visits, Inspects Troops *[Helsinki]* ..... H 4
AL-THAWRAH on 'Significance' of Soviet Support *[1 Nov]* ..... H 4
Dailies on U.S.-British-Israeli 'Operation' ..... H 4

ISRAEL

Shamir, Peres Comment on Release of U.S. Hostage ..... I 1
Rabin on Missing Pilot, Syrian Link With Terror ..... I 1
No Intention to 'Cut Off Ties With Vienna' ..... I 1
Attendance at Party Allowed ..... I 1
Envoy Meets Romanian Officials on Leftists' Trip ..... I 1
THE POST Reports on Trip *[2 Nov]* ..... I 1
No Official Romanian Response ..... I 2
Shamir Reacts to King Husayn's 1 Nov Speech ..... I 2
Peres To Resume Activity Toward Conference *[HADASHOT 2 Nov]* ..... I 2
Cabinet Meets on Appointments, Other Issues ..... I 2
Herzog To Far East; Hints at Breakthrough With PRC ..... I 3
AL-SHA'B Editor Given Expulsion Order for PLO Ties ..... I 3
Journalists Condemn Expulsion ..... I 3
New Regulations Enacted On Arms Deals ..... I 3
Al-Shawwa on European Aid to Territories *[AL-FAJR 31 Oct]* ..... I 3
Security Forces Uncover Golan 'Terrorist Squad' ..... I 3
Security Forces Counter Disturbances in W. Bank ..... I 4

Government Absorbs 1 Million Shekels in October *[THE JERUSALEM POST 3 Nov]* ..... I 4

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Libya's Jallud Makes Arrival Statement 26 Oct *[EL MOUDJAHID 26 Oct]* ..... Q 1

LIBYA

TANJUG: Jallud Visits Wounded Goukouni Oueddei ..... Q 1
Jallud Attends Rally on Algerian Anniversary ..... Q 1
Addresses Rally ..... Q 2
Al-Qadhdhafi Greets Algeria On Anniversary ..... Q 4
Jallud, Mansur Receive FLN Delegation ..... Q 4
Tripoli Reports on U.S. Mediterranean Exercises ..... Q 4
Envoys Condemn UK Measures Against Syria ..... Q 5
JANA Notes Arrest of Man Who Threatened Reagan ..... Q 5
French Plan To Assassinate Al-Qadhdhafi Cited ..... Q 5
JANA Editor Views USSR Request on UN Agreement ..... Q 5

SUDAN

Reportage on 2 Nov Student Riots in Khartoum ..... Q 6

'Peaceful' March Planned

Nine Casualties Reported ..... Q 6
Yusuf Comments on Riots ..... Q 7
Al-Banna Meets Syrian Envoy, Regrets UK Break ..... Q 8
Radio SPLA Denies Rumors of Garang's Death ..... Q 8
'Compromise' Reached on South's Administration ..... Q 8
Al-Mahdi on Student Demonstrations, Economy ..... Q 8
Al-Mahdi on Oil Supplies, Sugar Production ..... Q 9
Al-Mahdi Discusses Constitutional Amendments ..... Q 9
SPLA Denies Government Claim of Secure Airports *[Radio SPLA]* ..... Q 9

TUNISIA

Opposition Leaders Jailed on Eve of Elections *[AFP]* ..... Q 9
Bourguiba Advised To Reduce Activities ..... Q 10
Foreign Ministry Appeals to UK, Syria ..... Q 10

WESTERN SAHARA

Government Issues Communique on 31 Oct UN Vote *[APS]* ..... Q 10

CENTRAL AFRICA

CAR

President Kolingba Says Bokassa To Be Tried Soon ..... S 1

CHAD

GUNT's Goukouni Said Wounded in Tripoli Gunfight ..... S 1
CDR's Acheikh Says Goukouni 'Obstacle' to Peace *[PANA]* ..... S 1
GUNT Clarifies Report on Libyan Presence in Chad *[Paris]* ..... S 2

ZAIRE

Mobutu Carries Out 'Major' Cabinet Reshuffle ..... S 2
New Attorney General Appointed ..... S 3
Military Intelligence, Action Service Abolished ..... S 3

WEST AFRICA

BENIN

Kerekou, Nigerian Finance Minister Discuss Ties ..... T 1
Joint Commission With Nigeria Issues Communique ..... T 1

BURKINA FASO

Head of Libyan Delegation Comments on Stopover ..... T 1
Soviet Youth Group Ends Visit, Issues Communique ..... T 2

GHANA

Togolese Deportation of Nationals Reported *[PANA]* ..... T 2

IVORY COAST

Houphouet-Boigny May Attend French-African Summit ..... T 2

TOGO

300 Ghanaian Illegal Aliens Reported Expelled ..... T 2

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Government Claims UNITA Attacked Church Mission ..... U 1
UNITA Reports Attack on Airport, Cuban Garrison *[KUP]* ..... U 1
Dos Santos Sees Cuban, Nicaraguan Officials ..... U 1
Ramirez Comments ..... U 1

MOZAMBIQUE

Resolution Names Chissano Frelimo Party Chairman ..... U 1
Dos Santos Eulogizes Machel at CC Session ..... U 2
RSA Charges on Machel Plane Crash Denied *[PANA]* ..... U 3
Absence of RSA Soldiers at Crash Site Questioned *[PANA]* ..... U 4
NOTICIAS Questions Responsibility for Crash *[Harare]* ..... U 5
SACP Leader Comments on Machel's Death ..... U 5
Marcelino dos Santos Receives ANC's Tambo ..... U 5
Renamo Rebels Claim Military Successes ..... U 5

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Claims 14 RSA Soldiers Killed in Okahao *[PANA]* ..... U 6

SOUTH AFRICA

Pilot Error, Equipment Blamed for Machel Crash ..... U 6
Pik Botha Interviewed on Crash ..... U 6
Further Details From Pik Botha ..... U 7
Crash Area Residents on Local Events, Reaction ..... U 8

Soldier Dies in Land Mine Explosion 2 Nov ..... U 9
Teargas Fired at Mourners at Mpheta Funeral ..... U 10
Civil Servants Said Part of Disinformation Effort *[Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL 31 Oct-6 Nov]* ..... U 10
PFP's Eglin Calls for Probe *[Umtata]* ..... U 11
Information Bureau: Exam Intimidation Isolated ..... U 11
Commentary Praises Economic Decentralization ..... U 11
Information Bureau Releases Unrest Reports ..... U 12
1 Nov Report Issued ..... U 12
2 Nov Report Issued ..... U 12
3 Nov Report Issued ..... U 12
Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems ..... U 13

ZAMBIA

SAPA Reports Threats To Down Uncleared Aircraft ..... U 14

'Arafat Anticipates PLO-Israeli Meeting

LD021817 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1630 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, Nov 2 (TANJUG) — A meeting between members of Israeli "democratic forces" and Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) representatives may take place soon, said chairman of the PLO Executive Council Yasir 'Arafat in an interview to Yugoslav correspondents here today. The aim of the meeting would be to exchange views on prospects for mutual recognition between Israel and the PLO.

'Arafat also said that he favoured the meeting, which should be held in Bucharest, at the initiative of Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Expected to meet the Palestinian representatives [word indistinct] thirty members of leftist Israeli parties — largely artists, reporters and university professors — who did not give up the idea even after the Knesset ban on any meeting between [word indistinct] citiziens and PLO members.

"These Israelis still insist on meeting our people, although they will bear consequences for this," said 'Arafat.

The PLO leader assessed the situation in south Lebanon and Beirut as very grave, adding that the Palestinians in Lebanon are exposed to attacks not only from the Amal militia, but also the Israeli Navy and Air-Force, which occasionaly bombard Palestinian camps.

'Arafat remarked that the Palestinians in Lebanon are also jeopardized by "aggression of the Syrian intelligence service" and said he believed that there was a conspiracy to expel half a million Palestinians from Lebanon, so that a partition of the country may be carried out.

"Therefore, everything that happens in Lebanon is directed not only against the Palestinians, but also against the Lebanese," said 'Arafat.

He rejected claims about a split inside the PLO, adding that he saw no need for uniting the Palestinians, because "almost 95 per cent of Palestinians support the PLO." The Palestinians, then, do not suffer because of an alleged split inside the PLO, which they consider to be their legitimate representative, but because of interference in Palestinian internal affairs by some Arab intelligence services.

'Arafat concluded the interview by highly assessing the results of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare last September, and expressed his organization's adherence to the Nonaligned Movement.

'Arafat Chairs Military Council Meeting in Iraq

JN021922 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1814 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] chaired a meeting of the Palestinian revolution's Higher Military Council at the PLO office in Baghdad today. During the meeting, recent developments in the Lebanese camps war and the agent Amal Movement's continuous aggressions, which are backed by Damascus, against our people's camps to destroy them and to liquidate the entire Palestinian presence in Lebanon were discussed. The Higher Military Council also discussed the escalation of the Palestinian armed struggle inside the occupied homeland and made several decisions to escalate the quality and quantity of armed struggle against the Zionist enemy and to reinforce the defense abilities of the Palestinian camps in Lebanon to deter and foil the liquidatory conspiracy.

Meets Union Members

JN021936 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1814 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met with members of the administrative committees of the popular Palestinian unions in fraternal Iraq at the PLO office in Baghdad today. At this meeting, brother leader Abu 'Ammar discussed the recent developments in the Palestine issue, the situation in the Lebanese arena, and the barbaric Amal Movement's aggression against the PLO.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar highly and proudly commended the firmness of the defenders of the Palestinian camps and their combat ability to repulse the aggressors and to safeguard the temporary Palestinian presence in Lebanon until the return to Palestine.

Brother Abu 'Ammar also hailed our hero people's steadfastness inside the occupied homeland and the escalation of their struggle against the occupation despite all the repressive and terrorist measures against them. He proudly greeted our revolutionaries' escalation of armed operations against the Zionist enemy. He stressed that our armed revolution will continue its march until victory is achieved and that the Palestinian armed struggle will be escalated in quality and quantity.

'Arafat Calls Al-Rashidiyah Camp, Hails Efforts

JN011930 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Yesterday evening, brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] made direct contact by telephone with the steadfast sons of our Palestinian people in the Al-Rashidiyah camp, which was still under intense shelling by the agent gangs of Nabih Birri when the telephone conversation took place.

In his conversation, brother leader Abu 'Ammar greeted the steadfastness of our people's masses in the heroic camp. He hailed their brave confrontation, their heroic defense, and their facing the serious liquidatory plot to terminate the entire Palestinian presence in Lebanon. In his talk with the heroic defenders, the Palestinian revolution's leader, Brother Abu 'Ammar, asserted that the revolution's command will continue its intensified efforts at various levels to deter the agent gangs and stop their aggression so the Palestinian camp will continue its temporary existence until the return to Palestine with freedom and security, so the camp will continue fighting against the Zionist enemy, and so its

sons — through their militant cohesion with the national Lebanese forces — will foil the ugly sectarian division scheme aimed against the Lebanese land and people.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar briefed the heroes defending the camps on the current political situation related to the camp war. He pointed to the wide support for the steadfastness of the Palestinian camps. The revolution's leader, Brother Abu 'Ammar, stressed the need to reinforce defensive positions to deter and defeat the aggressive onslaught. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar also briefed the heroes defending the camps on the latest developments concerning the militant escalation of our heroic revolutionaries in the occupied homeland. He also briefed them on our heroic revolutionaries' growing abilities to reach the Zionist enemy's various military and other vital targets through daring, brave operations, the latest of which was their arrival in the settlement of Al-Manara, as admitted by the Zionist enemy itself.

For their part, the heroes defending the Al-Rashidiyah camp informed brother leader Abu 'Ammar on the telephone that the Amal gangs continue to shell the camp with artillery and rocket launchers for the 32d consecutive day. The heroic defenders expressed great pride in brother leader Abu 'Ammar's telephone call — a call affirming that the revolution's command follows up the military and political situation and the latest developments, as well as affirming its concern for direct communication with the heroic defenders of the Palestinian camps to run the defensive battles and bolster the Palestinian steadfastness in a way that will secure the defeat and termination of the conspiracy.

The heroic defenders conveyed the following in their own name and on behalf of all factions and all the camp's inhabitants — the elderly, women, and children. They conveyed their greetings to brother leader Abu 'Ammar and to all the brothers in the Palestinian command. The heroic defenders asserted to the revolution's leader, Brother Abu 'Ammar, that they will continue their fight in defense of both the Al-Rashidiyah camp and the independent decisionmaking under the PLO and the brother commander in chief. The heroic defenders of the camps also pledged to the revolution's leader that they will continue their struggle on the road to revolution until victory and on the road to a liberated Jerusalem.

Afterwards, brother leader Abu 'Ammar concluded the telephone call by reiterating pride and appreciation for the heroism of our Palestinian people's sons in the camps of confrontation and steadfastness throughout Lebanon. Concluding, the revolution's leader, brother Abu 'Ammar, reiterated the pledge and oath that we will remain together until victory so we, together, will pray in the liberated Jerusalem, the capital of our independent Palestinian state. He ended the call with the Koranic verse: In the name of god, the merciful, the compassionate. Those who believe, adopt exile, and fight for the faith in the cause of God, as well as those who give them asylum and aid — these are all in truth the believers. For them there will be the forgiveness of sins and a most generous provision. It is a revolution until victory, God willing.

PLO To 'Fight' Jordan's Plan for West Bank, Gaza

JN011722 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Answering a question put to him by AFP in Tunis today before King Husayn made his speech to Parliament, a PLO official who did not identify himself said the PLO will strongly fight against the Jordanian 5-year development plan in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The Palestinian official said the plan is a new attempt to remove the PLO from the Middle East scene, adding that it is intended to pave the way for a partial agreement that does not consider the Palestinian people's national rights under the PLO's leadership.

Palestinian Islamic Group Claims Jerusalem Attack

JN021650 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I in Arabic 30 Oct 86 pp 1, 22

[Text] Amman (*Al-Ittihad*) — A newly established Palestinian organization that calls itself the Islamic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [Al-jabhah al-Islamiyah Litahrir Filastin, IFLP] has claimed responsibility for the grenade attack on Zionist soldiers near the Wailing Wall in mid-October. The front claimed reports carried in the press and by news agencies that the group that carried out the attack belongs to another Islamic or Palestinian organization are untrue.

According to documents left "secretly" by the group outside the *Al-Ittihad* offices in Amman, the IFLP is an independent Palestinian organization and is part of the Palestinian revolution and the PLO. It has its own charter and constitution, which is derived from the Koran, as well as its own system and line. It is not an alternative to the PLO and will never be so, the documents add. The IFLP says that this is not the first time some Palestinian factions have claimed responsibility for operations carried out by the IFLP.

In a separate statement the IFLP denies the claim made by Shim'on Peres and broadcast by Tel Aviv radio on 20 October that the Zionist enemy forces arrested "our heroes who carried out the attack near the Wailing Wall."

The documents left by the IFLP include a declaration of the front's six principles, the most important of which are: the Islamization of the Palestinian question; the Islamization of the conflict; the rejection of "any Zionist imperialist presence in Palestine or in any Arab or Muslim country;" and the rejection of all resolutions on the Palestinian question if they conflict with Islamic principles, with the religious, historical, and cultural rights of the Arabs and Muslims in Palestine, or with the aims and aspirations of the Muslim Arab people of Palestine. The IFLP will resist and fight "any presence of all hostile forces in Palestine or in any part of the Arab and Muslim world" and will strive by all means "to foil all defeatist and capitulatory solutions, plans, and decisions."

The statement is dated 1 Muharram 1407 hegira, corresponding to 4 September 1986.

When asked whether the IFLP exists, PLO circles in Amman

confirmed that the IFLP does exist. They said it includes Muslim youths and, despite its independence, has connections with Fatah. PLO circles did not deny that the front is responsible for the attack near the Wailing Wall.

PLO'S Faruq Qaddumi Interviewed by Swedish Daily

PM031003 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 29 Oct 86 p 4

[Interview with PLO Political Department Chief Faruq Qaddumi by Bo Kage Carlson in Tunis; date not given]

[Text] Tunis — "We have done what we can to create peace, but Israel, with the approval of the United States, has sabotaged these attempts," PLO Foreign Minister Faruq Qaddumi said.

At present Qaddumi and other high-ranking Palestinian leaders are working to close ranks in the divided PLO. This is something that can only happen at the price of radicalizing the movement. Other leading Palestinians in Tunis indicate that such a development is taking place. The grenade attack on the Israeli soldiers at the Wailing Wall in Jerusalem is only a beginning, but a triumphant one, they say.

Qaddumi was not to be enticed into directly confirming such a radicalization within the PLO, but he hinted that harder times could be on their way when he said:

"Israel and the United States sabotaged the attempts we made together with Jordan to arrive at a just and peaceful solution. We refuse to accept the UN resolutions as a basis for an international conference on peace in the Middle East.

"Israel's bombing raids against Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon and its treatment of the population in occupied territory are aggressive acts of violence.

"Israel also refuses to recognize the Palestinian people's rights, particularly its right to self-determination."

Qaddumi seems to think that the prospects for peace have deteriorated as a result of the political changeover in Jerusalem. He described new Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's reply to a peace invitation from UN Secretary General Javier Peres de Cuellar as ruthless and insolent in tone.

It is against this background of disappointment over the peace process, which has clearly failed, that the last few weeks' intensive attempts to close ranks within the PLO must be seen. There have been talks in East Germany, Algeria, and most recently here in Tunisia, Qaddumi confirmed.

"The main topics in the talks are holding a PNC session as soon as possible and discussing the cancellation of the agreement with Jordan, which formed the basis for the peace feelers that have now been terminated," he said.

It is known that the radical groups within the PLO were opposed to these peace talks. Now that the talks have ended there is a greater chance for making peace within the PLO. However, up to now only one of the dissident groups — the DFLP — has given its support to PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat's line. This means that five groups now support 'Arafat: his own Fatah, Abu al-Abbas' Palestine Liberation Front, the Palestinian Communist Party, the Iranian-supported Arab Liberation Front, and now also Nayif Hawatimah's DFLP.

Qaddumi said that George Habash's PFLP and some other small groups are too dependent on Syria to be able to support 'Arafat's line.

"We are starting therefore with the more open groups in our endeavors to recreate a central leadership for the PLO," he said.

"'Arafat's endeavors are directed toward resisting all attempts to force tutelage on the PLO no matter where this might come from.

"No one must be allowed to force on the PLO something we cannot accept. We do not take orders from any Arab state. I would remind you that since 1976 the PLO has been a full member of the Arab League."

But it is a member that is different from the other 21 in that the PLO does not rule over any territory. For this reason the top Palestinian organization is forced into an wandering existence. Amman, Beirut, and most recently Tunis have been exile capitals for the PLO.

"It is not necessary for the political leadership to be near the front. Roosevelt was after all in Washington and sent his orders to General Eisenhower in Europe," Qaddumi said.

Nevertheless there are rumors circulating among high-placed PLO sources here in Tunis that the day of departure will soon be here again. Qaddumi confirmed that the military leadership and the soldiers who came here in 1982 left Tunis over a year ago. They are now in Iraq, Sudan, and North Yemen. Other Palestinian sources think that the Palestinian leadership will soon follow. They point, for example, to the fact that 'Arafat himself has not been in Tunis for a long time — perhaps a sign that he no longer feels welcome there.

Qaddumi did not want to confirm directly that a systematic rebuilding of the PLO'S political and military forces is going on in southern Lebanon. But he hinted that this could be the case when he said:

"There are around 450,000 Palestinians in Lebanon. The country's president, Amin Jumayyil, has given Palestinians who live or have lived in the country refugee passports, and this legalizes their position." And then, after drawing deeply on a fat cigar, Qaddumi added:

"But he who comes with a weapon in his hand needs no passport."

At the same time Qaddumi stressed that the PLO supports the UN peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon.

"We would like its mandate to be extended to include all territory up to the Israeli border," he said.

"In this area closest to the border the Israel puppet force, the South Lebanese Army, is in command, and Israel has forces left in the area that must also be evacuated.

"But once again Israel and the United States are opposed to such a development, despite the fact that the situation at present is very dangerous."

Khalaf Discusses Peace Efforts, Egypt's Role

NC011535 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1420 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Tunis, 1 Nov (MENA) — The Fatah Movement second-in-command, Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, has asserted that Egypt has a great role to play in the Arab world. He said that during Egypt's absence from the Arab arena a gap has been created, and only Egypt can fill this gap.

In an interview with a MENA correspondent in Tunis, Abu Iyad noted that Egypt had adopted the Palestinian cause from the beginning, sacrificing its sons and Army without hesitation for the sake of Arab issues, particularly the Palestinian issue. Therefore, he added, our relations with Egypt must remain good and positive.

The Palestinian official welcomed the formation of a preparatory committee for an international conference to resolve the Middle East issue. He said: We accept this step, provided we take part in it if the other parties concerned are to participate. But, he continued, if the conference will comprise only the five UN permanent members, then we have no objection to a meeting in this form.

Touching on the expected meeting between the Israeli group and the PLO delegation, Salah Khalaf said: We have named the Palestinian delegation to the meeting, which will be held in Bucharest this Wednesday [5 November] and will last 3 days. We have named, he added, PLO Executive Committee Member Muhammad Milhim to lead this delegation. He continued: I had no objection to participating in this meeting, but certain circumstances prevented this. Abu Iyad said he believes this meeting could be stalled by Israeli obstinace. He said that Israeli authorities have announced they will deny the Romanian plane carrying the delegation permission to land in the occupied territories. He also referred to a media campaign launched by the Likud party against this meeting.

In this interview, Abu Iyad touched on Tunisian-Palestinian relations. These relations faced certain difficulties, he asserted, but Tunisia has not asked the Palestinians to leave or to close their office. The Tunisian Government has never interferred in PLO affairs, he said.

Commenting on the fighting in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon, Abu Iyad said this is part of a conspiracy initiated by the Amal Movement in early 1985 to evacuate Palestinians from the south to Beirut and later from Beirut to north Lebanon on the Syrian-Lebanese border.

In conclusion, the Palestinian official called on Arab countries to expose the Arab regime promoting this scheme.

DFLP's Hawatimah on Palestinian Camps, PLO Unity

JN022140 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Interview with DFLP Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah by Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Damascus Louis Faris; date not given — recorded]

[Text] [Faris] The situation in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon is tense and there is fighting. How do you analyze this situation, and, in your opinion, what are the prospects for a solution?

[Hawatimah] This is the third war waged by the Amal against the Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon. The first war, as we all know, took place in June 1985, the second in June-July 1986, and this the third. The Amal Movement confined this war to the Tyre pocket because only Shi'ite and Palestinian masses live in that area. This war basically aims to storm the camps, strip their right to self defense, and attempt to deport the inhabitants northward. All this is linked to illusionary Israeli promises — made in one form or another — that Israel is ready to withdraw from the western part of the occupied border strip, which could be filled by the Amal Movement if this area is cleared of Palestinian forces and elements and the inhabitants of the camps. We must notice here that this area consists of Shi'ite villages free of other Lebanese sects.

All of this is linked to two lines. The first line is the continuous Israeli attempts to systematically drag the Amal into clashes with the Palestinian camps, disarming them, and deporting them under the slogan that Israeli is ready to gradually withdraw from the occupied border strip as Goulding himself cited the Israeli Government as saying. The second line is the attempts to empty the entire area to put it under Amal control under the slogan of forming a canton of a special sectarian character adjacent to other cantons.

[Faris] What is your opinion on the solution that has been reached through the formation of a committee from Lebanese national functionaries and of Walid Junblatt's statements?

[Hawatimah] We have frankly and explictly said that we place our trust in Walid Junblatt and Mustafa Ma'ruf Sa'd because they adopted and are still adopting a policy that says no to slaying the camps and no to deporting them. We approve of the recent cease-fire agreement on the condition that this cease-fire be a committing procedure and that fire not be ceased near Sidon while the Amal Movement continues to shell and siege the Al-Rashidiyah camp. We hope that a comprehensive cease-fire for all Palestinian camps will be implemented. We hope that the joint forces of the Lebanese national forces will be deployed throughout the south under the slogan announced by Walid Junblatt himself: No to Hegemony by any Lebanese Force Against Other Forces.

The south must be open to all Lebanese national forces. The deployment of these forces in southern Lebanon is the guarantee of the Palestinian camps. Dealing separately with the issue enabled those committing aggression against the camps to continue their attacks and to renew them from time to time in fulfilment of the illusions they cherish.

[Faris] The last question, if you please. Much has been said about meetings on a Palestinian national dialogue and reconciliation. Are you going to Algiers or Tunis for a week or a month as rumored?

[Hawatimah] The efforts being exerted to regain the PLO's unity, which is the strongest weapon in the hands of our people, all Arab and world liberation forces, and all Arab states truly concerned about the Middle East crisis and the Palestine question, progresses steadily. After the Algiers and Moscow meetings and the Prague statement, the Berlin and Tunis meetings were held. We expect an expanded meeting, including all Palestinian factions that respond to the call for a national dialogue, representatives of the Palestinian popular organizations, and a great number of national figures who have great social and political weight among our masses wherever they may be, to be held this month.

INTER-GULF AFFAIRS

UAE President Zayid on GCC Summit, Arab Affairs

NC021109 Dubayy Domestic Service in Arabic
0500 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] UAE President Zayid Ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan has stressed the importance of the seventh summit of theleaders of the Arab GCC member-states in Abu Dhabi. In an interview with the Omani newspaper *Al-Watan*, his highness expressed his joy at meeting again with his brothers, their majesties and highnesses, in Abu Dhabi, where the first GCC summit was held in 1981. He wished his brothers success in their efforts to serve the interests of the area's sons and of the Arab and Muslim nations.

Referring to the Iraqi-Iranian war, Shaykh Zayid said that he and his brothers, their majesties and highnesses, will discuss this devastating war, which is a great calamity for the two Muslim neighbors, Iraq and Iran and which has caused a tremendous disturbance in the Islamic world. He noted that they will also discuss the GCC member-states' efforts to end this war. His highness pointed out that an escalation of the war will not only expose the area to the danger of external interference, but will mean further destruction for the two warring countries and will undermine stability and security in the area and world security and peace in general.

Asked about the close fraternal relations between the UAE and the fraternal Sultanate of Oman, Shaykh Zayid said: The outstanding relations between our two countries are deeply rooted. They transcend the borders of neighbors and derive from our common history. They also reflect our sincere joint desire to develop them further within the framework of cooperation among the GCC states. His highness added: My continous meetings and consultations with Sultan Qabus are characterized by amity, sincerity, frankness, and the desire to bolster and promote our existing relations and joint cooperation, and to ensure constant coordination on the various regional, Arab, and international issues of common interest.

Discussing the current Arab situation, his highness said: The deterioration in the Arab world, particularly given our current critical conditions, is a saddening affair, which has negative effects on the Arab and Islamic nations. Being aware of their [word indistinct] responsibility toward the Arab nation, the GCC states have exerted and continue to exert great efforts to mend the rift and purify the Arab atmosphere, for the Arabs have both a common destiny and common interests.

His highness, the head of state and chairman of the GCC's new session, continued: The seventh summit in Abu Dhabi will be an opportunity for me and my brothers, their majesties and highnesses, to review the efforts being made to reestablish solidarity among the brothers and to eliminate disputes.

UAE Leader Opens GCC Summit Conference

NC021601 Dubayy Domestic Service in Arabic
1512 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Speech by Zayid Ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan, President of the UAE and chairman of the Seventh GCC summit, at the Intercontinental Hotel in Abu Dhabi — live]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate, brother servant of the two grand mosques King Fahd, brothers their majesties and highnesses, and their excellencies their aides, may God's peace and blessings be upon you.

It honors me and the UAE to welcome you among your kinfolk and brethren in your second homeland at this fraternal and blessed meeting. We have [?prepared for] this meeting since the beginning of our good efforts to serve the sons of this region and our Arab and Islamic nation [words indistinct] the opening of the seventh session of this conference, we pray to God almighty to help us all to serve the interests of our Arab and Islamic nation.

The region's people are looking to this blessed meeting with great hope for strengthened cooperation, solidarity, and unity among the sons of our Gulf family, as well as prosperity for all. May God guide our steps in the service and benefit of all. May God's peace and blessings be upon you. I hope this meeting will fulfill the aspirations of the region's people and friends. Thank you. [applause]

'Closed' Session Ends

JN021848 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1808 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 2 Nov (WAKH) — The GCC Supreme Council ended their closed session at 2000 UAE time today. During the closed session, their majesties and highnesses the leaders of the GCC states heard a report by GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah who reviewed the GCC's activities and achievements since the sixth summit held in Muscat, as well as coordination among the GCC states in various fields.

WAM reports that the GCC leaders approved the summit's agenda which includes political, economic, and security topics. The leaders of the GCC states are scheduled to hold their first working session tomorrow, 3 November, when they will discuss the agenda.

Leaders Discuss Gulf War

JN031054 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1030 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 3 Nov (WAKH) — 'Abdallah al-Nuwayis, under secretary of the UAE Information and Culture Ministry and the official spokesman for the seventh GCC summit, has announced that during their morning session today their majesties and highnesses the leaders of the GCC states discussed the Iraq- Iran war, freedom of navigation in the Gulf, and aggressions against oil tankers. In a statement to journalists at the conclusion of the first session of the seventh GCC summit, Al-Nuwayis said that the leaders also discussed the report submitted by the chairman of the GCC Ministerial Council.

GCC's Bisharah Discusses U.S. Talks, Gulf War

PM311135 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic
31 Oct 86 pp 26-27

[Interview with GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah by Raghidah Dirgham in New York; date not given]

[Excerpts] *Al-Hawadith*: You visited Washington while in the United States. Did you concentrate on security matters in your talks with the Americans, having met, in particular, with the U.S. assistant secretary of defense?

Bisharah: The purpose of the visit was to explain the GCC's mission and the situation in the region and discuss U.S.-GCC relations. The emphasis was on three aspects: the political aspect, the security aspect, and the economic aspect. Politically, our relations with the United States date back a long way and they are developing and based to a large extent on considerable interest in the affairs of the region. I found the United States highly understanding of what the GCC is doing and of its responsibilities as an arm of stability and security in the region. On the security aspect, I discussed with Defense Department (Pentagon) officials the GCC's preoccupation with matters of security, including the effects of the Iraq-Iran war, and terrorism, a phenomenon which we condemn and from which we have suffered greatly. We insist that the Gulf region should be one of the pillars of security and stability in the world. We realize how sensitive the region is and we realize that it cannot tolerate change by force. We believe that the ideal way of maintaining security and stability is acceptance of the status quo. We have suffered a lot and we, the GCC states, are taking measures among ourselves to keep terrorism out of the region.

The third aspect considered was economic cooperation between us and the United States. We held exploratory talks which will be resumed in December with a view to concluding a trade and economic agreement that would regulate economic relations between both sides on firm foundations. That, in brief, is what took place in Washington.

Al-Hawadith: The U.S. Administration has failed on several occasions to persuade Congress to approve the sale of arms to the Gulf states, including arms for Saudi Arabia and Stinger missiles for Kuwait. Did you discuss the question of arms sales to the Gulf states with the Americans during this visit?

Bisharah: We did not discuss any particular order but we did discuss the region's requirements for ensuring stability and security. It can be said in this context that we broached the question of the region's legitimate need for means that would meet its security and stability requirements. We say it frankly: The Middle East and Palestine questions are now a part of the U.S. local political scene. The U.S. Administration understands our position and the legitimacy of the GCC defense requirements necessary to ensure stability and security. It is our responsibility to persuade the broadest possible section of the U.S. public, media, and Congress to view the Gulf's security requirements in the light of the circumstances and needs of that region without making that a part of the U.S. internal political scene.

Al-Hawadith: You mean that Congress should stop linking approval of arms sales to the Gulf states to the positions these states take on the questions of the Middle East and Palestine? Do you mean that you are trying to separate the two issues?

Bisharah: I frankly mean that the Arab-Israeli conflict is a long conflict with its own philosophy, history, and rules. In the Gulf region our need is a result of the special circumstances created by the Iraq-Iran war. It also has something to do with the Gulf's special position in relation to the world economy. Therefore, we ask that these factors be taken into consideration and that Gulf requirements not be linked to the Gulf states' position on the Arab-Israeli conflict because this position is part of the general Arab framework.

Al-Hawadith: What did the Americans tell you about their assessment of the military situation in the region and particularly of Iran's ability to carry out its threat to launch a decisive offensive against Iraq? Do the Americans believe that there is a threat of the war extending to the Gulf states?

Bisharah: Regarding the possibility of the Gulf conflict expanding, it is our responsibility in the GCC to keep the Gulf region out of the Iraq-Iran war. It is true that we are affected by that war and its results and consequences, but our main concern, quite frankly, is to maintain the status quo and the balance of powers and work for the coexistence of all the Gulf states without power superiority of one side over another. A balance of powers is crucial and essential for the region's security and stability. As a matter of general assessment, we believe that force will not achieve any of Iran's objectives and demands. What achieves objectives is solving problems by peaceful means. We are confident of our ability to keep this war at bay and we have many channels to confirm that this confidence is justified.

Al-Hawadith: What about the second part of the question, namely assessment of Iran's ability to carry out its threat to launch a decisive offensive against Iraq?

Bisharah: No attack on Iraq will achieve results. We are sure of Iraq's capabilities, steadfastness, and ability. We cannot see any possibility of a change in the balance of powers.

Al-Hawadith: What if Iran did carry out its threat, would the Gulf states be mere spectators?

Bisharah: We are not a party to that war.

Al-Hawadith: And would not become a party, whatever happens?

Bisharah: The Gulf states are ready to defend their security and stability.

Al-Hawadith: Only that, even if Iran's policy led to Iraq's collapse?

Bisharah: That would be something of a nightmare that would turn the balance of powers upside down. We cannot tolerate an overturning of the region's balance of powers by Iran.

Al-Hawadith: What would you do then?

Bisharah: We would do what we can to maintain the balance of powers and the status quo.

Al-Hawadith: You are continuously talking about the status quo, but the status quo means the continuation of the war.

Bisharah: No, the status quo means respecting the borders we inherited, which have been proven to be legitimate, effective, and useful to all the GCC states and the states of the region. That is what is meant by the status quo. [passage omitted]

Al-Hawadith: Syria stands with Iran in its war against Iraq but at the same time it has played a part in containing the war geographically. How important is the Syrian role in preventing the war from spreading.

Bisharah: We in the GCC are aware of Syria's role and of its dialogue with Iran and the Iranian authorities, but we do wish the Arab states would all adopt a common Arab stand that would lead to an end to this war. [passage omitted]

Al-Hawadith: In the GCC's view, are the Americans and Europeans doing enough regarding this war?

Bisharah: I cannot say they are doing enough. The United States is aware of our concerns and our mission. We believe that the U.S. attitude to the Iraq-Iran war is positive because it calls for an end to this war on the basis of the status quo, just as we do. As regards the EC, the general view there is that this is a difficult war that will go on for a long time and that the thing to do is ease its intensity. They say they are willing to do anything they can in that context, but we believe that the EC can play a bigger role than that. We believe that it would be a good thing if the EC were to issue a general statement urging an end to the war, respect for the territorial integrity of all states, noninterference, and nonuse of force. Why has this not happened? Because, in our view, the Europeans believe that such a statement would not achieve anything and might be counterproductive.

Al-Hawadith: The Soviets take into consideration the question of their return to Iran. Is their role positive, in your opinion?

Bisharah: The Soviets have played and are playing a positive and responsible part. A stable Gulf and a continuation of the status quo are in the interest of the Soviets. They have confirmed this to us frequently.

Al-Hawadith: What about China and the flow of Chinese arms to Iran?

Bisharah: We have raised this matter repeatedly with China which has frequently supported Security Council resolutions in favor of ending the war by peaceful means. This particular position will continue.

Al-Hawadith: Let us move to the question of the Middle East. What part is the GCC playing in this connection? You have been silent about this matter.

Bisharah: It is not true that we have been silent. We work for the Middle East cause within the Arab framework. The Middle East problem and the Arab-Israeli conflict are tackled in a collective Arab context. We act in that context and do not take unilateral stands. [passage omitted]

BAHRAIN

Turkey's Ozal Departs After Meeting Amir

JN310829 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0720 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Manama, 31 Oct (WAKH) — Bahraini Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman al Khalifah received in Manama this morning Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, who is currently visiting Bahrain. Bilateral relations and issues of mutual interest were reviewed during the meeting. The Bahraini amir hailed the progress and development attained by Bahraini-Turkish relations. He stressed Bahrain's eagerness to promote relations with Turkey in political, economic, trade, and other fields. Attending the meeting were Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman al Khalifah, Interior Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah, and Transportation and Communication Minister Ibrahim Humaydan.

Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal left Manama for Dhaka this morning following a 2-day visit to Bahrain. He was seen off by Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the ministers, and a number of senior Bahraini officials. During his visit, Ozal held talks with the Bahraini prime minister dealing with bilateral relations in various fields in addition to current Arab and international issues and matters of mutual interest.

KUWAIT

Red Sea Pipeline Reportedly Being Considered

JN020902 Kuwaiti AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 31 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] *Al-Ra'y al-'Amm* has learned from responsible sources that Kuwait is studying a project to establish a pipeline to export Kuwaiti oil through the Red Sea. These sources explained that in view of the dangers threatening the region and the escalation of the war of tankers, and in order to maintain the exportation of the set production rate of oil away from all obstacles, the competent sides have started preparations for the aforementioned project which will be implemented in the near future.

OMAN

Armed Forces to Receive Communications Network

LD011526 Kuwait KUNA in English 1400 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] London, Nov 1 (KUNA) — Oman's Armed Forces are to be equipped with a two million pounds communications network supplied by a British firm, it was announced here Saturday. This new system, due to go into service in July 1987, is to provide telephone communications links between Oman's air, land and sea forces.

The contract, the largest of its type won by the British group

Plessey in the Middle East, is for a network similar in concept to "Fastnet" — the latest communication system used to link the UK Army installations. Meanwhile, British forces will practice rapid deployment to the Middle East in a large scale exercise to be held in Oman during the last week of November.

The operation called "Swift Sword — Saif Saria", will involve all three UK services in the biggest deployment outside the NATO area since the Falklands War in 1982. British Defence Secretary George Younger is expected to fly to Muscat to watch the exercise.

PDRY

Officials Receive Returnees Following Amnesty

EA012155 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Excerpt] A number of people compelled by the bloody events of 13 January to leave the homeland returned this afternoon. They were led by Brother Muhammad Miftah 'Abd al-Rabb, candidate member of the YSP Central Committee, after they understood more clearly the nature of the abortive coup conspiracy led by the conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. They took advantage of the general amnesty issued by the presidium. They were received by Brother Sa'id Askari, member and deputy secretary of the Central Committee, and a number of officials. When he met them, Brother Sa'id Askari welcomed the returnees to the homeland and wished them a happy and quiet life among their families and relatives. [passage omitted]

Voter Turnout for Local Elections Detailed

EA031142 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau, chairman of the People's Supreme Council [PSC] Presidium, and chairman of the Higher Committee for Elections; announced the results of the second round of elections for the PSC and the fourth round of elections for the Local People's Councils [LPC] in a statement broadcast last night over radio and television. After the sorting committees had completed their work in accordance with the law, Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas announced on behalf of the Higher Elections Committee the names of the elected members of the PSC. He said the number of citizens voting totaled 725,568, that is to say 89 percent compared to 77 percent in the last round of elections, which took place in 1983.

Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas announced the results of the fourth round for the LPC's in the governorates of the Republic and the names of the successful candidates in those councils. He said the percentage of those voting in the LPC in Aden Governorate totaled 80 compared to 62 in 1983; the percentage of those voting in the LPC elections in Lahij Governorate totalled 90 compared to 87 in 1983; the percentage of those voting in the LPC elections in Abyan Governorate totaled 84 compared to 71 in 1983; and the percentage of those voting in the LPC elections in Shabwah Governorate reached 89 compared to 81 in 1983. As for the Hadramawt Governorate, the percentage of those voting in the LPC elections in the governorate reached 93 compared to 89 in 1983, while in al-Mahrah governorate, the percentage of those voting in the LPC elections reached 81 compared to 74 in 1983.

SAUDI ARABIA

AL-YAWM Analyzes Role of Military Strength

JN021327 Al-Dammam AL-YAWM in Arabic 30 Oct 86 p 5

[Editorial: "Power and Principle"]

[Text] Military power has become a very important factor in gaining general respect, and those countries which possess military power have commanded worldwide respect. When it prepares itself militarily, trains capable human resources, and obtains modern military technology, Saudi Arabia does not think or plan to impose hegemony on others. Nor does it intend to flex its muscles. The sublime objective for which all peoples offer sacrifices is to protect the homeland's independence, safeguard its sons' accomplishments, preserve its wealth and prosperity, and defend it.

We take pride in the fact that other peoples and countries will not think that the munitions plant which was opened yesterday by Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general, will be used for aggression or conspiracies. Saudi Arabia has always pursued an honest and strong policy of not allowing anybody to violate its territorial integrity and will respect every country which respects this policy. Saudi Arabia has become a living example of this principle which has been violated by many forces in the world.

According to our political terminology, establishing munition plants and training men are aimed at defending the homeland against those who would tamper with our security. It is a deterrent to all those who harbor malicious intentions against the homeland's unity and independence. This concept is consecrated by the graduation of new batches of qualified personnel and the determination of the homeland's sons to protect their country and sacrifice their lives for it. Their capabilities are treasured by the Saudi Government. We resort to science and technology to achieve that objective.

We take pride in the fact that our military power, no matter how large and distinguished it becomes, will raise no doubts in others. But those who harbor malicious intentions against this homeland will find themselves dutybound to reconsider their stands. They will find themselves unable to achieve their objectives and ambitions because we possess the means of deterrence and because we derive all our principles from the Islamic doctrine. Let there be continued offerings to this homeland and let there be continued stability on this land. We pray that our homeland may remain resolute and proud.

Senegalese Interior Minister Arrives on Visit

LD011009 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Ibrahima Wone, the Senegalese minister of the interior who supervises rural communities and municipalities, arrived in Riyadh today on a visit to the Saudi Arabian kingdom lasting a week. He was welcomed on arrival by the Saudi minister of municipal and social affairs, Ibrahim al-'Anqari and the Senegalese ambassador to the kingdom and a number of officials. During his stay, he will acquaint himself with a number of the cultural, industrial and constructional installations in the various parts of the kingdom. He will also have talks with a number of officials in the various governmental sectors.

UAE

Mauritanian Minister Arrives in Abu Dhabi

JN310801 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0545 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 30 Oct (WAKH) — Ahmed Ould Minnih, Mauritanian foreign affairs and cooperation minister and Mauritanian President Maayouia Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya's envoy, arrived in Abu Dhabi from Doha tonight on a visit to the UAE within a tour of a number of states in the region. During his visit, the Mauritanian minister is expected to discuss bilateral relations and issues of mutual concern.

President Receives Message From Mauritanian

JN010639 Manama WAKH in Arabic 2030 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 31 Oct (WAKH) — UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received a message from Mauritanian President Maayouia Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya on bilateral cooperation. The message was conveyed by Ahmed Ould Minnih, Mauritanian foreign affairs and cooperation minister, when he was received by Shaykh Zayid today. (Bidbid ibn al-Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz), the Mauritanian charge d'affaires in the UAE, attended the meeting.

YAR

Foreign Minister Returns From Ethiopian Visit

JN311954 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Brother Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, foreign affairs minister, and member of the Standing Committee, returned to Sanaa from Addis Ababa this afternoon following a visit to Ethiopia during which he conveyed a message from brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, to Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam. In a statement to SABA', Dr al-Iryani said that he is carrying a reply message from Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Marim to brother leader Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

Briefs

Dam Agreement Signed — An agreement to build an earthen dam in the Al-Hadha area in Sanaa Province at a cost of 32 million riyals was signed by the YAR Government and the Al-Murshid Corporation for Trade and Contracts at the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries today. It was signed by Husayn al-'Amiri, minister of agriculture and fisheries and member of the Standing Committee, and the director general of the Al-Murshid Corporation. The minister told *Saba' News Agency* that the dam will irrigate 500 hectares of arable land and will replenish the subterranean water of the Sanaa basin, adding the dam will be 36.6 meters high, 264 meters long, and 147 meters wide at the bottom and 6 meters wide at the top. He said the dam's lake area will be 73 hectares with a capacity of 5.5 million cubic meters of water. [Excerpts] [*Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 30 Oct 86 JN*]

One Dead, 48 Arrested in Asyut Clashes

NC010600 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0415 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] In Asyut, upper Egypt, 1 person died and 48 others were arrested by police in the wake of clashes between the security forces and extremists yesterday.

Interior Ministry Statement

NC011925 Cairo MENA in English 1950 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 31 Oct (MENA) — An official Ministry of Interior source said that following today's weekly Islamic prayer ritual at the mosque of (Al-Qtariya) society in the city of Asyut, Upper Egypt, when [words indistinct] was addressing the worshippers, some extremist groups [words indistinct] in order to disseminate their extremist ideas among them and incite them to go against law and order. At this point (? the source) said, worshippers intercepted [word indistinct] and prevented them from achieving their objective. The source said a [word indistinct] then developed between extremist elements and [words indistinct] spilled over outside, which prompted the police force to intervene to have the situation in (?hand).

The source said the extremist elements [words indistinct] and worshippers. Fire shots were heard, he said, which obliged the police forces to deal with them to disperse them by using teargas, adding that the police forces managed to have the situation under control. He said [passage indistinct] pieces of [words indistinct] were siezed at the [word indistinct]. [word indistinct] said that at the entrance of the one of the buildings opposite the mosque, the body of citizen Ayman Ahmad Sabir was found with a shot wound.

The police forces, while handling the (?situation), did not use (?firearms), the source said. The source said the prosecution is undertaking investigations.

Badr: Opposition Papers 'Fabricate Lies'

NC311330 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0930 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 31 Oct (MENA) — Interior Minister Zaki Badr has affirmed that the Interior Ministry bases its cooperation with Arab countries in the field of security on the belief that Arab security is indivisible. With developments in communication and transport, he added, crime is no longer simply a local issue. Therefore, the Interior Ministry cooperates with other countries, particularly Arab ones, in matters related to the police and security.

In an exclusive interview with MENA, the interior minister cited various forms of this cooperation. One example, he said, is an exchange of information and expertise. Several Arab countries send cadets and officers to train at Egyptian police academies. Egypt also dispatches police experts to teach in various Arab police academies. Another form of this cooperation is reflected in the Arab Organization for Combatting Crime, he noted.

In addition to general cooperation, Badr said that security can be promoted through bilateral ties. A few days ago, he stated, we signed two protocols for security cooperation with Jordan. One concerned the extradition of criminals, and the other dealt with residence permits for the nationals of one country who live in the other. Badr also cited bilateral cooperation with Sudan. He noted that the Sudanese interior minister will be visiting Cairo the day after tomorrow, Sunday, as part of ongoing efforts to promote bilateral ties.

Interior Minister Zaki Badr said that all Egyptians have unlimited respect and appreciation for His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan in light of his pioniering role in restoring ties with Egypt. The king's efforts serve to promote Arab solidarity and benefit the cause of Arab national struggle. His majesty, Badr added, has consistently demonstrated wisdom and statesmanship in dealing with diverse political currents both within Jordan and abroad.

Commenting on a report by one of the partisan papers, Badr affirmed that all Egyptians are aware of the brotherly stands of the Saudi Government and people toward the Egyptian people, as well as the shared beliefs and common interests binding the two nations. This is why it is inconceivable that I would say anything deprecating about either of these two brotherly countries, he added.

When asked to clarify what took place during his meeting with the youth of Alexandria, the interior minister replied that some students had expressed concern at the current state of disruption in the Arab world. They referred to the negative repercussions of conflicts among Arabs, citing the Syrian and Libyan stand on the Gulf war. He said: I told them that Arab leaders are capable of transcending the current crisis with their patriotism and good judgment. At this point, I referred to the efforts of President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, His Majesty King Husayn, and various Saudi officials. To my astonishment, a published report misquoted me in a cheap attempt to reverse the meaning of my remarks.

Commenting on religious extremism, the interior minister stated: I have said that Egyptian members of extremist groups who live in several Arab and foreign countries finance the activities of these groups and give them support. I never said that Saudi Arabia or any another country finances or supports these groups. On the contrary, I pointed to the coordination between Egypt and many Arab countries in the field of security.

When asked about published reports to the effect that he had threatened to use the emergency law against university students on the occasion of student union elections, Minister Zaki Badr replied: These elections are governed by university regulations and supervised by the university administration. The Ministry of Interior does not interfere in these elections. They are subject to the supervision and guidance of university officials. He noted that the role played by university guards is to safeguard the students and ensure their freedom to cast their votes as they please.

Responding to a question about published reports to the effect that the interior minister had instructed mayors and village officials to appeal to citizens to vote in the Consultative Council

elections, Minister Badr said: My instructions were to advise the citizens not to respond to the opposition's call for boycotting these elections. Such a boycott impedes democracy, not to mention the fact that it is illegal. This is particularly true in light of the fact that the citizen's right to exercise this duty is guaranteed by the constitution. It is a task required by law, which has stipulated punitive measures for abstainers. In its capacity as the Authority in charge of implementing the law, it is therefore natural for the Interior Ministry to enlighten the citizens and to make them aware of the need to assume their duty of voting. But there is a difference between the citizen's exercise of this nationalist duty and his freedom of choice. In previous elections, he added, there were intensive information campaigns by the Interior Ministry to urge the citizens to vote. I believe that it is the duty of mayors and village officials, who are subject to the Interior Ministry, to advise citizens of their duty to vote.

Commenting on the substantial voter turnout during the recent Consultative Council elections, the interior minister stated: I believe that this was a natural response to the opposition parties' intensive calls for boycotting these elections. As is known, the NDP was the only party to participate in these elections. Since the party only required 20 percent of the votes to win the elections, it did not matter if this percentage were 30, 50, or 100 percent. The interior minister continued: In this respect, I would like to say that if we are to judge the voter turnout we must not just examine big cities like Cairo and Alexandria, which witnessed the highest percentage of voter abstention. We should instead examine the rural areas of Egypt where there was a certain amount of agreement. This was the reason for such a high average. In addition, the opposition parties began to level accusations of tampering with results before the elections had even started. A judgment had been rendered on this issue before the elections even began.

Replying to a question about the factors which generated tension between the opposition and himself since the very first day he assumed office, the interior minister said: I can reaffirm my belief that the opposition represents one of the basic pillars of every democratic system. Opposition institutions are legitimate and play their role in accordance with the constitution. I simply cannot pursue a hostile line against the opposition except when it violates the law. I am the person in charge of ensuring that law in society is respected. I have no personal differences with the existing opposition parties in Egypt. This is poignantly evident by the fact that the majority of reports published by the opposition newspapers against me are punishable by law. However, I never thought of resorting to the judiciary. I am always prepared to condone things concerning myself, but I have no right to condone matters which affect the law. This is the right of society.

Commenting on the opposition's hostile campaign against him and the reason he has remained silent about it, the interior minister stated: I am not responding to this campaign because I have observed that the opposition newspapers lack objectivity. These papers fabricate lies. We tried to rectify their reports, but they insist on their stands and refuse to accept facts. They simply seek to achieve personal objectives and use methods such as extortion and arm-twisting which I totally reject.

When asked whether there is a chance to construct bridges of understanding and cooperation with the opposition, the minister replied that the chance does exist but it is incumbent upon everyone to abide by objectivity, ethics, and the provisions of law.

Responding to a final question on the Interior Ministry's position with regard to current party practices, Zaki Badr said that the freedom of opinion and expression, as well as that of public gatherings, are guaranteed by the provisions of law and the constitution. This is reflected by what the opposition newspapers are publishing.

The interior minister affirmed that the rights of individuals and citizens are fully guaranteed. Security prevails throughout Egypt. He noted that it is the right of any citizen who differs with him, regardless of the nature of this difference, to present his complaint about any security issue. This complaint will receive all the necessary attention and investigation. In this regard, I can say that the emergency law will not be applied to the parties or their newspapers despite all provocations and deviation from the national line.

Criminal Extradition Pact With Israel Rejected

NC031051 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1010 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Jeddah, 3 Nov (MENA) — The Saudi newspaper *Al-Sharq al-Awsat* reported today that Egypt has rejected an Israeli request to conclude a security agreement between them providing for the extradition of criminals as part of the process of promoting normalization between the two countries.

The paper quotes reliable sources in Cairo as saying that Israel has justified this request by claiming that its purpose is to protect both countries' diplomats, particularly following the repeated attacks on Israeli envoys in Cairo and threats made to some Egyptian diplomats. The foregoing report was transmitted by QNA.

AL-SAFIR: Over 12,000 Egyptian Prisoners in Iran

NC031024 Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 31 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Cairo — (*Al-Safir*) — Well-informed government sources said here yesterday that the Egyptian Presidency has received a report from the Foreign Ministry placing the number of Egyptians taken prisoner by Iran at 12,372. Of this total, 3,000 refuse to return home, as they have joined the Shi'ite faith and are married to Iranian women. The Iranian authorities have helped them find work on small collective farms.

The report also notes that several prisoners are fighting at the front, but this time for the Iranians.

Negotiations With World Bank Open in Cairo

NC021631 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1525 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 2 Nov (MENA) — Economic talks between Egypt and the World Bank opened here today. Discussions will revolve around the Bank's loan program to Egypt for 1987 and projects

financed by the bank. Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning and international cooperation, met today with (Alberto Fafila), director of the Egypt department at the World Bank. The two officials reviewed priority sectors of the national plan for economic development that could be financed by World Bank loans. The talks also focused on Egypt's request for three loans from the Bank totaling $800 million: $350 million for the electricity sector; $250 million for the agriculture sector; and $200 million for industry.

In a statement to MENA, (Fafila) expressed hope that the World Bank's delegation could prepare its report on the bank's loan program for Egypt for the coming year during the current visit to the country, which will last for 3 weeks. (Fafila) arrived in Cairo yesterday, leading a delegation from the World Bank including experts in the field of production.

Mubarak Welcomes Swedish Monarch for 3-day Visit

NC011420 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1350 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Cairo, 1 Nov (MENA) — King Carl Gustaf of Sweden and his spouse, Queen Silvia, arrived in Cairo this afternoon on a 3-day visit to Egypt at the invitation of President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. The king and queen were accorded an official reception at the Al-Qubbah republican palace, where the military band played the Egyptian and Swedish national anthems.

President Mubarak and the king then reviewed the honor guard which greeted the guest. [passage omitted] President Mubarak and his wife accompanied the monarchs to the republican palace, remaining with them for a while [passage omitted]

Dinner Speeches Exchanged

NC012103 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] President Husni Mubarak and his wife hosted a dinner at the Al-Qubbah Republican Palace this evening, in honor of King Carl Gustaf and Queen Silvia of Sweden and the delegation accompanying them. President Mubarak gave a speech at the dinner, welcoming the king and queen. He said: This visit is a token of the special intimate and friendly relations between Egypt and Sweden. We are working together to bolster Egyptian-Swedish relations and strengthen cooperation in various areas, including the generation and distribution of energy, housing, communications, and the protection of the environment. The president affirmed: Our people are grateful for Sweden's support of Egypt in its negotiations with the IMF and other international organizations.

He went on: Together we are seeking to ease world tension and eliminate the possibilities of a nuclear war breaking out. We also favor the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in various parts of the world, and particularly in our region. We both agree on the need to change the current world economic system and condemn apartheid and racism in South Africa. We urge Iran and Iraq to halt the devastating war in the Gulf. We appreciate your support for our efforts to establish a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East. The President said: We are looking forward to the talks that we are going to have. We are confident that these discussions will make a considerable contribution to the strengthening of bilateral cooperation, for the good of both of our countries.

The dinner was attended by the speaker of the People's Assembly, the prime minister, the speaker of the Shura Council, the deputy prime ministers, several cabinet ministers, the governor of Cairo, and the Egyptian ambassador to Sweden.

In his response, the king of Sweden thanked the president and people of Egypt for the generous welcome and warm hospitality accorded to him and his party since their arrival. He said: Egypt has always played a prominent role in international relations. It has pursued an active policy under the leadership of President Mubarak. Not for a single moment have we doubted that Egypt is the voice of peace in an area dominated by tension and hostility. We can all bear witness to the search for constructive solutions. We heartily applaud Egyptian policy and are following with interest and appreciation Egypt's efforts to transform this spot of the world into a region where people can coexist peacefully. We fully realize that the achievement of such a goal is not easy, as it requires the right atmosphere. We are endeavoring to support these efforts through our bilateral diplomacy and the United Nations. The king noted the missions to Egypt which were led by King Charles XII. He added: Cooperation between Egypt and Sweden has increased in various fields, particularly regarding economics. We are deeply interested in Egypt's long-term development plan. We are pleased to be playing a modest role in this important process by cooperating with Egyptian experts in several sectors, such as energy supply, construction, and agricultural and industrial production. This cooperation will undoubtedly benefit both our countries.

Talks Begin 2 Nov

NC020940 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0830 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 2 Nov (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Swedish King Carl Gustaf met privately for 20 minutes at the Presidential Palace in Al-Qubbah this morning. They were later joined by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Mats Hellstrom, Swedish minister of agriculture; 'Abd al-Rahman Ahmad Mar'i, Egypt's ambassador to Sweden; and Olof Ternstrom, Sweden's ambassador to Egypt.

Members of the Egyptian and Swedish delegations also held a round of talks. The Egyptian delegation was composed of Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Mahir Abazah, minister of electricity and energy; ambassador 'Abd al-Hadi Makhluf, an official at the Foreign Ministry; Dr Mustafa al-Fiqi, presidential secretary for information and follow-up; and the Egyptian ambassador to Sweden.

The Swedish participants at this session included the Swedish minister of agriculture, the Swedish ambassador to Cairo; Jan Eliasson, head of the Foreign Ministry's political department; and (Jan Elias), head of the Foreign Ministry's protocol department. The Swedish king arrived in Cairo yesterday on a 5-day

visit to Egypt.

'Abd al-Majid Comments on Talks
NC021310 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1220 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 2 Nov (MENA) — Following the round of talks held by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Swedish King Carl Gustaf today, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, said that developments in the Middle East, peace initiatives, and bilateral relations were discussed. 'Abd al-Majid noted that the Egyptian-Swedish talks will be resumed tomorrow at the Foreign Ministry.

Ghali, Swedes Discuss Africa
NC021735 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1455 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 2 Nov (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, met today with the Swedish delegation accompanying his majesty the king of Sweden, led by Mats Hellstrom, the Swedish minister of agriculture.

During the meeting the two sides made a comprehensive review of their countries' views on important issues of common interest. Minister Ghali explained Egypt's efforts to give momentum to the peace process. The two sides also reviewed the economic situation in Africa, the need to assist the African peoples, and the Egyptian role in this effort. The situation in South Africa and the need to maintain the current pressure on the racist Pretoria government in a bid to achieve Namibia's independence and end apartheid were also discussed.

Ugandan Foreign Minister Arrives in Cairo
NC311448 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1030 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 31 Oct (MENA) — Ugandan Foreign Minister Ibrahim Mukiibi and the members of his delegation arrived in Cairo this morning for a 5-day visit to Egypt at the invitation of Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs. In a statement, the Ugandan official said he was happy to be in Cairo, which he considers his second home. He noted that he has brought a verbal message for President Mubarak from the Ugandan president.

Mukiibi explained that the goal of his trip is to renew relations between Egypt and Uganda and that his country is interested in bilateral cooperation in economics, trade, and technology. He pointed out that the two states are involved in a large number of joint projects, with emphasis on agriculture and electricity. Turning to the regional situation, the minister said that Uganda favors a peaceful solution to the Middle East problem and asks that the Palestinian people's rights, including that of self-determination, be respected. [passage omitted]

Mubarak Sees African Ministers
NC011011 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this morning received Ibrahim Njoya, the Cameroonian minister of youth and sports, who is currently visiting Egypt. The meeting was attended by Dr 'Abd al-Ahad Jamal al-Din, chairman of the Higher Council for Youth and Sports. The Cameroonian minister said afterward that he had conveyed a personal message from the Cameroonian president to President Mubarak. The message deals with bilateral relations, which, according to the minister, are excellent and strong. The message also refers to the gratitude of the Cameroonian president, government, and people for Egypt's noble stand during the lake catastrophe, an incident that claimed 1,750 lives.

It was confirmed during the meeting that the joint Egyptian-Cameroonian committee will meet in January to sign a cooperation agreement on youth and sports. President Mubarak also received Ugandan Foreign Minister Ibrahim Mikiibi and his delegation today. Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, and the Ugandan ambassador in Cairo were present at the meeting.

Ugandan Comments on Meeting
NC011039 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1010 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 1 Jan (MENA) — Following his meeting with President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today, Ugandan Foreign Minister Ibrahim Mukiibi said that he had conveyed a verbal message from Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni to President Mubarak. The message, which deals with bilateral relations, expresses the Ugandan president's best wishes to the Egyptian president and people. The Ugandan minister noted that the meeting involved a discussion of the various aspects of bilateral cooperation. He pointed out that Uganda presently needs to promote this cooperation, particularly in trade and technology. [passage omitted]

Delegations Begin Talks
NC011456 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1405 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 1 Nov (MENA) — Official talks between Egyptian and Ugandan delegations began at an expanded meeting at the foreign ministry today. The Egyptian delegation was headed by Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs. Ugandan Foreign Minister Ibrahim Mikiibi led the Ugandan group. Attending the talks on behalf of Egypt were Tharwat Fahmi, irrigation ministry first under secretary; Ambassador Ahmad Sidqi, director of the African Department; and a number of senior officials in economic and cultural affairs. The Ugandan ministers of foreign trade, energy, and industry were also present.

Dr Ghali said that Egypt and Uganda are Nile Basin countries. He stated that the peoples of the two countries are linked by relations of close friendship and that in the talks new areas of cooperation will be sought with the aim of achieving progress and prosperity in both countries. He expressed his full satisfaction

with the way the discussions have gone so far.

Lutfi Meets With Ugandans

NC021543 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1405 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 2 Nov (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi received in his office today a Ugandan delegation including four ministers: Foreign Minister Ibrahim Mukiibi; Industry Minister Stanley Tumwiine; acting minister of Energy Anthony Butele; and the minister of the Presidency. During the meeting, developments in the Middle East, Egypt's efforts to reach a comprehensive, just, and lasting peace in the Middle East, and the situation on the African continent were discussed. The conferees also discussed promoting bilateral cooperation in various fields. The meeting was also attended by Daudi Taliowaka, the Ugandan ambassador to Egypt.

Ghali Hosts Banquet for Ugandans

NC021941 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has praised the strong ties linking the Egyptian and the Ugandan peoples. He stressed the need to coordinate efforts by the two states to help resolve African issues and achieve prosperity for the African people. He also noted Egypt's efforts to bring about a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, as well as Uganda's role as a member of the Nile basin group in promoting cooperation among member-states.

Ghali made these remarks during a dinner banquet this evening in honor of the Ugandan delegation. Ibrahim Mukiibi, Ugandan foreign minister and head of the delegation, gave a speech in which he emphasized his country's eagerness to consolidate cooperation with Egypt in various fields. He stressed Uganda's support for finding a just solution to the Middle East problem on the basis of the restoration of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

Mubarak Meets Senior Aides on Economy, Education

NC021353 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak held an expanded meeting at the Al-Qubbah Presidential Palace this morning, attended by Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi; Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; and Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy Prime minister and minister of planning. Also present were Finance Minister Dr Salah Hamid; Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif; Minister of Economy Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali; Dr 'Atif 'Ubayd, minister of cabinet affairs and minister of state for administrative development; Dr Naji Shatlah, minister of supply and internal trade; Dr Fu'ad Sultan, minister of tourism; Eng Jamal al-Sayyid, minister of state for war production; Mansur Husayn, minister of education; Fathi Muhammad 'Ali, minister of higher education and scientific research; and Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs.

Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif has stated that the president stressed during the meeting that it is necessary to improve Egypt's educational policy, as well as all of the curricula and techniques applied at various educational levels in Egypt. In this respect, the president stressed the need to lay down a new policy on education that seeks comprehensive improvement. The government must work to adopt a program to achieve these objectives, so that a new generation capable of shouldering its responsibilities will be fostered. The president listened to two reports from the ministers of education and higher education on the policy governing students' entry into universities. He was also briefed on the economic sutuation and the ongoing negotiations between Egypt and international economic institutions. The issues of production projects and supply commodities were also discussed in the meeting. President Mubarak issued directives to the members of government instructing them to intensify their efforts to achieve agreed upon goals within the framework of a timetable.

Lutfi on Economic Issues, Camp David Accords

NC011650 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1330 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Beirut, 1 Nov (MENA) — Egyptian Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi has stated that President Husni Mubarak's rule depends on overwhelming public support and that its primary feature is integrity. He said: There can be no retreating on democracy in Egypt. Our relations with Moscow are good. Dr Lutfi denied rumors that the United States has offered to settle Egypt's debts in return for being granted a military base and said that President Mubarak has stated more than once that these rumors are groundless.

In an interview with the Lebanese magazine *Al-Usbu' al-'Arabi* published today, the Egyptian prime minister said: The Camp David accords have not chained us. He stated that Egypt has not withdrawn from its pan-Arab role, nor will it do so. He went on: We have tried several times to coordinate with Syria in order to concert the peace efforts but it flatly rejects any coordination. We consider the PLO to be the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Dr Lutfi noted that the most important achievement is to have set the Egyptian economy on the right path. He pointed out that the consumer open-door policy phase has now completely ended, and that there is no room for investment in anything but production.

In response to a question on the political and economic decision-making process in Egypt, Dr Lutfi said that President Mubarak's rule depends on the overwhelming support of the people who elected him to the presidency. He noted that the primary character of President Mubarak's rule is integrity. This means that no exceptions can be made, nor can there be any favoritism. Asked about the chances of an international peace conference being held, given that Israeli Prime Minister Shamir, the PLO, and the United States have rejected the idea, Dr 'Ali Lutfi stated that Shim'on Peres, during his visit to Egypt, supported the convening of the international conference in his capacity as

Israeli prime minister, not as an individual. Dr Lutfi said: We are dealing with governments, not with individuals. The United States has not rejected an international conference in principle, but has certain observations which are negotiable. There are some PLO officials who favor a conference within the framework of the UN resolutions.

With regard to Egypt's relations with the Soviet Union, Dr Lutfi declared: Our relations with Moscow are good. We are expecting an economic delegation soon, so that outstanding issues in this area may be settled. The Soviets support the concept of an international conference, and we consider it important that they participate.

On the Camp David accords, the Egyptian prime minister said: We adhere to the accords, as a result of which we have been able to recover our oil and the canal, and concentrate our efforts on the development process. Dr 'Ali Lutfi noted that Egypt has not withdrawn from its pan-Arab role. This is clear from the current efforts to promote the concept of an international conference and preparations for it, and from the attempts to bring about coordination between Jordan and the PLO.

Asked whether the Egyptian economy has improved since he assumed the premiership in September 1985, Dr Lutfi replied that the most important achievement was to have set the economy on the right path by means of an economic reform program, the implementation of which began a year ago. Positive effects will take some time to appear in agriculture, industry, energy, reduction of the deficit in the balance of payments, and the general budget. This program will eventually lead to an increase in the supply of commodities and stronger control over prices. Regarding the open-door policy, the Egyptian prime minister stated that the phase of the consumer open-door policy has now completely ended and that anyone who is after profit has no alternative but to invest in the production area. We encourage those who make profits and contribute to the national economy, he said. Dr Lutfi denied rumors to the effect that the United States has offered to settle Egypt's debts in return for acquiring a military base, and pointed out that President Mubarak has already said, on more than one occasion, that these rumors are without foundation.

Ghali Interviewed on Palestinians, Gulf War
JN021759 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I in Arabic 30 Oct 86

[Interview with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali by Qamar Shah Dhu al-Faqar in Cairo — date not given]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Dhu al-Faqar] Regarding the Palestine question, there are several concerns over the continuation of the situation as it is. How do you assess the situation?

[Ghali] Actually, there are several factors that have a negative effect on the sound action regarding a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestine question. To begin with, there are the elements of the Arab and Israeli rejection, there is also the deterioration of the Arab situation, the Israeli intransigence, the obstacles resulting from the form of the coalition government ruling in Israel and its effects on the serious moves toward peace, in addition to international developments and the big powers' interests in the region. All of these are interrelated factors which directly affect us. However, this must not stop us from exerting efforts. As you know, there will be no peace, stability, or development in our region without a solution to the Palestine question. We should arrange our cards in view of the situation. In my opinion, we should begin by defining a clear strategy to be agreed upon by all the parties concerned regarding what is required. I mean the two major parties, the Jordanians and the Palestinians. Here lies the importance of the 11 February 1985 agreement as a pillar for this action.

This is first, and second, there must be an Arab action to support this approach away from contradictions and differences which will only contribute to freezing the situation as it is. Third, we must exploit the current atmosphere to give a push to the peace process because there is, for the first time, an official Israeli approval of holding an international conference, and there is an international consensus that this conference will be the necessary and natural beginning of a comprehenisve solution. Here, we must not concentrate on futile procedural differences which affect our cause. Let us make use of the current impetus and put matters on the right course.

[Dhu al-Faqar] Is 1987 the year of negotiations?

[Ghali] This is what we are seeking to achieve. The objective is clear and we will not divert from it. The objective is to achieve the legitimate rights of the Palestinians. This is the strongest reply to the waves of violence threatening our region and the world. [passage omitted]

[Dhu al-Faqar] Mr Minister, another question is on the Gulf region and the dangers threatening it, chief of which is the Gulf war. How do you assess the current situation?

[Ghali] This war has only negative consequences. First, it exhausts the warring sides' potentials and prevents them from focusing their efforts on a solution to our major cause, namely the Palestine question. Second, this war prevents international support for our cause. This has reached a point where many international sides exploit our internal wars as a pretext for refusing to achieve a comprehenisve peace. Third, the continuation of the current deteriorating situation will have negative consequences on the region's stability and security. Fourth, we must not forget that this war reactivates internal contradictions which we do not need.

[Dhu al-Faqar] What is Egypt's stand on this war?

[Ghali] we are against war and for peace. We oppose the continuation of war between two Islamic states which are members of the Nonaligned Movement and belong to the Third World. Egypt cannot continue to be far from any developments that would affect the security of the Gulf region and its states. Moreover, Egypt will not stand idle in case matters developed in a manner that would threaten the security of states with which we have strong fraternal ties. [passage omitted]

Paper Objects to Linking Arabs With Terrorism

NC310903 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0630 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 31 Oct (MENA) — In its editorial today, the *Al-Ahram* newspaper underlines Egypt's strong objection to attempts by certain circles to link terrorism with the Arabs. Egypt has a right to be circumspect and suspicious about the tendency of some foreign media to impress international opinion with the idea that the Arab world has become a major manufacturer and exporter of terrorism.

The paper wonders how the Arab world will react in defense of the image of the Arabs in the eyes of the world. The answer to this question, it affirms, is action on two fronts. First, there must be an active diplomatic effort throughout the world, and particularly in Western Europe, to rebut these false allegations. Second, and more urgently, an Arab summit should be held at the earliest possible opportunity to isolate and punish any Arab regime which embarks on irresponsible practices that will only worsen the image of the Arab people in the eyes of friends and foes alike.

Gulf War 'Most Important Issue' at GCC Summit

NC022248 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2210 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Cairo, 2 Nov (MENA) — *Al-Ahram* and *Al-Akhbar* emphasize that the most important issue, to be a priority topic at the Gulf summit, which began in Abu Dhabi yesterday, is halting the Iraq-Iran war, which is threatening the security and stability of the entire region. In commentaries appearing in their Monday issues the two papers call on the Gulf states to adopt a clear-cut stand on this war. [passage omitted]

Al-Ahram says the GCC states have proposed several formulas for peace and various initiatives for ending the war, starting Iraq and Iran on the path to achieve the interests of their two peoples and eliminating the dangers inherent in the continuation of the conflict between them. [passage omitted]

Al-Ahram says the Gulf states can do a great deal to force the aggressor, who has rejected all calls for peace, to listen to reason in light of the factors of effective pressure these states can very clearly employ; whether by supporting Iraq on the grounds of its being the party subjected to the aggression or by applying a blockade against Iran on the grounds of its being the aggressor party that is rejecting peace. [passage omitted]

Coptic Pope Rejects Religious Extremism

NC311539 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Coptic Pope Shinudah III has highlighted his rejection of religious extremism, noting that its adherents, who employ weapons and violence, are a threat to society. He stressed that religion cannot be imposed by coercion, and that domination and the forced acceptance of opinions are intolerable. In an interview to be published tomorrow by *Al-Usbu' al-'Arabi*, Pope Shinudah declares: The sole concern of Egypt's Copts is to keep their equality with the Muslims and to avoid being seen as second-class citizens. He adds: Egypt is not Lebanon, and no one can impose any suspect plans on us.

USSR Union Delegation Confers With Trade Leaders

NC011756 Cairo MENA in English 1730 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, Nov 1 (MENA) — The secretary general of the Soviet Central Committee of the Federation of Workers in the fields of agriculture, agricultural industries and food [word indistinct] expressed willingness today to resume trade union relations with the Egyptian General Federation of Trade Union of Workers in the field of agriculture. An invitation was directed to Mukhtar 'Abd al-Hamid, chairman of the General Federation, to visit Moscow namely during the session of talks between the two countries trade union federations representatives that was held here.

They also reviewed activities of both trade unions and fields of cooperation between their two federations besides coordination in the different fields. The Soviet trade union delegation, currently on a visit here, expressed willingness to cooperate with the African Federation of Trade Unions of Workers in the field of agriculture that held its congress here last week and elected Mukhtar 'Abd al-Hamid as its chairman and moved its premises to Cairo. The Soviet trade union delegation arrived here last week and took part, as an observer, in the African Congress of Workers in the Field of Agriculture.

Students Federation Denounces Arrests in Libya

NC021440 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1240 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 2 Nov (MENA) — The Cairo branch of the Libyan Students General Federation has denounced the massive campaign of arrests that has taken place in Libya in the last few months and the Libyan authorities' savage and immoral torture of more than 500 detainees, resulting in the martyrdom of many of them.

This came in a statement issued by the Cairo branch of the Libyan Students Federation today. The statement added that Libyan Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's cronies paraded seven of these detainees on television on the evening of 15 October. They forced the detainees to falsely confess that they are imperialist and Zionist and enemies of the Libyan people. The statement pointed out that the demagogic committees and people's congresses concocted by Al-Qadhdhafi continue to hold marches calling for the execution of these strugglers. The statement appealed to all nationalist forces both inside and outside Libya to stand and face the criminal tyrant and to rid the Libyan people of his evil practices. It also appealed to all Arab, Islamic, and international organizations interested in human rights and freedoms to do their best to prevent Al-Qadhdhafi from continuing his criminal acts and savage executions, which are taking place at a time when the effects of the U.S. attack on the Libyan people, resulting from Al-Qadhdhafi's reckless policy, have not yet been eradicated.

It should be recalled that the branches of the Libyan students federation in the United States and the FRG have issued similar

statements in condemnation of the recent campaign of arrests in Libya.

Measure Adopted to Thwart Asylum Seekers
NC021921 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1815 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 2 Nov (MENA) — It has been decided to hold the passports of citizens from nine states traveling to Europe and America before they board planes to prevent their asking for political asylum in the United States and European countries. The offices of aviation companies at Cairo International Airport have received instructions from their headquarters abroad to obtain and hold the passports of citizens from Afghanistan, Iran, Sri Lanka, Ethiopia, India, Pakistan, Sudan, Chad, and Bangladesh before they board their planes. The passports are to be handed to the authorities at the point of destination. The decision was made after many instances of citizens' from these states tearing up or concealing their passports in toilets and then asking for political asylum in European and American states.

AL-THAWRAH Questions Velayati's Damascus Visit

JN020841 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0725 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Nov (INA) — An Iraqi newspaper has affirmed that the visit of the Iranian regime's Foreign Minister Velayati to Damascus which is the second in a month falls within the framework of coordinating conspiracies against Iraq and the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. In an article today, *Al-Thawrah* says: Velayati is visiting Damascus this morning while his regime is licking the wounds of its military and political defeats and while the situation in Iran is worsening in an attempt to revive the tripartite alliance, which includes the Tripoli regime.

Al-Thawrah adds: The dream of the rulers of these three capitals to export anarchy and instill sedition and fighting in the Arab region to serve Zionist and imperialist objectives will continue to crash on the rock in the eastern flank of the Arab homeland. The paper concludes: The visit of the Iranian foreign minister to Damascus for the second time in a month only confirms the perturbed present and dark future that face two regimes joined by a suspect alliance.

Communiques, Reports on Fighting With Iran

Bombings Kill 1, Injure 52

JN311808 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Communique No 2,424 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 31 October 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With the wise leadership God has bestowed upon it, with its noble people and valiant Armed Forces, and with its unlimited resources, great Iraq will continue to be impregnable and stubborn in confronting the adversaries. No matter how much the Khomeyniites insist on prolonging the war, the coming days will further weaken them and we will continue to maintain our land, sovereignty, our revolution's accomplishments, and our honorable aspirations.

The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. Our units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah continued their combat activities, inflicting losses in enemy men and equipment and disrupting the enemy's engineering works. Our units also destroyed one Poclain excavator, one vehicle, and two infantry positions, and burned one ammunition dump and one motorcycle, killing its rider.

2. One of our units in the V Army Corps northern sector opened fire on an enemy patrol which tried to approach our forward positions and forced it to retreat after killing or wounding some of its elements. In other parts of this sector, one infantry position and one SPG-9 gun emplacement were destroyed. The crewmen of the gun emplacement were killed.

3. Our units on the VII Army Corps front delivered effective strikes against the enemy units opposite them, burning four ammunition dumps and one vehicle and destroying one gun emplacement.

4. Three vehicles and one shovel [preceding word in English] were damaged and one infantry position was destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

5. Once again the rascal Khomeyniites commit a new crime against our civilian citizens and their property, thus expressing through cowardly acts a vile mentality, a spiritual degeneration, and barbaric behavior. These are qualities which continue to distinguish this stray clique from the rest of mankind. At 0635 today, 2 enemy aircraft raided purely residential areas in the city of Al-Kut in the Wasit Governorate injuring 32 citizens, including 23 children and 5 women. The incident also demolished or damaged 18 houses and 10 civilian cars. The despotic clique also shelled the valiant city of Basra with long-range artillery injuring 3 children and 2 women, and damaging 22 houses, 1 primary school, 1 shop, and 7 civilian cars. The enemy's shelling of the halabjah district yesterday evening led to the martyrdom of 1 citizen, the injuring of 15 citizens, including 6 women and 1 child; and the demolition of or damages to 20 houses.

Thus, the rascal Khomeyniites are only adept at directing their weapons against children. However, our valiant Armed Forces, with their huge quantitatve and qualitative capabilities, are fully prepared to mete out a deterrent punishment to the Khomeyniite gang in a manner that is compatible with its heinous crimes at the time deemed proper by our wise leadership. Mercy to the martyr and quick recovery to the injured. God willing.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 31 October 1986

'Large' Maritime Target Hit

JN011308 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1258 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 1 November — At 1145 today, Iraqi warplanes launched a successful air raid on a large maritime target near the Iranian coast. In a statement to INA, an Iraqi military spokesman stated that the attacking aircraft scored an accurate and effective hit on the martitime target and returned safely to base.

Iran 'Torturing' POW's

JN011334 Baghdad INA in English 1205 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, Nov. 1, INA — Iraq asked the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) to contact the Iranian regime to allow the committee's representatives to visit the Iraqi prisoners of war (POW's) to protect them and ensure their rights in accordance with the international laws and conventions.

In a memorandum delivered by the Iraqi Foreign Ministry to the representative of the ICRC in Baghdad, Iraq stressed that the Iranian regime is continuing its practices in torturing the Iraqi POW's to force them to appear on TV to say something in which they do not believe. These brutal methods as well as torturing the

Iraqi POW's physically and psychologically by the Iranian regime totally violate the Geneva conventions on war victims and also violate the simplest rules of human treatment.

Diplomats Visit Shelled Areas

JN011642 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1610 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Basra, 1 Nov (INA) — This morning the representatives of fraternal and friendly diplomatic missions in Iraq visited the residential areas that were the target of Iranian artillery shelling in Basra, southern Iraq. The diplomats were briefed on the damage and destruction Iranian artillery shelling caused to hospitals, schools, kindergartens, citizens's houses and their properties which reflect the Iranian regime's rancor against the Iraqi people. They were accompanied on the visit by the Al-Basrah governor and a number of officials.

They also visited the wounded in hospitals and toured the markets and public places in the governorate's, and were acquainted with the high morale of the governorate's brave sons and their defiance of the Iranian aggression. During a meeting with the diplomats, Mizban Khadr Hadi, member of the Ba'th Party Regional Command and secretary of the southern organization office, affirmed that the Iranian regime's crimes will only intensify the Iraqi people's determination to defend Iraq's beloved land. He noted the steadfastness of Al-Basrah's sons in the face of the Iranian regime's crimes.

Kurds Execute Two Pilots

LD011803 Tehran IRNA in English 1710 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 1, IRNA — Iraqi Kurdish Muslim Peshmerga [Antigovernment rebels] executed two Iraqi pilots who had participated in recent bombardment of Iraq's northern provinces, according to reports reaching here Saturday. In their statement, the Peshmerga described the execution of the pilots as "a warning to their colleagues who are involved in massacring the innocent civilians in Iraq and Iran."

The reports also said that following Fath-1 offensive carried out deep inside Iraq on 11 October, fuel provision is still disrupted in Iraq's northern provinces. After the operations, Iraqi regimes summoned security agents and governors general of Al-Sulaymaniyah and Kirkuk provinces for questioning, said the reports.

Maritime Raid, Shelling Cited

JN011806 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Communique No 2,425 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 1 November 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces continued their combat activities, inflicting further losses on the aggressors. The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. Continuing to implement the great people's decision not to leave any resources or capabilities in the hands of the Khomeynite rogues that may enable them to continue the war and aggression, our gigantic Air Force planes launched a successful raid at 1145 against a large maritime target near the Iranian coast scoring an accurate, effective hit. Afterwards, our brave eagles returned safely to the homeland with God's care and protection.

2. Our units in the I Army Corps northern sector opened fire with various weapons on enemy positions and managed to destroy a heavy caliber gun, killing all those who manned it. Two ambulances were seen evacuating them. Moreover, three enemy soldiers were killed, another was wounded, and two vehicles and one ammunition dump were destroyed elsewhere in the same sector.

3. One hostile tank was destroyed and its crew were either killed or wounded in the VI Army Corps sector east of Maysan. An ambulance was seen evacuating the casualities.

4. The soldiers of the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah used artillery to halt the enemy's engineering works and destroyed two infantry positions and one ammunition dump.

5. One machine gun, one ammunition dump, and one infantry position were destroyed and a quantity of weapons were seized in the V Army Corps northern sector.

6. One ammunition dump and two personnel shelters were destroyed, one enemy soldier was killed, and one infantry position was destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector.

7. A quantity of weapons were seized and two firing positions were destroyed in the VII Army Corps sector.

8. Demonstrating their opposition to the war, a number of Iranian military personnel and civilians sought refuge with our frontline positions at the battle fronts and were safely evacuated to the rear.

9. Last night and today the criminal enemy used long-range artillery to shell residential areas in Basra and the Halabjah and Sayyid Sadiq districts. The hostile shelling led to the martyrdom of 3 civilians, including a child and a woman, injured 24 civilians including 6 children and 2 women, and demolished and damaged a number of houses. Mercy to our martyrs and a quick recovery to the injured, God willing.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 November 1986

Communique No 2,426

JN021743 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Communique No 2,426 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 2 November 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces are continuing their glorious defense of the homeland and the people's dignity, inflicting further losses on the

aggressors. The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. With their effective tank and artillery fire, units of our II Army Corps central sector dealt successive blows to the enemy units facing them and inflicted further losses on them. Twelve enemy soldiers were killed, others were wounded, and several infantry positions were destroyed.

2. Our brave men in the I Army Corps northern sector continued their courageous activities against enemy units, killing four enemy soldiers and wounding others, and destroying three positions, an observation post, and one large ammunition dump.

3. Our units of the III Army Corps east of Al-Basrah continued to engage enemy positions, troop concentrations, and engineering work. Our units damaged several enemy engineering vehicles rendering them unserviceable, and inflicted the following losses on the enemy: the destruction of three machine gun positions and the killing of those manning them; the destruction of five infantry positions and the killing or wounding of those manning the positions; the destruction of one observation post; the setting of one ammunition dump on fire; the destruction of one large vehicle; and the destruction of a grader [preceding word in English].

In another part of the same sector 10 enemy soldiers were engaged, and some of them were killed.

4. In the VII Army Corps sector our brave fighters, using all of their weapons, engaged enemy troop concentrations and vehicles, and hit enemy weapons inflicting further losses on the enemy. They also destroyed one enemy tank, one observation tower, and three weapon emplacements, killing all of the occupants.

5. Two infantry positions were destroyed in the VI Army Corps Sector east of the Tigris.

6. Our units in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan dealt heavy blows with their tanks to the enemy positions facing them. They also destroyed one ammunition dump.

7. The criminal enemy, using long-range artillery, shelled residential areas in the Halabjah district and its environs wounding 9 civilians, including 1 woman and 2 children, and destroying 10 houses.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 November 1986

'Readiness' Will Foil Attack

JN031038 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Nov (INA) — A high-ranking Iraqi military commander has affirmed that if the Iranian regime repeats its offensives on Iraqi territory it will only reap further bitter defeat that will bring closer its inevitable fall. In a statement to *Al-Qadisiyah* published today, Lieutenant General Thabit Sutlan Ahmad, commander of the IV Army Corps, said that the Iraqi forces' readiness will foil any plans prepared by the Iranian regime. He added that Iraq will always be victorious and that the Iraqis have made preparations to deal to destructive blow to the Iranian regime, to inflict heavy losses on it, and to destroy its military machine.

Physician Expelled For Exempting Men From Combat

JN021441 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1300 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] The RCC has issued a decision stipulating the expulsion of physician Lieutenant Colonel Muhammad Qasim Wajih from service. Following is the text of the decision:

In the n...se of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Decision.

In accordance with the rules of provision A of Article 42 of the Constitution, the RCC, in its 1 November 1986 session, decided the following:

1. To expel physician Lt Col Muhammad Qasim Wajih from service.

2. The defense minister shall implement this decision.

[Signed] Saddam Husayn, RCC chairman.

It has also been decided to seize the aforementioned lieutenant colonel and to refer him to the revolution court because of his betrayal of the responsibilities entrusted to him by attempting to exempt soldiers eligible for the military service from working in (?combat) units.

It has also been decided to [passage indistinct].

'Aziz, 'Arafat Discuss Ties, Council Meeting

JN011905 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1835 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Nov (INA) -- Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz met here this evening with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and discussed with him the cordial, developing relations between Iraq and the PLO and the results of the Arab League Council meeting recently held in Tunis. 'Aziz reiterated Iraq's firm support for the PLO, the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The meeting was attended by Sa'dun Shakir, RCC member and interior minister: the deputy chief of the Arab Liberation Movement's RCC Bureau; and the Foreign Ministry under secretary.

Minister Confers With Turkish Industry Minister

JN021153 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1102 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Nov (INA) — 'Aziz Salih Hasan al-Numan, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform met with Turkish Industry and Commerce Minister Cahit Aral and the accompanying delegation today. They reviewed scopes of cooperation and the exchange of expertise in the various agricultural fields as well

as ways of promoting this cooperation to serve the interests of the two countries. The meeting was attended by the Turkish ambassador in Baghdad.

Yasin, Turkey's Aral Hold Talks

JN021559 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1405 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Nov (INA) — Subhi Yasin, Iraqi minister of industry and minerals, met here today with Cahit Aral, Turkish minister of industry and commerce, and his delegation. They discussed ways to promote relations of cooperation in the industrial and economic fields between the two neighborly countries.

Officials Meet GDR, SFRY, Turkish Ministers

JN011706 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1550 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Nov (INA) — Finance Minister Hisham Hasan Tawfiq met here today with GDR Construction Minister Wolfgang Junker and the accompanying delegation. They discussed ways to promote and develop financial and banking cooperation to serve the interests of the two friendly countries. In another development, Iraqi Irrigation Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud received here today SFRY Minister of Construction (Dusan Miklank) [Name and title as received] and Turkish Industry and Commerce Minister Cahit Aral. They discussed aspects of cooperation between Iraq and these two countries and ways to promote this cooperation for their mutual benefit.

Ramadan Receives GDR, Brazilian Ministers

JN021705 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, received GDR Construction Minister Wolfgang Junker and the accompanying delegation today. They discussed bilateral relations and the importance of expanding and promoting them in all fields in the service of joint interests. The meeting was attended by the GDR ambassador in Baghdad. The first deputy prime minister also received Jose Castelo, Brazilian minister of industry and commerce [title as heard], and his delegation today. During the meeting, they discussed bilateral relations and expressed profound satisfaction at their promotion in all fields. The meeting was attended by the Brazilian ambassador in Baghdad.

King Husayn Speech to Parliament 1 Nov
JN011348 Amman Television Service in Arabic
0917 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Speech by King Husayn at the opening of the fourth ordinary session of the 10th Jordanian parliament in Amman — live]

[Text] In the name of God Almighty, I open this ordinary session of your esteemed parliament. I greet you and express to you my deep happiness about the close cooperation between the legislative and executive powers. I express my appreciation for the tremendous achievements, thanks to this cooperation, during the previous session and the extraordinary session that followed. I voice my pride in the fruitful efforts which this esteemed parliament exerted in successive sessions to consider the accumulated provisional laws during the past years when your parliament was suspended — draft laws which you discussed and ratified in addition to the draft laws which the government presented to you last year and this year. These laws were necessitated by the requirements of development and modernization, sincerely reflecting the aspirations of the executive power and its desire to realize the noble aims of our society, whose landmarks we outlined in the letter of designation to the prime minister.

While following the work of your parliament during these sessions both during the meetings of its committees and during its plenary sessions, I was convinced of the soundness of our march and firm constitutional parliamentary policy. In light of this confidence in our parliamentary system of government, a new electoral law was issued in harmony with the increase in population and the modern administrative divisions, taking into account the principle of equality of representation in both banks of Jordan. The new law also reflects my government's determination to provide an opportunity for increased participation by our people within the framework of decentralization and in support of the local government throughout the kingdom.

Honorable senators, honorable representatives, I consider the opening of our esteemed parliament an occasion to reflect on the blessed Jordanian march and to evaluate its landmarks and achievements. Since assuming my responsibility I have continuously followed its phases, seeking to correct it through my letters of designations to the successive Jordanian Governments.

Today I would like to refer to the many accomplishments which I view with satisfaction. We can say without pretensions that Jordan, thanks to God, has scored great achievements in the field of general services and comprehenisve development. These achievements spread over our chaste land, benefiting our beloved people. These achievements became the talk of international forums and a good example to be followed in the developing countries. These achievements and gains are now natural and factual realities. It is our duty to entrench these gains and build our structure on their bases. We should add further gains to them. The future generations, which will enjoy them, should express their appreciation for them by expanding and protecting them because of the tremendous efforts that were exerted to achieve them.

From here, I ask the educational institutions and media to explain the dimensions of these achievements and their significance so they can be incentives for further production and good performance.

Honorable senators, honorable representatives, the first priority of my government is to preserve national security, both on the domestic and foreign levels, and to strengthen this security and protect it from being tampered with. We must be committed to the supremacy of law and order because people's security and their lives, property, and dignity are constitutional, humanitarian rights. Only by ensuring securing security and stability, standing up to threats and challenges, irrespective of their source, can we hope to develop and progress and realize a better life.

The Almighty has privileged us by being the defenders of the longest confrontation line, protecting ourselves and our Arab nation against the fiercest colonial aggression ever known throughout history. This can only be accomplished through our constant strengthening of the Hashemite Arab Armed Froces. In fulfillment of our duty and responsibility, we should maintain their strength and continued to provide them with the most advanced arms and equipment from all available sources. Our Armed Forces have always been our hope and the guardians of our homeland. They are the symbol of our national unity, reflecting the healthy cohesion of the various sectors of our society. At the same time we are moving forward rapidly in training the popular Army throughout the kingdom as a support for our Armed Forces in the defense of our homeland against foreign conspiracies and threats.

Internal cohesion in our country remains the basis for stability and development and the major supporter of our valiant Armed Forces. This cohesion can only be built and strengthened in a safe and secure society. The achievement of this goal constitutes the main concern for our security apparatus which my government is continually developing and providing with all that it needs in terms of advanced equipment, modern means, and effective systems.

As for the supremacy of law and its continuous modernization, my government reaffirms its commitment to the inviolability, independence, and administration of our judicial authority. The judiciary has always received, and will continue to have, our constant attention to enable it to realize its noble objective of upholding justice. Within this context my government has endeavored to achieve harmony between laws and socioeconomic development. My government has established new courts of law throughout the kingdom and special chambers to deal with cases of bad checks being written, insurance, and civil status. It has also drafted a proposal for a new supreme court, independent of the Court of Cessation. It has further drafted the proposal for a Jordanian judicial institute to provide our judicial body with well-qualified personnel. It has also drafted a law for a Jordanian arbitration commission for the speedy settlement of disputes and another dealing with civil litigation procedure.

Honorable senators, honorable representatives, my government is constantly preoccupied with providing the basic needs for efficient public services for the benefit of the individual whom we hold, as everyone is aware, at the center of our attention. It is always striving to modernize his environment and enrich his life with values and high principles.

We have achieved great success in the educational field, unique in our region. Compulsory education reaches all our sons and daughters of school age. Schools are now widespread in our cities and villages. We are now, in quantity, on a par with the advanced countries. Now that our education infrastructure has been established to enhance the potential of our Arab citizens in their belonging to their nation, faith, heritage, history and culture, we should concentrate on improving the quality and opportunities in the educational system. In this regard, my government has undertaken a review of our educational policies to further improve textbooks, syllabuses, and programs, to open more laboratories, libraries and workshops, to introduce computers in schools, to train efficient managers of education, and to decentralize educational administration in general. The Council and Ministry of Education constantly examine social and economic trends with the purpose of monitoring the relationship between education and employment opportunities in order to provide the necessary trained manpower to meet the needs of our comprehensive development plans.

My government has also made significant strides in expanding higher education throughout the kingdom while stressing the need to improve the quality of education. It established the new University of Science and Technology, added the civil branch to Mu'tah University, and approved the establishment of private universities. The number of students enrolled in higher education prorgams in Jordanian universities increased by 50 percent.

A new community college of engineering professions at Al-Tafilah began this year. This is in addition to another to be established in Ma'an under the 5-year plan. The Ministry of Higher Education has set the bases to upgrade standards at community colleges in an effort to prepare mid-level technicians capable of carrying out their jobs efficiently. To this end, and as an incentive to students to follow professional specializations at these colleges, links have been established between those colleges and the universities. Applied exams, within the comprehensive examination, for different professions and specializations were held for the first time in an effort to measure students' practical knowledge and ability to perform well. To provide proper academic and scientific counseling, lists of foreign accredited universities are continuously issued. The ministry and the Council for Higher Edcuation are continuously studying the system and its institutions to deal with legislative, regulatory, and administrative shortcomings. Our principal aim will remain that of giving Jordanian citizens the opportunity to distinguish themselves in knowledge, experience, contribution, and belonging.

My government is engaged in an extensive and continuous effort to improve public health services. We have accomplished a great deal in basic health care, especially with regard to immunization and especially against deadly child diseases. In this respect, UNICEF and the World Health Organization have acknowledged our achievements. Long strides have also been made in primary medicine. Jordanian doctors were the first in the region to carry out a heart transplant. As a result of this progress, Jordan gained international recognition and was elected to the chairmanship of the World Health Assembly. My government has started to prepare for the construction of five new hospitals in Irbid, 'Ajlun, Al-Tafilah, Al-Karak, and Amman. This is in addition to the many health centers already established in different areas of the Kingdom. The government has also continued to regulate the consumption and classification of pharmaceutical products in addition to monitoring prices and quality. The government has amended a number of health regulations covering, for example, the Jordanian Medical Board, health insurance, and the Higher Health Council, whose example has been adopted by many countries. Our central aim remains that of providing our citizens with a clean, healthy environment, and medical care for everyone through the setting up of a comprehensive national health insurance plan, towards which we are moving slowly but surely.

The government has continued its efforts in the field of social services by supporting voluntary social work for the handicapped and the elderly. It has also enhanced training opportunities for members of needy families. Your assembly has already passed the National Assistance Fund Law which will allow the government to deal with cases of the less fortunate through a larger state effort in cooperation with the private sector. This is to assist cases of the poor and the needy, and to ensure a minimum level of income to all needy Jordanian families. The government, with the concerned authorities, continue to work on the comprehensive social survey which would help to achieve the fund's national aims.

My government accords youth care serious attention. In view of the high rate of our young population, and in spite of the establishment of numerous cultural, social, and sports' clubs, it is still necessary to enhance the young's activities, talents, and hobbies. Excellence should be properly cared for. My government has already referred to your August assembly a new youth law to raise the standard of services by enhancing coordination between official and private efforts.

My government is going ahead with its investment policy and care for the Awqaf. This will also include care for the Muslim holy places; the regulation of religious guidance, instruction, and edict; and the proper functioning of the mosque, since it is the primary Islamic institution. In this respect, the new Religious Instruction and Guidance Law has been enacted and the government has put forward a clear policy for mosque construction and care throughout the Kingdom. It also facilitated the Hajj procedure and began to place memorial plaques on historical sites. It completed the necessary design work for five new Prophet Muhammad Associates' Mosques which will be constructed next year.

Honorable senators, honorable representatives: Public services provided by the government are not limited to education, religious guidance and instruction, social and health care, youth, and justice. On the contrary, they go much further, especially in the consideration of modernizing other services and spreading them among all sectors of Jordanian society. The government's achievements in this respect have been in the expansion of the drinking water network in all governorates. As water means life, the government has planned that drinking water should reach every community by the end of the 5-year plan. Tariffs have been reduced. The government is preparing a new water distribution policy on which a long-term strategy will be based. This will take into account the various uses of water by households, agriculture,

and industry. The government aims to go ahead with the construction of water recycling stations in major Jordanian cities.

The government's achievements include an increase in electric power generation and an expansion of power lines enabling electricity to reach all those residing in the cities, and the great majority of those in the rural areas. The construction of the first stage of the Aqaba Thermal Power Station has been completed. The government has also reduced electricity tariffs and extended preferential rates to export industries so that their competitive edge is enhanced.

My government continues its persistent exploration of oil in the kindom. The discovery of limited quantities of oil in the Al-Azraq region has aroused the interest of international oil exploration companies and their desire to carry out additional prospecting work. Your August assembly has already approved the agreements made by the government with two well-known companies in this field. The government will make serious efforts to exploit the abundant oil shale rocks next year. Utilization of this source will take the form of either retorting or direct combustion to generate electricity.

The government has also achieved the expansion of the installation of modern telephone exchanges and the provision of direct dialing services to many cities and villages. Work is continuing in stages to link up the remaining areas. With the expansion of the domestic network, Jordan is now in direct dialing link with many Arab and foreign countries.

The government's achievements also include the expansion of individual and group housing projects, especially those of the housing corporation, occupational housing, and urban development.

Honorable senators, honorable representatives: Because we are concerned with the security of the citizen and his dignity, and just as we provide him with public services, we are also eager to achieve further growth in national income, and raise living standards and the level of savings and investment. Jordan has used scientific planning as the mode for the serious effort to raise incomes to achieve socio-economic development. My government will present the new 5-year plan to an international conference for appraisap and support. For the first time, my government has adopted the concept of regional planning and asked local leaders to put forward governorate and regional plans to expand public services and concentrate on productive projects. This wide public participation in planning, execution, and follow-up will have the desired effect in achieving these goals. The setting up of a special fund within the Towns and Villages Development Bank will provide the necessary funds to the greatest number of productive projects in cooperation between the public and private sectors.

To achieve real growth in income, the government will work for:

1. Increasing agricultural production to allow for a greater level of food security. In this respect, the government has applied appropriate agricultural patterns in irrigated areas and has increased the cultivated areas. Having proved the economic feasibility of cereal and fodder production as well as livestock production — through modern methods, the government has leased large areas of land for this purpose in south eastern Jordan to private companies at token rates. The government is about to finalize the distribution of arable land to the deserving Bedouin population.

It is also going ahead with other agricultural projects, namely: the development of the Al-Zarqa basin, the highlands and the Hammad regional project. Forestry and the planting of fruit trees are also being encouraged. This is in addition to the construction of storage dams, the extension of the East Ghhawr Canal, and the exploitation of the underground water in Wadi 'Arabah.

Accompanying the expansion of agricultural areas and livestock production, the government is determined to reward agricultural producers and to further provide them with incentives to sustain their production and contribution. In this context, the government has always supported the farmer and is committed to buying certain crops at preferential prices. It also undertook to relieve the debt burden of farmers by rescheduling these debts on a border basis and according to actual needs, and writing off interest payments for this year.

2. Increase in and protection of industrial production, the expansion of industrial estates, and the avoidance of dumping. My government was careful to rectify the position of major industrial concerns facing financial, technical, and administrative difficulties. Their capital was restructured, loans rescheduled, and similar concerns merged. The government took suitable protective measures against imports competing directly with approved local industries while monitoring standards, quality, as well as prices. Having finished the construction of the Amman industrial estate, the government will begin work in other areas, commencing in the Irbid Governorate, so that the socio-economic benefits are spread among the regions.

My government is continuing its efforts to deal with the chronic trade deficit and its pressuring effects on our foreign exchange reserves. It will continue to limit luxury imports and those similar to local ones. It will work to increase exports through bilateral agreements with sisterly and friendly countries, as well as through granting special credit facilities to exporters. At the same time, my government will work persistently to review various economic legislation in accordance with the requirement of the development plans. This will include the encouragement of investment and import regulations.

3. Continued attention will be given to the tourism sector. This includes the continuation of surveying, exploration, numbering, and maintenance of antiquities in the Kingdom. Internal tourism will continue to be encouraged. Internal transport linking different sites of historical interest will continue to be modernized.

4. In the transport sector, the government will continue to improve links connecting different areas of the Kingdom, namely between areas of production and areas of population. This will take the form of completion, enlargement, and maintenance of main, secondary, and rural roads. The government will work to renew the railway line linking the phosphate mines and the Aqaba Port to raise the transport capacity. The separate passenger terminal at Aqaba Port will also be completed. At the port, an international coastal telecommunication station will also be

built to ensure a satisfactory level of communication with ships at sea and to transmit weather reports.

In civil aviation, the government has already established an air radar control center in the Amman air region. To enable landing at all times irrespective of weather conditions, Aqaba Airport will be equipped with a main and auxiliary radar system. The government has always devoted special attention to Alia. The latter has already established an advanced and large engine maintenance and repair center capable of meeting Arab airlines' needs in addition to those of Alia. Gradually, Alia's fleet will be modernized and its international network expanded.

My government has already dealt with the internal trucking sector and solved most of its basic problems.

5. Because of its special status in development, the governemnt has devoted special attention to the construction sector. It gave Jordanian contractors and consultants priority in the design and execution of construction projects, and will also issue a construction code. It has referred to your August assembly the draft law dealing with construction contractors aiming at organizing and supporting this sector.

This has been an active year full of different productive activities in all fields. To give this free country its bright outlook, my government has striven to distribute its effort equitably among all sectors of the country.

Honorable senators, honorable representatives: In the shadow of the present depressed world economic situation, the nature of current international economic relations has left deep rooted negative effects on world trade, prices of raw materials, the oil market, and exchange rates. This has deepened economic challenges facing most countries, particularly developing ones. In this disordered and clouded economic atmosphere, we were able, with God's grace, to deal with the negative effects of the situation in an efficiently flexible and condident manner. We have surpassed many difficulties while our principal economic indicators remained in their historically natural trends.

Because of our central geographical position, and our openness to the world, and because of our close relations with others, my government fully realizes the effects of new and successive regional and international economic events on the Jordanian economy. It closely follows and monitors events to achieve the highest degree of adaptation in cases of sudden difficulties and to prepare a suitable atmosphere conducive to the resumption of the development effort. Experience has evidently shown that our set economic path, based on regulated freedom, private initiative, and competition, is the sound one enlightening the road ahead in achieving our goals. Relying on the axioms and the basic pillars that gained us an unshakable long experience in the structure of our national economy, my government has taken a series of concerted decisions and measures to enhance our sound economic path.

Since my government assumed its responsibility, it has made large strides in strengthening the links between the private annd public sectors. It has worked on deepening the role of the private sector in the development process. It also broadened its horizons on all possible aspects of investment, including the sharing of the ownership of some public sector institutions after they are converted into public companies, thereby increasing the opportunities of providing efficient services to the public with minimal bureaucracy. To provide a forum for dialogue and the exchange of ideas among the private and public sectors, and to share in the economic decision-making process, the government has recently formed a new consultative economic council.

Of the main issues of concern to my government today is one that deals with new forces in the labor market causing structural unemployment. These forces have arisen as a result of the excess in the rate of growth of the labor force over that of the rate of growth in the economy and the natural rate of population growth. This is an addition to the imbalance between the numbers of university and community college graduates, and the available job opportunities. Furthermore, certain job opportunities are no longer considered desirable. Unemployment would further rise as a result of adverse regional economic conditions. To deal with this situation effectively, my government has formed a ministerial committee encompassing relevant ministries and specialized departments to devise suitable proposals for providing new opportunities for jobseekers among graduates.

The 5-year deveoopment plan has emphasized the efforts needed to reduce unemployment rates as much as possible through the suitable preparation of newcomers in the labor market. At this juncture, reference should be made to the government's efforts in the area of vocational training. Eight new vocational training centers with a capacity for 3,000 trainees have already been established and more centers are to be opened raising the total capacity to 5,000. Fully aware of the situation of Jordanians working abroad, my government has accepted their requests and recommendations made during their two conferences. These include the extension of the Jordanian social security system to benefit those workers.

Honorable senators, honorable representatives: The success of our services and our socio-economic projects largely depends upon the availability of sound administration, wise leadership, and factual information, as well as giving greater importance to local government, decentralization, and field work. To this end, the government has reinstituted the Royal Commission for Administrative Development. The commission has taken long strides in studying administrative departments and the legislation regulating their powers and responsibilities.

Undoubtedly, municipalities have a central role to play in local government. A plan, to be implemented during the next 5 years, has already been formulated to enhance their functions, taking into account the marked increase in the demand for municipal services at a time when municipal revenues have been lower than expenditures. My government has sought to modify the Municipalities Law in an effort to face changing situations arising from duplication of responsibilities and from the expansion of municipal boundaries, especially those in the city of Amman. The aim now focuses on the establishment of the Greater Amman Council comprising the mayor of Amman and the mayors of surrounding cities to ensure unison in planning, regulations, administration, supervision, and the implementation of large joint projects. This is to be achieved within a transitory period after which the

municipalities will return to perform their role in the approved decentralized framework.

The administrative reform process requires the installation of a national data bank equipped with a large computer, the establishment of a project and services follow-up department, and the training of managers capable of guaranteeing prompt, positive results at minimal cost. This applies to both the public as well as to the private sectors. Administrative reform is not an antidote imported from outside; rather, it is a persistent effort shared by citizens and officials. It is our good fortune that decisionmakers in both the public and private sectors belong to the same people and are the true believers in its goals and morals. They are at a high level of specialization and expertise and are capable of raising the level of performance. There is no administrative system that does not allow for reform and innovation. Our goals will be to monitor performance and efficient service, to ensure integrity and accountability, and to place the right man in the right position.

We need an advanced system of information. In view of the importance of the media, my government was careful to enhance the position of the media institutions, modernize their equipment and programmes, as well as train their personnel. The government has begun to implement a new comprehensive radio network to ensure world-wide transmission on various wavelengths. In the field of the press, it has been reorganized on a wider basis from personal ownership to public companies.

In this context, and in accordance with the constitution, my government has emphasized its policy of guaranteeing the freedom of the press within the law. The freedom which we uphold and care for is the responsible freedom. It is the freedom which does not threaten the national security of the state and which does not abort its policies in various fields but discusses it out of concern for the general national interests and to realize what is possible. It is the freedom which the democratic world understands and appreciates, and to which some would like to refer every time the issue of freedom of expression is raised. They seem to forget, or ignore, that press freedom in Western democracies has a limit which it does not exceed. It is the same limit which we always remind them of: that of national security and the ultimate national interest. It is natural that the conditions in each country determine the extent of that limit. Otherwise, freedom of expression becomes freedom to subvert. Responsibility gives way to irresponsibility, and diversity of opinion becomes a conflict in personal interests.

The freedom which we treasure and care for in Jordan is the freedom that stems from the peoples' feeling of their deep responsibility towards their country and nation. It also comes from the tradition of participation which we have deepened since assuming responsibility by ensuring open doors between the people and the institutions, between one institution and another, and between members of the public and the institutions and myself. It is this tradition which we deeply respect and uphold. It is this tradition that allows us to always explain the guidelines of our policies and their aims to the people directly or through the professionals concerned with public affairs.

Members of the Senate, members of the House of Representatives: The Palestinian question is the axis of our policy and our main concern. It is our worry and obsession. It constitutes a part of us just as we are a part of it. We and the Palestinian people share the same historical experience, whether we like it or not. We shall continue to sail together until we reach the shore of safety and liberation, God willing, undaunted by sophistry and skepticism.

We, before anybody else and more than anyone else, face the tragedy of the Israeli occupation and its repercussions for the West Bank and Gaza Strip. In shouldering such a confrontation we do not believe that we are being better than anyone else, or that we shuld be taking credit, or that we should use it as a means to acquire gains for ourselves. It is a national duty that we carry out willingly despite the difficulties. It is a national [qawmiyah] trust to which we are committed despite its burden. It is a historical responsibility which we willingly shoulder, its gravity notwithstanding. The rights of the Palestinian people are always present in our minds and conscience, and the objective of saving the land and the sanctitites is entrenched in our thoughts and hearts. [applause] A cause to which we are attached to such an extent is bound to reflect on all aspects of our life, permeate our planning and action, and govern our Arab and international relations and policies.

When I addressed you last year at the opening of the concluded parliamentary session, we were in the midst of our political movement on the basis of the 11 February accord and the Fes summit resolutions. We sought to articulate a concept for an international conference to be convened for peace in the Middle East. This movement continued within the Arab and international context until last February when the efforts of my government clashed with the stand of the PLO leadership on Security Council Resolution 242 — which we agreed with the PLO — to adopt as the basis for convening the international conference. Since this position has led to the termination of an important and serious stage of the Jordanian-Palestinian political action, I had to explain what had transpired and to define our position in this regard. I did so in my address to the nation on 19 February 1986. In that address I presented a detailed account of all that took place, giving a comprehensive analysis of the Palestinian issue, our view of its various dimensions, probable developments and our decision to end the coordination with the PLO leadership.

Naturally, our decision to suspend coordination with the PLO leadership does not affect our position regarding the PLO, the Palestinian instatitution which represents the Palestinian people. In addition, the decision does not affect our organic relationship with the Palestinian cause or our commitment to liberate the land and the people and to struggle for the restoration of their legitimate national rights.

Accordingly, my government continued the political and diplomatic movement in accordance with the constants governing our position regarding our action within the Palestinian context. To ward off suspicions that usually grow in an atmosphere of different interpretations and disagreement, I find it useful to reiterate these constants:

1. Jordan is not an agent [wakilan] of the Palestinian people and

does not agree to be so.

2. Jordan is not, and will not be, the substitute for the PLO, the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

3. Jordan is committed to the Arab summit resolutions, especially those of the Rabat and Fes summits of 1974 and 1982 respectively.

4. The way to a peaceful settlement lies in the convening of an international peace conference on the basis of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, attended by the five permanent member states of the Security Council, together with all parties to the conflict, including the PLO.

5. Jordan will continue to support the Palestinian people in the occupied territories by virtue of its direct link with the occupied Palestinian land and because of its national responsibility. This will be carried out within Jordan's means and in a manner which is not prejudicial to its national security, which constitutes an inseparable part of Arab nationl security.

Honorable senators, honorable representatives: My government continued its political and diplomatic movement within the Arab and international contexts on the basis of those principles. This was in pursuit of the aim unanimously agreed on by Arab nation, namely, the attainment of a comprehensive, just, and durable peace that guarantees the withdrawal of Israel from all the occupied Arab territoiries and guarantees the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people. We will not allow stagnation to prevail, nor will we act unilaterally.

What is more dangerous than the status quo is the provision of the means to support it. Among such provisions is one for a concerned party to take the position of an unconcerned spectator, indifferent to what takes place, confined to rhetoric, and passing juidgments, and unable to do anything but accept what the future will bring.

The only effective answer to such negativism is in moving and building together, moving on all fronts and building in all spheres. Political movement based on clarity of vision in differentiating between constants and variables, ensures the ability to ascertain what takes place in this world. It is also the means to monitor changes and openings. It defines the possibility of benefiting from them and employing them to serve a purpose. Otherwise, opportunities are lost and the unacceptable status quo is strengthended. We should always remember that others act in accordance with this truism for they have their own interests to serve and their own concerns to look after. Unless we counter their actions, the political equation between the parties will change to the advantage of the dynamic party at the expense of the static one. We must not always be on the receiving end. we must take the initiative and develop it.

This is our conceptual understanding of the importance of political movement upon which my government has acted and will continue to act.

At the last session, my government acted on two fronts:

The first was aimed at mobilizing the Arab and international effort to articulate a clear and unified understanding for convening an international peace conference for the Middle East to be attended by the five permanent members of the Security Council together with all the parties to the conflict, including the PLO.

The second was aimed at developing ways and means to support the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in their occupeid Palestinian land.

My government was able on the first front to revive the interest in the international conference. After a lull that lasted 9 years, the international conference today has become the center of political efforts and diplomatic contacts. It has become an acceptable context for the solution of the Middle East crisis in a comprehensive and just manner. My government will continue its efforts to arrive at a formula acceptable to the concerned parties, be they the five permanent members states of the Security Council or the parties to the conflict.

As you recall, last year Jordan proposed the convening of an international conference to be attended by the five permanent members of the Security Council together with all parties to the conflict, including the PLO. Some concerned states adopted a negative attitude toward this conference. Foremost among them was the United States. But this American attitude has progressed. The United States accepted the principle of convening the conference provided agreement can be reached on the method of its work, jurisdiction, and those participating in it. The Soviet Union's position was based on limiting the participation to the Soviet Union and the United States in addition to the parties to the conflict. But the Soviet Union has lately accepted to participate in an international conference to be attended by the five permanent members of the Security Council, in addition to the parties to the conflict. It proposed the formation of a preparatory committee to be composed of the five permanent members to prepare for the conference. France supported the proposal. Currently the discussion revolves around the subject of the preparatory committee. Some states and concerned parties presented their ideas on this subject. One proposed the formation of the committee from the five permanent members and the concerned states. Another proposed the formation of the committee from the five permanent members and the parties to the conflict. A third proposed the formation of the committee from the states concerned with the five permanent members as observers. A fourth proposed the formation of the committee from the five permanent members with the concerned states as observers. One party to the conflict proposed the formation of the committee from the parties to the conflict only.

In view of this situation, we had to make our opinion known through our contacts with the concerned Arab states and friendly countries. We told them that if it was possible to form the preparatory committee from the members who should participate in the international conference, that is, the parties to the conflict together with the five permanent members, why not convene the conference directly without a preparatory committee. But if the view for preparation prevails, we support the Soviet Union's view of forming the preparatory committee from among the five permanent members only. In other words, the discussion has now gone beyond the question of convening the conference, since this

is approaching unanimity. What is under discussion is how to prepare for it. We hope that discussion of this subject will end soon in order to concentrate on the convening of the international conference itself.

My government approached the EC states to explore the possibility of those states undertaking initiatives to narrow the gap between the American and Soviet views in this regard. These contacts are being continued.

As for the second front — that of developing ways and means to support our people in the West Bank and Gaza Strip — my government has formulated a plan for the development of the occupied Palestinian land that is essentially based on the strategy laid out by the 1978 Baghdad Arab summit. We have benefited from the assessment of the previous experience in support of steadfastness over the last 19 years. As you know, honorable senators and representatives, steadfastness support is the only option available to us in the no war, no peace situation to strengthen the affirmation of the Palestinian identity on the Palestinian land, as the central fact which gives legitimacy to our struggle for the recovery of the national rights of the Palestinian people. This is the fact that has been unanimously agreed to by all the Arab states. Based on this fact, they support Jordan's policy, which we have followed since the war of 1967 and allocated funds for it. Let me make it clear that steadfastness support does not constitute, and cannot be a substitute for, a just and comprehenisve solution.

You may recall, in my opening address at your last session, my warning about the deterioration in the conditions in the occupied territories and the dangers threatening the entire Palestinian cause if the Palestinian people under occupation were left to wilt and disintegrate in their economic, social, and cultural fabric. I called for an emergency Arab meeting to discuss these dangerous conditions in the manner they deserve. That meeting never took place. In addition, some of the Arab countries did not fulfill their commitments to the steadfastness support fund. Because of this, and in light of the assessment of previous experience in the steadfastness support method, my government decided to formulate a comprehensive development plan for the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Previously, the method followed was to respond to requests submitted by individuals, institutions, and associations within the limits of the fund. This method proved to be insufficient and inadequate since it dealt with the Palestinian people in the occupied land in a fragmented manner and not integrally and comprehenisvely. This method of steadfastness support was closer to charity than to a systematic method of strengthening the structure of the Palestinian entity and the identity of its people. Thus it was necessary to rectify the outlook and the method to harmonize the action with the intention.

Despite the soundness of the outlook, the sincerity of the orientation, and the validity of the methodology, there were some doubting voices here and there. We were not surprised by these voices since some emanated from those who capitalized on the occupation as a means for profiteering. Others emanated from those who perfected the art of changing positions with the change in their posts. Others emanated from those who always found it easier to pronounce slogans while taking no action. We would like to say to them all that their motives are apparent and that their strange utterances will not keep us from forging ahead and carrying out our national responsibilities to support the steadfastness of our people who remain rooted in their homeland, thus preserving the Palestinian Arab identity through deeds rather than claims and pretensions.

Honorable senators, honorable representatives: On the Arab level, my government continued to open the doors and windows to the various fraternal Arab states out of its belief in the need to expand the dialogue so as to bring about a situation that enables the restoration of Arab solidarity and the revival of joint Arab action.

By the grace of God and thanks to the cooperation of the brotherly Arab leaders, we revived and developed bilateral relations with each Arab state individually. We formed joint governmental committees with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Syria, Iraq, Egypt, Kuwait, Oman, Bahrain, Morocco, and Tunisia. These committees meet on a regular basis to deliberate and make decisions to further mutual interest. It is our hope that bilateral relations will develop in such a manner as to lead to a collective understanding which will restore Arab solidarity to its proper place.

Bilateral relations — positive though they may be — cannot be a substitute for collective Arab action. We coordinate with the fraternal Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in all that concerns our nation and two countries. We thank Saudi Arabia, under the leadership of our brother, His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz for the continued support and the fulfillment of its commitments to us. Within this context I would like to convey our thanks and appreciation to the fraternal Arab states, members of the GCC, for their continued contribution to the support of Jordan's steadfastness which represents the forward Arab frontline. We also coordinate and cooperate with the Arab Republic of Egypt, through my meetings with its noble Arab leader, my brother, His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, [applause] to discuss general and main Arab affairs.

We also Coordinate and cooperate with the Syrian Arab Republic, through my brother, His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad, in matters relating to overall Arab affairs, particularly our joint position regarding peace requirements and the international conference. We coordinate and cooperate with the Iraqi Republic, [applause] through my brother, His Excellency President Saddam Husayn, [applause] especially in regard to our support for the just Iraqi position on the international arena, both in defending its homeland and in Iraq's sincere call for peace.

I must reaffirm from this platform our support for fraternal Iraq, [applause] in fulfillment of Arab charters and, more importantly, as a result of our awareness of the repercussions of this war of aggression which Iran persists in continuing against Iraq. The situation we face, dear brothers, is not just an Iraqi-Iranian war. It is more dangerous than that. The threat of this war of aggression in our view is not limited to Iraq, but extends to threaten the whole Arab entity, which is embodied in an Arab order that prevails in the Arab homeland from the ocean to the Gulf. This Arab order blossomed at the turn of this century when our forefathers realized the danger of obliteration of their national identity. They struggled and were martyred and fell victim to the

plots of imperialism from the beginning of the World War I. Nonetheless, they continued the struggle for independence and founded their Arab League to symbolize this complementary Arab order that seeks to bring about the unity of the Arab nation. They wanted it to take full form and structure on the basis of its content which is deeply rooted in the spirit, conscience, history, and struggle. This entity, dear brothers, is being threatened to its very roots. Either we are honest with ourselves, faithful to our martyrs and forefathers, and trustful custodians of the future of our generations, or we are not. Who among us would accept, God forbid, to obliterate his own identity and fall a new victim to a colonialism that will always remain ugly, rejected, and abhorrent no matter what mantle it assumes.

Protection of the Arab order does not only mean protecting the Arab homeland in the face of the enemies of the Arabs, but it also means the preservation of Arab identity against all attempts to undermine it by suppressing the true virtues of the Arabs and disfiguring their pure attributes.

We are witnessing today appearances of perverted conduct emanating from demagoguery, as well as disgraceful practices represented by terrorism, which harm our glorious nation and reflect negatively on its noble values and on its bright image that was inscribed in the annals of history by the nobility of our forefathers' morality, their heroism, and their glorious contributions to the civilization of mankind. Demagoguery can never be the basis for real nationalism, for it simply contradicts responsibility and rationality. Terrorism can never be a substitute for legitimate struggle, for it simply is an expression of cowardice and helplessness. While we declare with determination the need to unify Arab action and direction, to regain Arab rights and to protect Arab land, we simultaneously condemn with all vigor dmagoguery and terrorism irrespective of their shape, from, or origin. [applause]

We are Arabs, will remain Arabs, and will fight for our Arabism and for the Arab order which we and our forefathers accepted as our way of life and which determines our nation's path throughout time.

Honorable senators, honorable representatives: In conclusion, I pray to the Almighty to protect your efforts and guide you toward that which is beneficial to your country and nation.

Peace and God's mercy and blessings be upon you. [applause]

Al-Rifa'i Discusses West Bank Plan, PLO

JN011757 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 1 Nov 86 pp 1, 3

[By a *Jordan Times* staff reporter]

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Zayd Al-Rifa'i has reaffirmed that Jordan's five-year development plan for the West Bank is not politically motivated and that it is not aimed at diluting the Palestinian role in efforts for peace in the Middle East.

In a wide-ranging interview published in Saturday's issue of the London-based *Al-Tadamun* magazine, the prime minister said the five-year plan was aimed at supporting the steadfastness of the Palestinians living in the occupied territories and helping them stand firm against Israel's plans to evict them from their homeland.

"Support for our kinsmen in the occupied territories is a national pan-Arab duty, particularly in the (present) no-war-no -peace situation," *Al-Tadamun* quoted Mr Al-Rifa'i as saying in the interview which was conducted by its chief editor Fouad Hattar.

"We are not trying to dissolve the Palestinian role into the Jordanian role," Mr al-Rifa'i told the magazine. "The two roles interact with each other and the Jordanian government has always worked on coordinating (the two roles) in order to enable ourselves to carry out our duties, Jordanians and Palestinians alike, because we consider the Palestinian cause as a Jordanian cause — a cause of life and death to us," he said.

On Jordan's relations with Egypt, Mr al-Rifa'i said Amman-Cairo ties were very good and that they emanated from His Majesty King Husayn's belief and that of the Jordanian government of the necessity for maintaining unique relations with Egypt in view of its weight in the Arab World.

"It is our duty to open the Arab doors and windows to Egypt," he said.

In a reference to attempts to keep Egypt isolated from the Arab world, Mr al-Rifa'i said: "Jordan does not believe that any such attempts will serve the interests of Arabs neither the Palestine cause or any other Arab cause."

The prime minister refuted claims that his cabinet was divided over coordination with Iraq and Egypt on the one hand and strengthening relations with Syria on the other hand. "The cabinet functions as one team. There are no parties or antagonists or different factions within it. And all of us are executing the same policy which His majesty the King has charted in his letter of appointment," Mr. al-Rifa'i said.

In reply on a question on whether the government was worried by the Muslim "Fundamentalist current" in Jordan, the prime minister said: "We have actually never been worried by the so-called 'fundamentalist current.' We are blessed with a Hashemite King, and nobody can outbid us when it comes to religion. His Majesty is the great grandson of the prophet, and we are distinguished and honoured by his leadership.

"It is true that in the past we had problems with certain religious factions which attempted to trespass... but these were dealt with as such. After that, when problems stopped, things returned to normal. Now we don't have any troubles with the so-called 'fundamentalist current' or any other. There are many currents in this country and we coexist with one another, within the limits of national security."

In the interview, the prime minister reiterated that there were no differences between Jordan and the PLO, only between the government and the leadership of the PLO. "The latter is not the blameless party. If anything, we are," Mr al-Rifa'i said in refuting claims that Jordan unjustly cornered the Palestinian

leaders, before the breakdown in talks between the two sides in February. "Mr (Yassir) 'Arafat himself admitted Jordan's miraculous' efforts, but unfortunately the PLO changed its position at the last moment. That is why there was no more room for joint coordination on the Jordanian-Palestinian initiative (of Feb. 11, 1985)," the prime minister said.

Mr al-Rifa'i added that there were not any arrangements for the king to meet Mr 'Arafat , chairman of the PLO, prior to the Islamic summit conference which will take place in Kuwait in January. "In fact, such a meeting is not important in itself," the prime minister said. "The leadership of position, and it knows what we believe it should do if we are to talk about resuming coordination."

On relations with the Soviet Union, in the aftermath of the breakdown in Jordan-PLO talks, the prime minister said that Amman and Moscow maintained cotinuous and useful contacts and that Jordan insisted on the particiption of the Soviet Union in the proposed international conference. "Our relations (with the Soviets) are good. We coordinate stands with them, and tell them and listen to them on what we both have, and they don't have reservations on our position. On the contrary, they appreciate his majesty the King's stand, and the government's efforts to translate positions into facts. The proposed international conference will not be 'international' unless the Soviet Union participates in it, and we insist on their participation."

In reply to a question on his talks in Kuwait earlier this month, and on what Jordan could do to help Kuwait in case of an Iranian attack against it, the prime minister said: "The subject has not come up, and we hope that Kuwait would not have to need any support from any other country. Iraq is doing well (in its war with Iran), and we hope its steadfastness will be enough to convince Iran to stop the war. Jordan, in any way, has a pan-Arab role to play, and the Kingdom will not hesitate to play it when necessary."

In reply to a question on whether there was enough common points of agreement between Syria and Iraq for Jordan to go on mediating their dispute, Mr Al-Rifa'i said: "This goes without saying, and that is why his majesty the king has undertaken his efforts to support the Arab reconciliation committee headed by Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Abdallah."

"These efforts had achieved some progress, but later suffered a setback. However, we still feel that it is our duty to continue trying to close Arab ranks in order to face dangers from all quarters," the prime minister added.

In answer to a question on his own evaluation of the new Israeli government of Yitzhak Shamir, Mr Al-Rifa'i said the Israeli government's policy, in its general framework, had not changed much. "It is significant to recall that when the current coalition government was formed 25 months ago, it was formed in accordance with a political programme, agreed upon by both major parties," he said. "The agreement is still valid and will govern the broad guidelines of the Israeli Government's policy. The only change we are expecting is a change in the method, because there will be further extremism and intransigence in Israeli positions," he said.

On the situation in Lebanon, Mr Al-Rifa'i said Jordan supported all efforts to find a solution to the Lebanese problem.

"We believe that the basic step towards solving the Lebanese problem lies in the hands of the Lebanese brothers who can end this destructive war and to transcend all disputes."

Replying to questions on Jordan's economy and related issues, Mr Al-Rifa'i explained that the government was giving priority to the private sector in areas the sector could work well.

He dismissed as baseless reports that "American proposals" were behind Jordan's drive for privatisation.

He said he was hearing of such reports for the first time and that no American experts were working out proposals for Jordan towards implementing the privatisation process, which the government announced two months ago.

Outlining the process, Mr Al-Rifa'i said the first step would be conversion of selected public organisations into public shareholding companies with the public owning all the shares. Each organisation's case will be dealt on an individual basis depending upon the nature of the organisation and its operations, he said.

In the second phase of the process, said the prime minister, other organisations will be converted into public shareholding companies but with the government retaining the majority shares. Private sector companies will be allowed to buy shares in these organisations, he said.

Mr Al-Rifa'i said the government was planning to sell five percent of the shares of Royal Jordanian, the national carrier, to its staff, after turning it a public company. The plan, he said, was to achieve in further staff dedication and feeling of belonging to the company.

In reply to a question on whether Arab citizens would be allowed to purchase shares in the public shareholding companies, Mr Al-Rifa'i said the cabinet decision on this issue provided Arab investors the same treatment as Jordanian investors. "It is well-known that any Jordanian and any Arab citizen can now invest in the Amman financial market," Mr Al-Rifa'i pointed out.

On the economic situation in Jordan, the prime minister said that it was good "given the limited resources of Jordan which has no oil or any rich natural resources except the Jordanian citizen who is the genuine wealth of the country."

"The Jordanian economy is dynamic, active and is a subject of national pride," he added.

The prime minister called for differentiating between financial difficulties facing the government and the economic situation saying that "such difficulties are caused by Jordan's great commitments and its military spending in particular given the fact that [it] has the longest frontline (against Israel) and is the first defense line for the Arab Orient."

In reply to a question, the prime minister stressed the soundness of the banking sector and reiterated that liquidity had never been so high in banks.

"The problem, as the government sees it, is that banks should utilise their high liquidity in additional credit extensions to investors," Mr al-Rifa'i said, adding "money should be recycled from the banks directly to the private sector and not by the government through its development plans."

Mr al-Rifa'i praised the financial sector for supporting government programmes by buying government bonds and treasury bills but sait that more expansion opportunities should be given to the private sector.

On the role of Jordanian expatriates in the Kingdom's development plans, the prime minister stressed their fundamental role as Jordan depended heavily on their remittances. He drew attention to the fact that, despite rumours of diminishing volume, expatriates remittances to Jordan during the last six months exceeded the volume registered during the same period in previous years.

Mr al-Rifa'i said there was much exaggeration in reports of returns of Jordanians working in the Gulf.

"There is no 'group exodus' and those returning have either completed the required 25 years of work or retired for reaching the age of 60," he noted.

"Expatriates in Saudi Arabia and Gulf countries will continue to work there as they undertake a prominent role in the region's economy and consequently, their remittances to Jordan will continue," he said.

On unemployment in Jordan, the prime minister said: The government was attaching a special attention to the issue. "The reason for the increasing demand for jobs is the large numbers of graduates and the lack of sufficient jobs to absorb them," he said. But, he said, unemployment in Jordan is "Confined to certain sectors... we now suffer the so called "certificate problem." [double quotation marks as published] Each youth (female or male) likes to obtain a university degree. Statistics show that Jordan ranks among the advanced countries with regard to the number of graduates and students at universities in comparison to the number of population. Our major problem is that in the past there was no link between university education and job opportunities. We have now taken a number of measures which will be implemented soon. These measures include radical reconsideration of education methods in the country at the elementary, preparatory and secondary levels with more focus on vocational education and training and less concentration on academic education except in accordance with the country's needs."

"Unemployment at its present situation is not worrying, but it may cause a problem in the future if we do not start remedying it now," he said. "Another basic and helping factor in this respect is also an attempt to change social values and to change people's attitude towards manual work."

Replying to questions related to the frequent travel abroad of Jordanian officials and whether there any austerity measure had been imposed on government departments, Mr al-Rifa'i said: "We have not reached that level. We try to control and rationalise expenditure. The frequent travel of Jordanian officials stem from the nature of Jordan's relations and contacts with Arab and foreign countries.

In answer to a question on Saudi Arabia's support and financial aid for Jordan, Mr al-Rifa'i said: "Saudi Arabia extends support and aid to Jordan on a regular and permanent basis. This support did not diminish over the years. Saudi Arabia continues to pay its financial contribution to Jordan as a commitment under the resolutions adopted at the Baghdad Arab summit. Aid installments are paid in full on time without any reminders of delay."

Mr al-Rifa'i praised Saudi Arabia's King Fahd for his support for Jordan and said: "I have the honour of knowing him for many years. King Fahd is one of the most distinguished Arab leaders whom we as Arabs take pride in as the head of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia which helped Arab brothers everywhere to overcome their problems. King Fahd plays a key role in unifying Arab ranks."

Armed Forces Chief Returns From UK Visit

JN010637 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Amman — Lieutenant General Zayd ibn Shair, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and the military delegation accompanying him returned to Amman today following a 6-day visit to the United Kingdom at the invitation of the British chief of the joint staff.

During his visit the commander in chief met with the Britain's defense secretary, minister of state for the Armed Forces, and chiefs of staff of the British Army, Navy, and Air Force. He discussed cooperation and the strengthening of relations between Jordan and Britain in military fields.

Zayd ibn Shakir was received on arrival at Amman International Airport by Lieutenant General Fathi Abu Talib, the chief of staff; his aides; the inspector general of the Armed Forces; and the commander of the Royal Air Force.

Al-Fayiz Reelected House Speaker Over Shubaylat

JN020832 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 2 Nov 86 pp 1, 3

[By Rana Sabbagh]

[Excerpts] Amman — 'Akif al-Fayiz was reelected as speaker of the lower Hosue of Parliament on Saturday with a sweeping 47-13 vote victory over last-minute surprise candidate Deputy Layth Shubaylat.

The nomination of Mr. Shubaylat at the outset of the House's first ordinary session after Parliament's official inauguration took the majority of the 60-member House and other people by

surprise since Mr. Al-Fayiz was reported to be the only contender for the post until late Friday.

Mr. al-Fayiz has been served three consecutive terms as House speaker since parliamentary life was restored in 1984. [passage omitted]

Explaining his self-nomination, Mr. Shubaylat said later that "I made this step just to reinforce the principle of democracy in the House' elections and to prove that deputies still have the right of self-expression." [passage omitted]

Islamic Jihad Announces U.S. Hostage Released
NC021303 Paris AFP in English
1302 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Beirut, Nov 2 (AFP) — The Moslem fundamentalist group Islamic Jihad announced Sunday that it had released U.S. hostage David Jacobsen 17 months after his abduction, in a communique sent to a Western news agency here.

Mr. Jacobsen, 55, the director of the American University Hospital in Beirut, was abducted on May 28, 1985. Twenty other foreign hostages are still held in Lebanon, including seven Americans.

The Islamic Jihad statement came after eyewitnesses reported seeing an American hostage, assumed to be Mr. Jacobsen, arrive at the former U.S. Embassy annexe in West Beirut early on Sunday.

The shadowy pro-Iranian group said in its communique: "We announce to international public opinion and to the American people and to the families of the hostages, the freeing of the American David Jacobsen, and we hold the American Government entirely responsible for what happens if it does not take this opportunity to continue what it has begun to find a solution to the hostages problem."

The communique said Islamic Jihad would "change its attitude" if the U.S. Government "does not follow up its first steps", but did not elaborate further.

It also vowed to pursue a "holy war to establish the power of God on earth and break the idols to achieve a victory of the oppressed."

The statement ended, as it had begun, with a verse from the Koran.

More on Release
NC021034 Paris AFP in English
1034 GMT 02 Nov 86

[Text] Beirut, Nov 2 (AFP) — An American hostage held in Lebanon, who could be David Jacobsen, was apparently freed in West Beirut early Sunday, witnesses said. There was no immediate confirmation from the U.S. Embassy.

The hostage, wearing glasses but clean-shaven, was said to have arrived at the former annexe of the U.S. Embassy in West Beirut, next to the Riviera Hotel, at 7:00 a.m. (0500 GMT). In the last photos sent by his kidnappers, Mr. Jacobsen had a beard. Two hours later guards from East Beirut took him off in a convoy of three cars, a Datsun, a Chevrolet and a Jeep, the witnesses said.

Mr. Jacobsen, 55, director of the American University Hospital in Beirut, was kidnapped on May 28, 1985. His abduction was claimed by the Moslem fundamentalist Islamic Jihad. On Saturday the archbishop of Canterbury's special envoy Terry Waite said he was "quietly optimistic" about the chances of an imminent release of Western hostages being held in Beirut.

Two U.S. Army helicopters landed at 12:10 A.M. (1010 GMT) at Larnaca Airport, Cyprus, from Beirut, correspondents at the airport reported. It was not known who was on board.

Shelling Near U.S. Embassy Reported
NC021418 Paris AFP in English
1417 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Beirut, Nov 2 (AFP) — Shells fell near the U.S. Embassy in northeast Beirut Sunday, shortly before the expected arrival of helicopters to pick up an American hostage whose release was announced earlier by the pro-Iranian Islamic Jihad group. The shelling began at 1340 GMT, and was continuing a quarter of an hour later, journalists in the area said.

Two U.S. military helicopters had earlier taken off from Larnaca, Cyprus and were reportedly heading for Beirut to pick up the released hostage, named by the Jihad as David Jacobsen, the director of the American University Hospital in Beirut. Mr Jacobsen, 55 , was abducted in May 1985.

2 More U.S. Hostages May Be Released 'Next Week'
NC021513 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1505 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] REUTER has cited an official Lebanese source as saying today that two more U.S. hostages are expected to be released, particularly following the release of one hostage by the Islamic Jihad organization. The source, whose name has not been disclosed, added: We have information that two more U.S. hostages will be released sometime next week. He noted that the names of the two hostages have not been revealed. The source told REUTER that the release of the two hostages is expected to take place in stages.

All Hostages Reportedly Gathered in 'Anjar
NC021329 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in English
1320 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] We recall that since Friday the Voice of Lebanon has learned that two French hostages, Marcel Carton and Marcel Fontaine, were transported to 'Anjar, a sector under Syrian control, and are now under the supervision of Ghazi Kan'an, chief of the Syrian Army intelligence in Lebanon, and that they joined the rest of the American hostages. It was disclosed later that all the foreign hostages were now in 'Anjar under Syrian protection. Well-informed sources noted that three other U.S. hostages are expected to be released, two of whom have cancer.

Birri Discusses Hostages With Kuwaiti Officials
NC020600 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0400 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] According to an AFP report last night, Minister Nabih Birri told French television Channel One that the United States and Kuwait are holding negotiations about the hostages being detained in Lebanon. Birri said that he went to Kuwait to discuss

the issue with Kuwaiti officials. The Algerians are also active in this regard, he added. It should be recalled that those holding the U.S. hostages in Lebanon are demanding, among other things, the release of 17 people being detained in Kuwait.

Doubts Release 'Imminent'

NC020739 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0700 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] According to an AFP report, Minister Nabih Birri made a statement to French television Channel One yesterday in which he said that he does not believe the release of the hostages in Lebanon to be imminent. AFP noted that Birri was responding to recent rumors about the possible release of some of the six U.S. and seven French hostages, including Marcel Fontaine and Marcel Carton.

Group Claims Explosion at U.S. Base in W. Berlin

NC010828 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0800 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] An unknown group calling itself the Arab Front for the Liberation of Lebanon [Al-Jabhatu al-'Arabiyah li Tahrir Lubnan] yesterday claimed responsibility for the explosion of a booby-trapped car near the U.S. airfield of Tempelhof in West Berlin. The blast caused material damage only. According to police sources, an investigation is being conducted to verify the authenticity of this claim.

Liberals Party Regrets Handling Syrian Interests

NC311236 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1145 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The Higher Political Council of the National Liberals Party has expressed regret at the fact that Lebanon has agreed to handle Syrian interests in Britain following the closure of the Syrian Embassy in London. The council said that this regret does not stem from its opposition to taking care of the Syrian people's interests. However, this measure contravenes legal and constitutional practices. No diplomatic representation exists between Beirut and Damascus, which is the primary condition for handling the interests of any two countries abroad.

The National Liberals Party Political Council drew attention to the fact that Lebanon has suffered and continues to suffer from terrorism, which is being practiced against its people. The council expressed hope that all states will realize their historical responsibilities and mobilize their resources to avert and end this terrorism.

With regard to the camps war, the council considered this to be the war of others on Lebanese soil. It called for an immediate end to this fighting. [passage omitted]

Junblatt Leaves for Damascus To See Khaddam

NC011050 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Minister Walid Junblatt left for Damascus today to meet with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and security officials and discuss with them the situation in the camps in light of the decisions made by the nationalist forces and parties.

Khaddam Threatens to Deploy Troops in South

NC031226 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1145 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Citing travelers from Damascus, *Le Reveil* notes that Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has warned leaders of the Palestinian National Salvation Front that if they fail to end the camps war, Syrian forces will deploy in West Beirut and the south to impose what he called a pax Syriana.

Amal Releases 26 Palestinian Detainees

NC301227 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Excerpts] At 1100 today, 26 Palestinian detainees were handed over to Colonel 'Abd al-Salam Daghistani [Syrian military observer]. The Amal Movement said that this decision is both a gesture of good will and an effort to counter those who are trying to sow trouble between the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. [passage omitted]

Sources said that the 26 detainees will be moved to an area outside Beirut. They added that the Palestinians who were detained had orders to go to Beirut and to take part in the battles that took place in the vicinity of the camps and in the south.

Amal-SSNP Fighting Reportedly Raging in Al-Biqa'

NC021501 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1445 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] According to a security report from western Al-Biqa', fighting has been raging since this afternoon between Amal Movement and Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP] gunmen in the villages of Yuhmur and Suhmur. A state of high tension now prevails in these areas. Meanwhile, both sides have set up checkpoints in the Wadi al-Misk quarter and on the outskirts of Suhmur.

Group Repeats Threat Against Syria's Kan'an

NC312223 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
2145 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] A bomb was thrown at an Amal Movement office in the Burj Abu Haydar District near Badran Station at around 2130 today. The resulting blast caused some property damage. In a telephone call to our radio a short while ago, an unidentified individual speaking for the Scholar Shaykh Subhi Salih Group

of the Youths of 'Ali Movement claimed responsibility for the explosion. Here is a recording of the call:

[Begin recording] We are the Martyr Scholar Shaykh Subhi Salih Group of the Youths of 'Ali movement. We claim responsibility for tonight's attack on an Amal office in Burj Abu Haydar. Our organization has made an irrevocable decision to strike at any security plan that the Syrians may adopt for their own protection and to carry out the death sentence against Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an [head of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon]. It was his hand that killed the scholar Shaykh Subhi Salih. We are saying: Today in Lebanon and tomorrow in Syria until that bloodthirsty man Ghazi Kan'an is dead. [end recording]

Amal Reportedly Stops Kan'an Entry Into Tyre

NC011735 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1645 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] According to reports from the south a short while ago, an Amal checkpoint in Al-Zahrani has prevented Ghazi Kan'an, chief of Syrian military intelligence in Beirut, and the joint security committee from crossing into Tyre, where Kan'an was supposed to supervise the implementation of decisions made with regard to Al-Rashidiyah camp. Informed sources believe this incident marks a defeat of current Syrian attempts to control the situation in the camps. It can be regarded as another defeat for Syria in the area under its control.

Kan'an Meets Amal in Tyre

NC020811 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0615 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of Syrian military intelligence in Lebanon, has failed to convince the Amal Movement to lift its siege on Al-Rashidiyah camp. Mahmud Faqih, the Amal Movement official in the south, met with Kan'an in Tyre yesterday. He said that Amal's condition to lift the siege is to have the Palestinians who attacked Amal's position in Al-Shawakir killed and some of its members turned over to it.

Faqih also called on the Palestinian National Salvation Front to make a clear and daring decision to leave security and military affairs in the south to the Amal Movement while it assumes responsibility for the social affairs of the camps.

Faqih affirmed: We will always lend a helping hand to any act of resistance against Israel. However, we will not tolerate the kind of military indiscipline that leads to frictions which would have the south play into the hands of the enemies of resistance and ultimately into the hands of Israel.

Birri Views Camps Fighting, 'Conspiracy'

NC311502 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Following a meeting with an Islamic delegation, Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, stated that the discussions had centered on the situation in the camps in Tyre, Sidon, and Beirut. He said: We told them about the series of repeated acts of aggression and provocations against the Amal Movement. Minister Birri declared that the present goal of the conspiracy is to exploit the issue of the south exactly as was attempted before 1982 and, in the case of Tripoli, at an earlier date. This has done nothing to take the people of the south or Palestine a single step nearer liberation, he stated, and went on: It is about time that all the national and Islamic forces said their definitive word and clearly identified the aggressor and the victim.

Patriarch Sfayr's Plan To Solve Crisis Cited

NC010718 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0615 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Excerpts] The talks that Patriarch Nasrallah Sfayr is holding in Paris have been successful so far. An Elysee spokesman quoted President Francois Mitterrand as having told the patriarch that France feels close to Lebanon, particularly during the current crisis caused by fanatic extremism and outside interference. Mitterrand called on all the Lebanese to work out their differences, and stressed his country's support for Lebanon's unity and independence. [passage omitted]

The Voice of Lebanon has learned that Patriarch Sfayr, in cooperation with the Vatican, has prepared a comprehensive blueprint for a solution to the Lebanese crisis. The plan seeks to place the country under an international umbrella after securing its neutrality on all the issues that have torn it apart.

Karami Demands 'Special Relations' With Syria

NC020756 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0530 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami has stated: It is our right to demand distinguished relations with Syria now that Patriarch Sfayr has demanded such relations with France. Karami affirmed that there is no justification for what is happening in the south. He said that taking care of Syrian interests in London is the jurisdiction of the Foreign Ministry. Addressing members of the Northern Coordination Committee who met at his house yesterday, Karami disclosed that he and Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam had agreed that Lebanon should handle Syrian interests after Britain severed its relations with Damascus. President al-Jumayyil approved this measure, he added.

Karami criticized Britain's stand and asked: How can the killing of a few innocent persons become a reason for barbaric and unjust attacks against an entire people when oppression does not move the parties who condemn terrorism?

Karbala' Martyrs Claim Blast Near Syrian Office
NC311812 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1735 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] A bomb estimated to contain 1 kg of TNT went off at 1900 today near a Syrian intelligence office in Ra's Bayrut [in West Beirut]. In a telephone call to the Voice of Lebanon some time ago, the Karbala' Martyrs Forces claimed responsibility for the operation and said three people were wounded. A man named Ahmad Haydar was among the injured.

Syrian Killed as Buffer Force Deploys
NC311927 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The Camps Security Committee has held a meeting, which was attended by representatives of Amal and the Palestinian National Salvation Front. Colonel 'Abd al-Salam al-Daghistani was present on behalf of the Syrian observers, and was joined by the commander of the buffer force, Captain Walid Sukkariyah. The conferees agreed on a cease-fire, which was to take effect at 1200, the redeployment of the Army and the observers to their previous posts, and an end to all shows of force. Amal sources noted that the buffer force was attacked by snipers at 1230, but was still able to take up its positions. There was an attempt to infiltrate the (Tabaraya) combat line, and Hikmat Haydar, a soldier attached to the Syrian observers, was killed. [passage omitted]

According to a security report from West Beirut, the recent clashes in Burj al-Barajinah have left 8 dead and 45 injured. [passage omitted]

In another development, the military committee met today at the Popular Liberation Army's headquarters in Sidon. Delegates from all parties concerned were also present. The participants decided to inspect those areas that were evacuated along the 'Ayn al-Dulb-al-Qurayyah-Jinsnaya lines to confirm that a pullout had actually taken place, and to supervise the withdrawal of fighters on the Zighdraya-Darb al-Sim-Maghdushah axes, which was scheduled to be finished by noon today. The withdrawal has in fact been completed. The commander of the Popular Liberation Army has confirmed that the Palestinians have evacuated the entire line between 'Ayn al-Dulb, al-Qurayyah, and Jinsnaya, and have turned over their posts to his units. He explained that the withdrawal and deployment operations went off without a hitch.

6 February Movement Leader Arrested by Syrians
NC011009 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0945 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] According to security reports from West Beirut, Syrian intelligence personnel have broken into the home of Shakir al-Barjawi, head of the 6 February Movement, and taken him and some of his followers to an unidentified location.

Group Demands Release
NC012134 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2115 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] An unidentified person, reading a statement by the Revolutionary Bureau of the Sons of Beirut [Al-Maktab al-Thawri li Abna' Bayrut], has threatened that if Shakir al-Barjawi [leader of the 6 February Movement] is not released, the next few hours will witness events that will displease the architects of the security plan.

Cease-Fire Agreed for Burj al-Barajinah Area
NC011321 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Calm returned to the Burj al-Barajinah camp this afternoon following a cease-fire agreement worked out to put an end to the violent fighting that first broke out at 1130 today. The clashes subsided at 1230, when the cease-fire went into effect.

The Security Committee has instituted a number of patrols in an attempt to consolidate the measures agreed upon yesterday. These provide for the redeployment of Army units along the combat lines that were volatile yesterday.

During the clashes that raged in and around Burj al-Barajinah, two people were killed and two others wounded on the airport road due to intensive sniper fire from the camp.

Ceasefire Collapses; 1 Killed
NC011522 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] The Fifth Branch of the Amal Movement's Central Military Bureau has issued the following statement:

As members of the Security Committee were entering Burj al-Barajinah camp this afternoon, snipers in the camp opened fire, killing citizen Hasan Assaf. At 1600, sniper fire and RPGs were directed from the camp at Tabarayya and the airport road.

RFL: Al-Asad Escapes Assassination Attempt
NC311801 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1645 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] In its Saturday edition, the magazine *Al-Masirah* cites senior political and security sources as saying that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad was the target of an assassination attempt 2 weeks ago. According to the publication, a state of tension followed that had an effect on Syrian intelligence, which did not bring things back to normal quickly enough.

Quoting well informed political sources, the magazine notes that President al-Asad is expected to make political and military changes, and to form a new government under Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'. The sources add that Major General Muhammad al-Khawli [Syrian Air Force chief of intelligence] has become the number two man in Syria, gaining ascendancy over Defense Minister Talas after being named head of the Higher Military Council.

In addition, the sources do not rule out the possibility that Rif'ai al-Asad, the president's brother and military adviser, will return to Syria after more than a year in exile at the expense of 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

Romanian Ambassador Denounces UK Cut in Ties
JN301648 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1320 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Damascus, 30 Oct (SANA) — Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi, minister of economy and foreign trade, received the Romanian ambassador in Damascus this morning. They discussed issues related to the promotion of trade and economic relations between Syria and Romania.

The ambassador expressed his country's denunciation of the British Government's decision to sever diplomatic relations with Syria without providing any evidence indicating Syria's support for acts of terrorism as expressed by Romanian President Ceausescu.

Iran's Velayati Arrives, Views UK Decision
JN311838 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1815 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and his delegation arrived in Damascus at 1830 today. He was welcomed at Damascus International Airport by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', the Iranian ambassador in Damascus, and the embassy staff.

In a statement to SANA, Dr Velayati said that he is carrying a written message from Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i to President Hafiz al-Asad. Regarding the British decision to sever relations with Syria, Dr Velayati said: Whenever our brothers in Syria, who stand in the first trench of struggle against Zionism and its protectors, are exposed to a plot we feel that we ourselves are targetted by this plot. Regarding the British decision, we frankly announced our position toward it. We denounce and condemn it and believe that it will be doomed to failure.

The Iranian foreign minister added that the Zionist entity was established in this area through the support of the British Government at that time. The British Government, he added, is still backing this entity and directly supporting its aggression against the states of the region. Concluding, Dr Velayati expressed his country's stand by the side of Syria and Libya in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and Zionism, and stressed that the future is beyond doubt for the states and peoples struggling for liberation.

Velayati Departs 1 Nov
JN011841 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1820 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Damascus, 1 Nov (SANA) — Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and the accompanying delegation left Damascus today at the conclusion of a 2-day visit to Syria. During the visit he conveyed a message from Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i to President Hafiz al-Asad. He was seen off at Damascus international airport by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', Iran's ambassador in Damascus, and members of the Iranian Embassy staff.

Businessman Foresees Release of Lebanon Hostages
AU030913 Paris AFP in English
0902 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Paris, Nov 3 (AFP) — A leading Syrian businessman previously involved in mediation over French hostages held in Lebanon predicted in a newspaper interview Monday that the situation would "improve positively in the next few days."

Umran Adham told the left-wing daily *Liberation*: "I am much more optimistic than in the past few months. I know that President (Hafiz) al-Asad (of Syria) will do everything possible so that all the hostages are released. It is henceforth in the interest of all parties concerned, and I think I can say that the situation will improve positively in the next few days."

President Francois Mitterrand earlier this year sent Mr. Adham to Damascus with a message for President al-Asad regarding eight French hostages held in Lebanon. One of them, researcher Michel Seurat, has reportedly been killed by his captors. Twenty foreign hostages are still missing in Lebanon following Sunday's release of American David Jacobsen. Mr. Adham is currently representing Damascus in negotiations with the European Economic Community, *Liberation* said.

Rajjuh on Hostages, EC Stand on UK Decision
JN012023 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1730 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Text] Answering questions by some news agencies and Monte Carlo Radio on reports about an imminent release of hostages

held in Lebanon, Syrian Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh said Syria is continuing its efforts to release all of the hostages of various nationalities based on a civilized, humanitarian principle, as President Hafiz al-Asad reiterated on many occasions. The Syrian minister added: Everything will be announced on time. The minister did not elaborate.

While the minister was speaking, President Hafiz al-Asad was meeting with Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati in the presence of Minister al-Shar'. Al-Asad received a letter from Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i in which he declares Iranian support for Syria's stand against the U.S.-Israeli-British plot and the campaign of pressures and threats that followed it.

Answering another question on Syria's evaluation of the European stand toward the British Government's position, the Syrian information minister said: We hope that Europe will not fall into the Zionist-imperialist trap in which Britain fell. He praised the stands of Greece and France and said: Greece adopted a courageous, frank, and honest position. The French stand was wise and discreet. We hope that the EC states will not embark to harm their relations with the Arab nation because such an approach will not serve the Arab and European peoples, especially since it is unjustified. Rajjuh asked: If London wants to destroy its chips in the Middle East, what motives have other states in becoming ensnared?

Answering a question on the visit to the European capitals by the chief of the so-called bureau for the eradication of terrorism in the U.S. State Department Ambassador L. Paul Bremer to instigate the Western European states to participate in exerting pressure on Syria, the minister said: We do not think that this tour will realize its aims to ruin relations between the Arabs and the EC states, especially since these states are perfectly aware that this will not serve anyone's purpose.

The minister was asked: Are you not worried? He answered by citing President Hafiz al-Asad's reply to the Soviet leadership's letter of support which the president received yesterday. The president reiterated Syria's determination to confront the hostile campaign no matter what form it will take using all means and methods, and to make every sacrifice necessitated by the requirements of its freedom and that of the Arab nation.

Greek Paper Interviews Vice President Khaddam

NC311955 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 31 Oct 86 p 13

["Excerpts" of interview with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam by Maria Garoufali "in Syria;" date not given]

[Text] [Khaddam] Britain's action was political and was in any case connected with a political operation — an operation aimed to eliminate the Syrian people's resistance and to spread fear and insecurity among the Arabs in general. The goal was to manipulate our country as well as all the other Arab countries. They [not further identified] chose Syria because as you all know it represents a "capital" in the Arab world. If they managed to weaken Syria's resistance, their objective would have a greater chance of success in the Arab world as a whole. The British Government, which made the decision, was only an instrument. If it had objectively considered the facts it would have seen that this decision goes against Britain's interests. And, as you understand, it is not possible for a country like Britain to come to such a decision without ulterior motives.

From the time the story of that charge relating to the attempt against the Israeli plane got about, there has been strong British propaganda against Syria.

We know that under Britain's legal system the jury is composed of ordinary citizens. These people were hearing things against Syria morning, noon, and night. They were already prejudiced when they addressed themselves to their task.

Britain did not give a verdict against Al-Hindawi personally, but against Syria. Syria was not, of course, in court to defend itself.

Half an hour after the court issued its verdict the foreign secretary made a statement severing Britain's diplomatic relations with Syria. They did not even wait until the final verdict. This alone clearly shows that the verdict, which was very severe, was politically motivated.

They say that Syria is responsible for what happened. What proof do they offer us? They say that Al-Hindawi held a Syrian passport. There are many British citizens with British passports who carry out terrorist acts inside their own country, and some among them are responsible for an explosion at a hotel where Mrs Thatcher was staying.

If Syria is responsible for someone who has a Syrian passport, is the British Government not equally responsible for someone with a British passport?

In any case, acts of terrorism have been carried out in Syria at various times. As the result of a single recent terrorist action in our country we have 147 dead and 180 wounded. The terrorists came from Turkey. However, we decided that the Turkish Government was not involved in any way. We established that the people responsible were financed by the Iraqi Government.

The facts that Al-Hindawi possessed a Syrian passport and that he visited our embassy do not prove anything. For example, if someone enters an embassy does this mean that that embassy is responsible for his actions? Who stood to gain from Al-Hindawi's concrete act of terrorism, Syria or Israel?

It is crystal clear that Israel has benefited from what happened. If we wanted to do something similar, we know of many Israelis who would work for us.

The Syrian Government has a lot of experience in the political field; it is well known to all the world that the Syrians are pretty clever and do not make hasty decisions. How would it be to Syria's advantage to turn foreign public opinion against it?

There has been progress in European public opinion in favor of the Arabs and particularly regarding the Palestine issue. There is a great difference in this regard between 1967 and today. The Israeli goal is to strike at this progress, and Mosad is behind most terrorist actions because this is in their interest.

Britain has become mixed up in this affair and we would have preferred it not to have been involved. We have been trying since 1979 to improve our relations with all the European countries and we want Europe to play an important role in the question of the Middle East. This is in our interest.

[Garoufali] Greece took a hard line within the EC, dissenting from its associates and favoring Syria. Can you comment on this stand?

[Khaddam] The Greek Government's attitude and position are what we expected. Our bilateral relations are such that they do not permit one country to fail to defend the other. Moreover, Greece is close to us, from the geographical point of view; it has many contacts and good relations with us, and it knows us better than any other European country. The Greek Government, which is linked by great friendship with the Syrian Government, knows quite well that the latter would never have proceeded with such an action. We feel great pride and we are grateful for the line Greece has taken. We agree with Greece on many issues, such as our enmity toward imperialism. I would also like to remind you of Syria's declared position on the Cyprus issue. Moreover, the two countries' great histories are interlinked. There are sentimental ties between Greece and Syria.

[Garoufali] Do you think there will be an increase in violence by Arab groups seeking to retaliate against Britain for its decision?

[Khaddam] Regardless of Britain's position or moves against us, we would never want to see terrorist actions against Britain or any other country. If its decision has hurt us, we can take other steps — as we have already done — that will hurt the British Government. We do not, and need not, seek to have terrorist actions launched against that country, and we would condemn such a turn of events ...

[Garoufali] Are you appealing to these groups not to commit acts of terrorism?

[Khaddam] We do not have any links with terrorist groups, so we can make no such appeal.

[Garoufali] If the EC takes measures against Syria, how will your government respond?

[Khaddam] The EC has already discussed the matter in a most objective way, and with some degree of responsibility. We are grateful for that. The Community is wise enough not to take action without studying and considering the case first. We do not expect a hostile attitude, but we are sure that the majority of Arab countries have gotten in touch with Europe on this.

[Garoufali] What about the Iran-Iraq war?

[Khaddam] In contrast to Syria, our friends in Iraq did not forsee the consequences when they initiated hostilities. Their initial victories blinded them to the future. It is very easy to start a war, but quite difficult to stop one.

You have no right to start a war when you feel strong and then try to stop it once you feel yourself growing weak ...

[Garoufali] A PLO spokesman in Tunis has called for the revival of relations with Syria, and for the PLO to put its forces on Syria's side to "counter interference from Britain and the imperialists." Do you see an improvement in ties between the PLO and Syria?

[Khaddam] When I was in Paris a few days ago, a PLO leader said at a news conference that Syria was involved in terrorism. Which of the two should we believe? The problem is not between Syria and PLO, but within the PLO itself ...

[Garoufali] After talking about war, here is something on peace. Mrs Margarita Papandreou, the Greek prime minister's wife, came to Syria a while ago, and met with Hafiz al-Asad. Mrs Papandreou is working to free the mainly American hostages held by groups in Lebanon.

She appealed to Al-Asad and asked him to use his good offices for mediation. One of the captives, Father Lawrence Jenco, was released a few days later. Was this connected with Mrs Papandreou's intervention, and do you believe that her initiative can have additional results?

[Khaddam] It is true that the president promised Mrs Papandreou that he would — in the wake of her involvement — do even more. And indeed he has done so, and Jenco was freed.

We are trying through various means to mediate and secure the release of the others. However, it is rather difficult, as these hostages are not being held in areas where the Syrian Army is.

This is a very delicate matter. I tell you with all sincerity that the Syrian Government is deeply concerned about the freedom of these people, but we have yet to obtain the desired results.

[Garoufali] Would Syria ever agree to an extremist plan like that devised by Khomeyni, who seeks to have Islamic revolutions such as the one in Tehran predominate throughout the Arab world?

[Khaddam] Khomeyni has enforced his revolution in a somewhat extremist way. The conflict is over the treatment of Islam. He believes that Islam is opposed to America and Israel, and we agree with this "brand" of Islam, which is anti-imperialist. For us, Khomeyni is trying to use the Koran in a broader organization of the society of the poor.

There is no discrimination in the treatment of Muslims and Christians in Syria. The first prime minister after our liberation was Christian. In 1946, following the departure of the French, a law was enacted protecting our freedom. It states that those attempting to discriminate on the basis of religion or to cause problems for the country are to be sentenced to death by hanging.

The Ba'th Party is a socialist organization that relies more on social structures, and is not greatly dependent on religion. The new generation's way of thinking is vastly different from that of the old. There is no religious discrimination.

Finnish Defense Minister Visits, Inspects Troops

LD021130 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish
1030 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Defense Minister Veikko Pihlajamaki today ended his 3-day visit to Syria, where he inspected the Finnish peacekeeping forces on the Golan Heights and the headquarters of the international peacekeeping forces in Damascus. From Damascus, Defense Minister Pihlajamaki and his party went to Cyprus, where he will inspect the 10-man Finnish UN detachment stationed there.

Minister Pihlajamaki's Middle East visit began in Lebanon. He inspected the UNIFIL troops in southern Lebanon and talked with the Finnish commander of the UNIFIL troops, Gustav Haegglund. Minister Pihlajamaki will return home next Wednesday [5 November].

AL-THAWRAH on 'Significance' of Soviet Support

JN010645 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0530 GMT 1 Nov 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Syria and the Significance of Soviet Support in Confronting the U.S. Campaigns," *Al-Thawrah* says: The offers of support and solidarity for Syria's stand in its confrontation of the hostile British campaign reiterate the strategic backing for Syria's struggle in the pan-Arab arena and on the front of friends in the world. Events and developments have proved that Syria is not alone in the battle of honor, dignity, and fate. The Arab masses across the big homeland rally around its stands. The socialist countries led by the friendly USSR also stand firmly on our side in the face of the onslaught embarked on by London in coordination with Washington and Tel Aviv. This firm Soviet stand is a practical expression of the depth of relations of friendship and cooperation as well as of these relations' strategy, strength, and development through the mutual confidence and joint struggle against the imperialist, Zionist, and racist forces of aggression.

Al-Thawrah continues: The message of support President Hafiz al-Asad received from the Soviet leadership affirms this fact and warns those who believe that they are capable of encroaching on the people's freedom and of escalating the policy of aggression that Syria is impregnable to hostile schemes and that in confronting the forces of aggression Syria depends on its people's firmness and their complete readiness to make any sacrifices requested by the confrontation against any plot aimed to harm Syria and the Arab nation. Syria also depends in this confrontation on its nation, its friends, and all forces of freedom and progress in the world. Proceeding from this, Syria is so strong that it can hold fast in the face of the hostile schemes and can also foil them. No campaigns of threat, psychological warfare, or various pressures can divert Syria from its firm and principled stands and from its pan-Arab and national commitments. Syria will continue its struggle to defend the nation's issue, freedom, honor, and dignity. Syria is also determined to confront the hostile campaign with all means.

Dailies on U.S.-British-Israeli 'Operation'

JN020744 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0532 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Press review]

[Text] In its editorial today *Al-Ba'th* says: Involvement in the aggression will only benefit the United States and Israel. The United States, which implements the Israeli policy and supports Israel's hostile, expansionist course, this time wanted to place its NATO allies in a fait accompli situation. It chose Britain to attack Syria on the diplomatic level and paved the way for the Luxembourg summit to secure a European cover to give an air of unanimity to the military operation.

However, in the face of a preplanned and partially implemented decision, the European group said no to the tripartite axes. Thus, Washington quickly dispatched its envoy to the European capitals to conduct what it termed consultations with the allies. The mission is in fact intended to exert pressure on these allies. However, this policy which is based on adopting preplanned measures and dragging allies into accepting all that Washington practices,and supporting all such practices without any opposition did not work. We continue to hear the Europeans voice their opposition to aggression. We want their voices to become louder in the forthcoming phase which will be far more dangerous than its predecessors as a result of current developments. The countdown for the escalation of the Zionist-U.S.-British scheme has begun.

Al-Ba'th adds: What is clear now is that the tripartite axis has actually adopted its decision and is seeking a cover from Europe. However, we believe that the Europeans should principally be concerned for their interests and not the interests of the United States and Israel. Syria along with its nation's masses from the Atlantic Ocean to the Arab Gulf knows how to protect and defend Arab presence. Syria has actually proven that it excels in defending the presence of a nation struggling for right, justice, and peace.

In its commentary today, *Al-Thawrah* says: It was clear from the start that the United States was steering the current rancorous imperialist campaign by the imperialist and Zionist circles against Syria and which was recently embodied by Britain's decision to sever its diplomatic relations with Syria. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz revealed this when he frankly urged the European countries yesterday to adopt political and economic measures against Syria. He explained that a special U.S. envoy was dispatched to the European capitals to urge them to adopt such measures. After the EC states refused, during the recent meeting in Luxembourg, to respond to Britain's demand to impose political and economic sanctions against Syria, the United States had to resume its pressure in this regard to strongly

confirm that the imperialist campaigns and pressures against Syria are of U.S. origin in terms of form and content, and that the role of others is confined to trying to peddle this.

Al-Thawrah adds: This is a clear indication of the extent of U.S. rancor against Syria and its growing pan-Arab role in the Middle East. The United States is trying to take revenge on Syria in any way possible in the belief that Syria will eventually submit to the logic of threats and blackmail. This is where the fatal mistake in the U.S. calculations lies. These pressures and threats will only make Syria stronger and more determined to confront imperialist and Zionist schemes and adhere to its militant role and steadfast stands. At any rate, all the European countries which turned their backs on Britain's proposals at the Luxembourg summit will undoubtedly reject the logic of U.S. pressures and blackmail because they have no interest in being hostile to Syria and adopting any measures against it and because Syria has no connection with the recent terrorist operations in a number of European capitals.

Syria insists on this stand while affirming its support for the national liberation movements and the struggle of nations toward freedom and independence. Syria opposes all forms of terrorism. However, Syria is eager to fundamentally distinguish between terrorism and the legitimate activities of national resistance. This is Syria's stand and the others must accurately realize this. They must also realize that Israel is the source of terrorism and that the crimes it is committing against the Arabs are the ugliest form of terrorism.

Shamir, Peres Comment on Release of U.S. Hostage

TA021728 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] The prime minister and the vice prime minister have expressed satisfaction over the release of one of the American hostages in Lebanon, David Jacobsen. Prime Minister Shamir said he awaits the day when the two IDF soldiers who were kidnapped in Lebanon early this year will be freed, but that so far Israel has no information regarding them.

Vice Prime Minister Peres was also asked about the fate of the two missing soldiers, and answered that Israel is not losing hope, adding that he cannot say anything for certain. The two spoke with the AP correspondent.

Rabin on Missing Pilot, Syrian Link With Terror

TA311630 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has said we know that the pilot of the Phantom that crashed in Lebanon is alive, sound, and being held by Amal people. Amal leader Nabih Birri is responsible for the pilot's safety and well-being, and we will regard him as the person responsible if the pilot is harmed, the defense minister warned in a lecture at the Tel Aviv Industrial and Commercial Club.

Regarding Syria, he said that this country invests $1 billion more than Israel toward military buildup each year, besides the Soviet aid it receives. The defense minister said we should now wait and see how the FRG conducts its relations with Syria, after it has become clear that a terrorist associated with Damascus planted a bomb in a German discotheque. He also said that the Syrian intelligence is connected to four attacks on Israeli facilities in Rome, Vienna, Madrid, and London.

No Intention to 'Cut Off Ties With Vienna'

TA311149 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] There has been no formal reaction from Israel on the latest disclosures about the wartime activities of Austrian President Kurt Waldheim. But the Foreign Ministry's Director General Yosi Beilin told IDF Radio that Israel does not intend to cut off ties with Vienna over Waldheim's reported participation in Nazi war crimes.

The Foreign Ministry said a short time ago that it had not yet received a copy of the 1947 Yugoslav report which accuses Waldheim of taking part in the massacre of Yugoslav citizens at Kozara 5 years earlier. The Foreign Ministry spokesman said the report would have to be studied in detail before a considered response would be made.

Earlier, the World Jewish Congress made public new charges that when Waldheim was Austria's foreign minister he ordered the Austrian ambassador in Prague to turn away Czechs who sought refuge there after the Soviet invasion. The ambassador at the time, Rudolf Kirchschlager, who later became president of his country, is said to have disobeyed Waldheim's order.

Attendance at Party Allowed

TA011000 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0800 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] The Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem has instructed the wife of the Israeli charge d'affaires in Vienna to accept the invitation from Mrs Elisabeth Waldheim to attend a social function in her home. The invitation was dispatched to all heads of diplomatic representations in Vienna. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben- 'Ami reports that before the invitation was accepted, the embassy sought Foreign Ministry guidance on the matter.

Envoy Meets Romanian Officials on Leftists' Trip

TA311741 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shamir and Foreign Minister Peres have instructed the Israeli ambassador to Romania to check with the authorities in Bucharest on the extent of assistance they intend to extend to the left-wing delegation that plans to confer with PLO men in Romania. Ambassador Govrin has conveyed to the Romanian authorities the attorney general's view, which forbids Israelis from meeting representatives of terrorist organizations.

Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami points out that according to the Israeli-Romanian aviation agreement, Romanian airplanes cannot be prevented from landing in Israel even when they are on special flights.

THE POST Reports on Trip

TA020732 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
2 Nov 86 p 1

[Report by the diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] Jerusalem is still awaiting word to hear if Bucharest intends to send a special airplane to bring a group of leftist Israelis to a meeting slated to begin today with PLO leaders [in]Romania, sources said last night.

The Foreign Ministry over the weekend inquired in Bucharest about whether reports were true that Bucharest was financing the meeting and providing air transport. Officials in Jerusalem were careful to stress that Israel has not lodged any protest against or objection to the planned meeting. Romania does not regard the PLO as a terrorist organization.

Both the Foreign Ministry and the Prime Minister's Office hope that a snag will cancel the meeting. Attorney-General Yosef Harish last week ruled that the meeting would be in contravention of the Terrorism Law (which bars Israelis from meeting members of "terrorist organizations").

Israeli officials are trying to avoid a diplomatic incident with Bucharest, and denied that Israel would forbid the landing of a

Romanian plane in Israel. The officials said that there is an aviation agreement between the two countries which provides for Romanian civil aircraft landing in Israel.

But should the meeting take place and should its Israeli participants subsequently be put on trial here, this may prove embarrasing to the Romanians and would probably cause political turmoil within Israel, possibly including a Labour-Likud clash, sources suggested yesterday.

No Official Romanian Response

TA030726 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0600 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] The Foreign Ministry is trying to foil the meeting between the leftists and PLO representatives in Romania. This was stated by Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres, who noted that he believes Romania will do everything in its power to maintain a reasonable fabric of relations with Israel on this matter. Our party affairs correspondent Yaron Deqel has asked the vice prime minister whether the Romanians had supplied the Foreign Ministry with information on the upcoming meeting.

[Begin recording] [Peres] No, we obtained no official answers.

[Deqel] To the best of your knowledge, does Romania intend to dispatch a special aircraft to accommodate the delegation members?

[Peres] I have had no information about this, either positive or negative. We are taking action to stop this; it is against the law and the entire affair is [word indistinct]. I presume Romania, too, will do its best to preserve a correct fabric of relations with us.

[Deqel] The suggestion has been raised that the delegation be prevented from leaving Israel. Do you accept this proposal?

[Peres] I would not like to comment on all the possibilities that [words indistinct].

[Deqel] Thank you very much. [end recording]

Shamir Reacts to King Husayn's 1 Nov Speech

TA021623 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1557 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir this evening addressed himself to King Husayn's speech in the Amman Parliament yesterday.

[Begin Shamir recording] There is no special signal in his speech. I believe it was possible to expect this expression of position on his part. There were no signs that the king was going to change his position. However, one should never despair. We should hope that one day we will sit down for negotiations with the king, who will be representing Jordan. [end recording]

Peres To Resume Activity Toward Conference

TA020903 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew
2 Nov 86 p 3

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Shim'on Peres will soon resume his confidential political activity toward holding a preparatory meeting for a Middle East international conference. Sources associated with Peres said last night that King Husayn's statement advocating a preparatory meeting constitutes a positive signal toward continuing political contacts with Jordan.

Political sources in Jerusalem regard Husayn's announcement as further affirmation of the monarch's resolve to sever ties with the PLO and consolidate a local Palestinian leadership in the territories that would espouse a pro-Jordanian orientation.

Cabinet Meets on Appointments, Other Issues

TA021306 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] The Cabinet this morning approved two new official appointments; that of David Maymon as commissioner of the Prison Service and that of Elyaqim Rubinstein as Cabinet secretary. Just back from the Prime Minister's Office is Steve Weizman.

[Begin recording] [Weizman] At his first Cabinet briefing, newly appointed Cabinet Secretary Elyaqim Rubinstein told reporters the government had heard reports by the ministers of health and finance on Friday's agreement with the hospital nurses. Prime Minister Shamir gave his blessings to the agreement and said he hoped it meant an end to the hospitals crisis. Defense Minister Rabin summed up current security issues. His report comes within the framework of the Ministerial Defense Committee and cannot be made public.

Cabinet Secretary Rubinstein said he was not aware that there had been any discussion of a prisoner exchange in Lebanon, but added that if the subject had come up, it too would have been within the framework of the Defense Committee.

Asked if there had been mention of last week's burning of the synagogue in Romania, Rubinstein said there had been no official Cabinet statement, although he did give his own assessment.

[Rubinstein] Obviously, a burning of a synagogue wherever it takes place is something which is of concern to us and we always would look for explanations and try to find out what happened. I'm sure this will be done, but I cannot be specific and what I said is not based on a specific factual background at this point.

[Weizman] Other Cabinet business this morning included Rubinstein's own appointment as Cabinet secretary and that of David Maymon as commissioner of the Prison Service. [end recording]

Herzog To Far East; Hints at Breakthrough With PRC

TA030530 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] President Herzog arrives in Australia today on the first leg of a 5-nation tour of the Pacific and the Far East. Before leaving, he said he hoped his trip would lead to a psychological breakthrough in the region. He also hinted that there could be a breakthrough in relations with China. President Herzog will visit Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, the Philippines, and Singapore.

AL-SHA'B Editor Given Expulsion Order for PLO Ties

TA030527 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] The commander of the Central Command has issued an expulsion order against Akram Haniyah, the editor of the weekly *Al- Sha'b*. The security forces detained the man this morning, acting on an order issued by Major General Baraq. The IDF spokesman reports that Haniyah is a key Fatah activist and has maintained contacts with senior organization activists as well as comrades from other hostile organizations. Akram Haniyah will be given the opportunity to appeal the injunction before a committee headed by a military judge.

Our correspondent Arye Gus adds that security forces maintain that Akram Haniyah has received funds from the PLO for the purpose of publishing the paper and has further more used the paper's offices to hold regular meetings with Fatah figures. The paper's chief editor, 'Ali al-Khatib, was also expelled in the early 1970's. The newspaper's owner and chief editor, Mahmud Ya'ish has strongly protested the injunction issued against Haniyah, noting that the man is known to be a moderate figure.

Journalists Condemn Expulsion

TA031008 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] The association of Arab Journalists in East Jerusalem has issued a condemnation of the decision to deport *Al-Sha'b* editor Akram Haniyah. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the Arab journalists have even requested assistance from international journalist bodies and from human rights associations to revoke the injunction.

New Regulations Enacted On Arms Deals

TA311335 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1300 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] The defense minister has enacted new regulations on licenses for arms exports. These regulations are designed to tighten control over arms dealers. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that in the next few days all arms dealers will be required to apply to the Defense Ministry for new licenses because the old ones will be nullified. The new licenses will have more restrictions and, among other things, will be limited to contacts with certain countries which will be listed on the license itself. The dealers will have to ask permission for any preliminary contacts regarding an arms deal.

Al-Shawwa on European Aid to Territories

TA311550 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic
31 Oct 86 p 8

[Interview with former Gaza Mayor Rashad al-Shawwa by Da'ud Kuttab; date and place not given]

[Text] *Al-Fajr*: What is your opinion of the European Common Market's decision to support the occupied territories?

Al-Shawwa: I think there is no harm in it. However, one must mention that there are many obstacles to implementing such resolutions.

Al-Fajar: What do you think about the Europeans considering the occupied Arab territories as separated economically from Israel and Jordan?

Al-Shawwa: This was our demand. We are satisfied with this and view it positively. However, there is a big problem, namely: All European decisions will depend 100 percent on Israel's consent. Even if Israel openly agrees on this issue, it will place practical obstacles to hinder or delay the shipping of our citrus products to Europe. Israel will not grant us the facilities to enable us to export our products. This is the basis of the entire steadfastness issue.

Al-Fajr: Don't you think that economic assistance without any politicial steps to help end the occupation will serve only as a pacifying factor?

Al-Shawwa: Considering the occupied territories as an independent economic area is in itself a political step, and is therefore a positive thing. Moreover, the aid which will be allocated for development will help the people of the occupied lands stand on their feet.

Security Forces Uncover Golan 'Terrorist Squad'

TA021220 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1200 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] The security forces have uncovered a Golan terrorist squad whose members were planning to kidnap an IDF soldier whom they would have transferred to either Lebanon or Syria in order to carry out a prisoner exchange. Three inhabitants of the village of Majdal Shams who established the squad are suspected of plotting an attack against the security and police forces on the Golan Heights.

Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports that the terrorists broke into a munitions depot on a moshav in the northern area, from which they stole large quantities of weapons. The squad members also planned to steal weapons from soldiers touring the Nahr Baniyas nature reserve. They intended to bring about the release of 10 Majdal Shams residents who were detained a year ago and given various prison terms on counts of organizing illegally.

Security Forces Counter Disturbances in W. Bank

TA021415 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] There were a number of disturbances in the administered territories this morning, apparently linked with the anniversary of the Balfour Declaration. Near Ramallah, stones were thrown at an Egged bus travelling past the Al-Am'ari refugee camp. A passenger was slightly hurt by broken glass.

The Qalandiyah road north of Jerusalem was blocked by burning tires and bins this morning. Security forces opened the road.

Near the Temple Mount in Jerusalem pupils from a nearby school attempted to march in the direction of the mount shouting anti-Israel slogans. They were dispersed by police.

Security forces have also closed the access road to the Bi'r Zayt University, anticipating disturbances there. Two teams of reporters seeking to cover developments at the university were not allowed in.

The road to Nabulus University was also closed.

Government Absorbs 1 Million Shekels in October

TA030838 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 3 Nov 86 p 9

[Report by Avi Temkin

[Text] The continued surge in tax revenues helped the Treasury offset a large monetary injection into the capital market, and thus end last month with a net monetary absorption of NIS [New Israeli Shekel] 1 million, the Finance Ministry officials said yesterday.

In a related development, the Bank of Israel reported that last month foreign currency reserves rose $221 million to stand at $3.32 billion on October 31. The increase in reserves reflected the reception of the last part of the American emergency aid to Israel, totalling $375m.

The central bank said the government had already designated part of the aid for payments abroad this month, and this explained the difference between the two sums.

The Treasury said that in October its spending in the capital market totalled NIS 348m., including payment for maturing bonds and saving schemes totaling NIS 214m. above the sums it raised in the market. In addition the government transfered NIS 132m. as credits to financially distressed bodies, most of it to Kupat Holim Klalit [sick fund].

The last part of the monetary injection in the capital market, some NIS 48m., reflected a payment to the central bank for government bonds it held. A spokesman for the bank said the amount had no influence on the economy, since it would not be injected into the economy. Thus, the spokesman said, the overall monetary absorption for last month was NIS 49m.

The Finance Ministry said the injection into the capital market was more than offset by a surplus in its current operations. It added that in October the government spending was 13 per cent below the average monthly level for the April-september period.

But the main cause for the surplus was the large revenue from taxes last month. Tax revenues totalled NIS 1.4 billion last month, an increase of 14 per cent in real terms from its level in the same month last year.

Since the beginning of the fiscal year tax revenue has totalled NIS 9.5b., an increase of some 10 per cent from the same period last year.

Revenue increases were registered in virtually every tax category. Income tax revenue rose 14 per cent from October 1985, to NIS 690m. Value-added tax totalled NIS 370m., an increase of 16 per cent from a year earlier, while revenue totalled NIS 180m., 20 per cent more than in October 1985.

The Treasury added that last month there was a slowdown in imports of consumer durables, although they were still above their level for the same month in 1985. Imports of private vehicles were down 40 per cent compared with September, with some 4,000 cars imported last month. Nevertheless, these imports were still 8 per cent above the number for October last year.

ALGERIA

Libya's Jallud Makes Arrival Statement 26 Oct

PM311116 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 26 Oct 86 p 3

[Unattributed report: "An Asset for Arab Nation in 1st November"]

[Text] Algiers — Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah's revolution command council, arrived in Algiers yesterday afternoon at the head of a ministerial delegation on a 1-day working visit.

The Libyan leader was met at Houari Boumediene International Airport by Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, Politburo member and chief of the FLN Central Committee standing secretariat, and by Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, Politburo member and foreign minister, as well as by the Algerian ambassador to the Libyan Jamahiriyah and the secretary of the Libyan fraternity bureau in Algeria.

Major Jallud was accompanied by Kamil Huasyn al-Maghur, secretary of the people's foreign relations committee, Fawzi Shakshuki, secretary of the people's general planning committee; and Omar Ishkal, secretary responsible for the peoples committees in the Libyan Jamahiriyah's general people's congress.

On his arrival in Algiers 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the Libyan Jamahiriya's revolution command council, issued the following statement:

"My visit to Algeria takes place within the context of the question of unity, which is the most pressing issue for all the nationalist forces of the Arab world.

"All efforts aimed at awakening nationalism depend on the existence of a nationalist leadership to do the job, in line with the example of Algeria and Libya," Mr Jallud said.

"No Arab country," Major Jallud added, "can develop if divided because," he said, "the Arab nation really is exposed to an attempt to annihilate and destroy it.

"We are on the eve of 1 November and we must draw inspiration from that occasion because 1 November and the Algerian people constitute an asset for the Arab nation," Major Jallud said.

During his visit Major Jallud had a number of talks with Algerian leaders about bilateral relations and various political issues of common interests to the two countries.

LIBYA

TANJUG: Jallud Visits Wounded Goukouni Oueddei

LD021454 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1340 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Tripoli, November 2 (TANJUG) — President of the interim Gouvernement d'Union Nationale de Transition (GUNT) Goukouni Oueddei has been gravely wounded and is in the intensive care unit of the military hospital in Tripoli. Goukouni Oueddei suffered abdomen injuries and was brought urgently to the Tripoli hospital where a complicated operation was performed.

Latest information is that at present Goukouni Oueddei is feeling a little better. He is conscious.

In the absence of any official information, it is still imposible to say how and why Goukouni Oueddei was injured. However, sources in Chad say that Libyan security forces attempted last Thursday to enter Goukouni Oueddei's villa in Tripoli in order to arrest him, it is claimed. On the occasion a conflict occured with Goukouni Oueddei's guards.

Goukouni Oueddei was placed under the house arrest in the middle of October in his villa in the Ben Assour city district. The news had been announced by Goukouni Oueddei himself in a telephone conversation with the French radio. There has been no official comment in Tripoli so far.

When asked to comment the news on the GUNT president's wounding, Libyan officials told TANJUG's correspondent that Tripoli had not issued any official comment.

This latest event comes in the context of a visible split which has come about recently not only in the branch of Chad's opposition coalition headed by Goukouni, but also between Goukouni and his Libyan allies. Tripoli has invested a great deal of political effort in a two-month attempt to reconcile the two conflicting sides which had even waged armed clashes in northern Chad, close to the town of Fada. Involved is a direct conflict between Goukkouni's supporters and the forces of his opponent from the coalition, Asheikh ibn Oumar.

Reliable sources claim that Oueddei has warned that if Tripoli continues to support Ibn Oumar, he would offer his hitherto Chadian enemy direct negotiations, bypassing Libya.

Libyans who consider Chad a question of their national security could certainly not take Goukouni's open threat benignly and he was placed under house arrest in Tripoli.

From the political context of these events, it should not automatically be concluded that the latest incident was inspired by Libya's present disposition towards Goukouni. According to some sources, directly after the operation on the GUNT president, Libyan Revolutionary Council member Major Jallud visited the hospital and issued an order that all necessary measures be taken to ensure effective medical aid for the patient.

Jallud Attends Rally on Algerian Anniversary

LD021304 Tripoli JANA in English 1057 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Tripoli, al Harth 2, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud yesterday attended a massive rally held at Mazra'at al Jazair [name as received], which was a training camp for Algerian freedom fighters, to celebrate the 32nd anniversary of the outbreak of the Algerian revolution.

The ceremony was inaugurated with the anthem 'God is great' and the Algerian national anthem. Then Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud made a speech in which he saluted this historical occasion and the heroic struggle of the Algerian people and its militants ending in the glorious triumph over French colonialism. Major Jallud [words indistinct] 'May God bless and give mercy to the martyrs of Arabism and the martyrs of Arab revolution and nation from the ocean to the gulf.'

Addresses Rally

LD021349 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2142 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Speech by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud at popular celebration in Tripoli held on 1 November to commemorate the anniversary of the inception of the Algerian Arab revolution against the French — recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, and in the name of our nation's struggle, and in the name of the cause and the gun, we salute the holding of this pan-Arab demonstration to commemorate and glorify the most magnificent epic of struggle in modern times, by the strugglers of the Arab people in Algeria backed by the Arab Algerian people [as heard].

In these moments, we pray for the souls of martyrs of Arabism, of the Arab nation in Algeria, and the Arab nation from the gulf to the ocean. Their souls went up to heaven, for they have never died. They are alive because they have given us glory and historic epics of struggle that give us strength and guidance at this juncture, at which our nation is the target of a rancorous crusading campaign that is aimed not only at this nation's culture, but also at its very existence.

Brothers, in these glorious moments, on 1 November, the first day of Al-Harth — this great day that witnessed the most momentous historical decision — has changed the course of events in our nation and in the Third World, and changed the map of the area. This day thwarted the dreams of the neocrusaders. On this day, the believing nation and the great Algerian people adopted a decision saying that Algerian is Arab. [passage omitted]

Brothers, we are presently in dire need of another historic decision carrying the same power and faith, namely the decision of unity. We in the revolutionary committees movement have read a lot, have read the National Charter of the Arab revolution in Algeria. Whenever I used to read their revolution's publications, I used to feel as if I was reading the interpretation of the Green Book, the dialogue of the cultural revolution, socialism, and unity. We are now waiting for the leadership in Algeria; the Political Bureau and the Central Committee and the leadership in Algeria at the head of which is the great struggler President Chadli Bendjedid, to make a third decision, which is the decision of unity between Libya and Algeria. [chants: The realization of Arab unity is the motto of revolutionary forces]

We have confidence in the Algerian leadership and have confidence in its honesty and its progressive pan-Arab courses of action. When you were shouting slogans demanding an answer from Algeria concerning the unity [chants of unity], the answer was given by Brother (Ya'lawi) the general secretary of the national organization of strugglers. It came very decisive, complete, and convincing to us all. We consider it a message from the leadership in Algeria and from Brother President Chadli, and from the Algerian people and from the strugglers who have to complete their struggle by realizing Arab unity. [chants: One Arab people, one Arab objective]

Brothers, as Brother Mu'ammar told Brother Chadli at their 'Ayn um Wannas meeting [as heard]. We accept the view of the Algerian people and the Liberation Front in regard to unity as stated in the FLN Charter and consider it binding on both peoples and we accept it. This is an honor to the Algerian people and to the strugglers and evidence of our confidence in the Algerian revolution and leadership. This is evidence of our confidence. We always were accused of wanting to impose a pattern of unity development on the Arab nation and on the pan-Arab groups and the progressive forces. In fact, we are committed to... [sentence left incomplete] Out of our confidence in the historic relations between the two peoples and the characteristics of the two peoples, and owing to the relations of struggle, and because of geography and even mentality, the mentality of the Algerian and the Libyan is the same, [word indistinct] he is honest and humble. [sentence as heard]

Second, after we read the charter, namely with regard to its pan-Arab, cultural, socialist, and the masses aspects, we found that the Liberation Front is not a party, and we have found that the two closest regimes were the revolution of 1 September and the revolution of 1 November.

Therefore all conditions are favorable to unity.

Brothers, I would have been content not to speak, and to consider Brother Yalawi's words as the words of us all, as they were firm, sincere, categorical, and on target. [applause] However, due to the fear that hostile forces might give this a different interpretation, I had to deliver a speech. In fact, his words were quite clear. We accept them. His words are not an expression of himself, but a reflection of the attitude of the Algerian revolution, from [word indistinct] to the Central Committee, the Political Bureau, the strugglers at the front, and the Algerian people.

Brother, I say that the Arab nation is facing a real danger, the danger of destruction and ruin, the danger of a real death that would devour the Arab nation, one country after the other. The spearhead of this danger is the Zionist enemy in the heart of the Arab nation, in Arab Palestine. There is a rancourous alliance between Judaism and Christianity that utilizes the most up-to-date types of technology and conventional weapons. The Arab nation is the (?target) of this Jewish-Christian crusader-reactionary alliance. This alliance is using the Arab nation as an area for experiments; now in Lebanon, in Syria, in Tunisia, and in Libya, and tomorrow in Algeria, in Iraq, and in every country. The Arab area is being used as an area for experiments; they are carrying out their experiments on the Arab man instead of on animals — mice, apes, and donkeys. They experiment with their conventional weapons in the Arab homeland. [words indistinct]

France, the United States, and Britain have enabled the Zionist enemy to develop from a conventional military power to a real nuclear power. We are not afraid of Zionist nuclear and [word indistinct] bombs; we are resolved to die. The bombs [words indistinct] if we lose 10 million [word indistinct] still they will be the losers with the nuclear bombs. [passage omitted]

They said that the Zionist enemy has the right to nuclear deterrence because his economy cannot afford to spend hundreds of thousands on arms. But the Arabs, they say, have no right to possess a nuclear deterrent. Therefore, there is a veto on the future of this Arab nation and its destiny. The Arab nation therefore is now facing a real danger. Unfortunately, the Arab funds, Arab oil, and Arab facilities and military bases for the United States and France provide fuel for this 10th crusade. The Arab nation greatly needs the great Algerian people to play its role and join us in defeating the enemy. I am certain that Syria, Libya, and Algeria, together with the Arab masses, are capable of uniting and defeating this campaign and repeling it. [applause] They will be joined by the factions of the national revolution, the Palestinian revolution factions, and all the nationalist unionist forces. [passage omitted]

Syria, the bastion of steadfastness, under the Ba'th party leadership and under President Hafiz al-Asad's leadership — Al-Asad who turned Syria's steadfastness from theoretical to practical against imperialism and Zionism — is the target of a serious plot. Their aim is to strike at the Arab nation in Syria because it is the rock that is blocking the path of Zionist, crusading, American, and Western designs. Syria is now the target of a conspiracy; Syria does not need statements, which Reagan — when describing the Arab and Libyan stands — said were nonsense. It is not enough to stand on Syria's side with statements.

The West, Britain, and Reagan must rest assured that we will not allow plotting against Syria except over our dead bodies. Just as as the United States and Britain — the rabid dog Reagan and child-killer Thatcher — were defeated in Libya despite their use of the greatest concentration of aircraft, modern war materials, bombers, aircraft carriers, naval ships, and modern technology, just as they were defeated in Libya at the hands of this small, strong, and believing Arab people — thanks to 1 September revolution and the capabilities it has tapped in these people and their readiness to die — we are certain that they will be defeated by Syria, backed by the Arab nation and by Algeria, Libya, Yemen, and all the Arab factions. [passage omitted]

Any attempt to harm Syria will be tantamount to an order to every struggler to make a decision to die. Syria represents Arab glory and pride and a solid base for our steadfastness. Any aggression against Syria is an aggression against Libya. [passage omitted]

Dear brothers, a development took place concerning oil [word indistinct] we achieved great victories and recovered our rights through the 1 September revolution [words indistinct] new prices and the oil producing countries became the ones who fix the prices of their raw materials which in the past were fixed by the Western states and governments. Then came the Islamic revolution in Iran which consolidated this direction [applause] but the monopolist companies and the Western states conspired and wanted to defeat the victories we had achieved. They relied on agents, and the market was flooded until oil prices reached, possibly, the price of water. Water became dearer than oil thanks to the reactionary intrigue, and some agents flooded the market under the banner: When we produce more we get bigger revenues. But it has been clearly proven that when we produce more we categorically get less money and smaller yield. What is correct is that we should preserve this wealth for our generations and produce in accordance with our need and sell it at a suitable price. Now the failure of this policy has been confirmed, and those who promote it [words indistinct] get better prices.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has contacted us, and His Majesty King Fahd has sent a message to Brother Mu'ammar calling for a meeting of the prices committee — which is composed of Kuwait, Libya, and Ecuador — to immediately meet to fix the prices on the basis of $20. This is because the price actually achieved, that is, the book price when they refine it — these are economic terms probably not every one knows — they suggested to us what is called the production price and the prices of refined materials as their real price in the market and decided one price and that was $20.

Saudi Oil Minister Yamani was fired, and the West wept for him and regarded him as a big loss — he who was regrettably misleading the brothers in the Kingdom and did not even implement policy. We used to agree with His Majesty the king and the brothers in the Kingdom on things and he did not implement them, because he has connections. You saw how the West started to weep and cry for the departure of Yamani. Had one of the princes gone, they would not have shed a tear. This is proof that they are crying for Yamani because he was their agent who used to implement their policy. We do not hold the Saudi Arabian Government, nor His Majesty the king, nor the princes and the crown prince, responsible for the policy of flooding the market. We put the blame on wrong information and on quarters hostile to us. It is clear that we all lost from the policy of flooding the market. Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Libya, Iran, Algeria, Iraq — we all lost, and the one who benefitted to the tune of 60 billion, almost 70 billion pounds sterling a year is the West, as a result of the policy of flooding the market.

Now the recent initiative, the message sent 3 days ago by His Majesty the king to brother Mu'ammar concerning the fixing of a price of $20 — to be one price, no other price. And that we should export in accordance with the needs of the market. This initiative will increase the income of the Kingdom, Libya, Iran, Algeria, Nigeria, Ecuador, and Venezuela; at the same time oil will last longer. Thus we greet this initiative as this is the right direction. It is clear [applause] that we all should be aware of the conspiracy directed against all of us.

We found that all of us lost. We found ourselves exporting a greater quantity and getting less. Now we greet this initiative and thank His Majesty the King of Saudi Arabia and call for the speedy meeting of the committee. We have begun contacts with all the states, the brothers in Iran, in Algeria, in Nigeria, in all the oil producing countries, in Kuwait, the Emirates and Qatar, in order to hold a speedy meeting. We see this as a good start to bringing back reconciliation and harmony into OPEC, and

OPEC will again control prices and production and become a significant economic force.

This is a good start, and we all discovered the conspiracy against all of us, and we greet His Majesty the king and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, His Majesty King Fahd, and we have accepted this proposal and we expect the pricing committee to meet either next Monday or Tuesday to fix the price on the basis of $20. In the future, at the start of next year, production will be according to market needs and the distribution of production will be on the basis of the reserves of each country, the size of its population, and the production capability; this way we all benefit and our income increases. The income of each state among us will increase and we will end the contradictions and conspiracies because they did this and wanted each one of us to accuse another; indeed we were in a semiwar among ourselves. Indeed there was the danger of us fighting each other, because the one who wants to starve the Libyan people or the Algerian people or the Iranian people is more dangerous than the one who hits us with bombs. Therefore, we were in fact in a state of semiwar among ourselves. Now we all have (?discovered) the plot and we have begun to discover the conspiring and we have begun to return to the truth. In this there is great benefit. [passage omitted]

On this glorious day the revolutionaries of Algeria, the few committed who have faith in the right to live have made the decision to die so they are destined to be immortal. We salute this serious decision. The entire Arab nation is indebted to the great Arab people of Algeria. [passage omitted]

Al-Qadhdhafi Greets Algeria On Anniversary

LD010025 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Message from Libyan Leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi "to Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and the masses of the Algerian people on the 32d anniversary of the beginning of the Algerian revolution"]

[Text] The beginning of the Algerian revolution, the immortal revolution, the revolution of the 1.5 million martyrs on 1 November, was not accidental; fate obviously decided to associate it with the month of November because the seeds of revolution were sown on that date just as the seeds of plants, growth and greenery are planted. We would like these seeds to be the seeds of a good tree, whose roots are firm and whose branches reach to the sky. The sky of the Arab revolution is an Arab nation united in one entity, not in 20 midget entities, from the Ocean to the Gulf.

Our people in Algeria, who planted the tree of freedom with their hands and watered it with their blood, understand, and their perceptive strugglers understand, that Arab unity, without which this tree would be exposed to the storms which lie in wait for every green branch which grows on Arab soil, shields this tree so that its shadow lengthens and its fruits become ripe.

On behalf of the martyrs of the (Al-'Aliyah) cemetery who were created by colonialism, which tore apart the unified homeland and dispersed the unified family, we urgently appeal to every Algerian, every man and woman and every youth and to the millions-strong Algerian Arab people and their military and political leadership headed by our struggling brother, Chadli Bendjedid, to start changing the map of the Arab homeland. Now colonialism has started to attack every piece separately and will continue until it swallows the lot. Colonialism acts according to the principle of divide and rule.

Out of loyalty to the 1.5 million martyrs, the millions who started out on that day of the revolution should complete the heroic odyssey in response to the Arab nation's wait for the arrival of the wound-decorated Algerian people into the arena of Arab unity. It is the duty of those millions of our people in Algeria to achieve unity immediately, because unity means exploiting the victory of battle for liberation and any victorious power which does not exploit the victory of the battle becomes the loser.

We call on the millions who wrote in blood the national charter to actually apply what they wrote with conviction about Arab unity in that charter, where they say: Algeria believes in the possibility of achieving Arab unity and its struggles for the achievement of that aim, which has become a necessity in the era of large communities.

We call on the Algerian youth, we call on the peasants, workers, employees, soldiers and officers, and we call on the FLN cadres, Central Committee members and member of the Political bureau to close ranks behind our brother struggler, Chadli Bendjedid, in his pursuit of unity.

Many happy returns. May the revolutionary struggle for unity continue.

[Signed] Your brother, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Jallud, Mansur Receive FLN Delegation

LD031046 Algiers APS in English 1008 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Tripoli, 3/11/86 (APS) — Mr Kamil Hasan Mansur, secretary of the Libyan People's Committee for the External Relations audienced yesterday in Tripoli an Algerian delegation notably including messrs Mohamed Djechaba and Yusuf Yaalaoui, CC members respectively minister of moudjahidine and the secretary general of the National Organization of Moudjahidine (ONM).

Commander 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the Libyan Revolution Command presided, in the company of messrs Djechaba and Yaalaoui, the ceremony of the inauguration of the exhibition devoted to the history of the Algerian revolution.

Tripoli Reports on U.S. Mediterranean Exercises

LD312123 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] The [word indistinct] 1986 maneuvers continue in the western parts of the Mediterranean with the participation of NATO forces, the 6th Fleet, and Israeli naval forces. The command of these maneuvers is planning for the arrival today of

the ships of the joint forces of the NATO alliance at the Cadiz naval base in Spain.

The U.S. air force is participating with 38 F-16 aircraft. Furthermore, U.S. 6th Fleet forces and Israeli naval forces in the eastern Mediterranean areas at the beginning of next [word indistinct] will participate in joint maneuvers aimed at discovering and attacking submarines, and coordinating between Israeli and U.S. forces in a state of alert. Taking part in these maneuvers will be the destroyer *Nicholson* and aircraft from 6th Fleet carriers, in addition to submarines and 15 gunboats of the Israeli forces.

The JANA Arab affairs editor has commented that these and other maneuvers involving NATO forces, U.S., and Israeli forces clearly show that the Zionist entity in occupied Palestine has become a base that threatens peace in the Mediterranean. The U.S. forces consider occupied Palestine as a center to move from to undermine peace and stability after refueling and resting its troops. The editor notes that these maneuvers which are taking place at this precise moment indicate to the Arab nation that its sea and lands have become the target of the U.S.-Zionist strategic alliance. They have also shown to the Arabs, beyond any doubt, that Israel is America and America is Israel.

These maneuvers, as shown by all signs and evidence, are aimed at forcing the Arab nation into submission and prostration by the Americans and the Zionists.

Concluding his comment, the editor urges the Arab countries to boycott America and its allies completely, saying: Given that America is Israel and Israel is America, let Arab ports as of today be closed to U.S. ships, and let Arab airports be closed to U.S. airplanes. Let us boycott U.S. goods and its poisonous waste, and declare an economic boycott of America by rejecting its goods and refusing economic relations with it. As of today, there is no justification for any Arab country to receive a U.S. airplane or ship, and if it does so then it would be receiving an Israeli airplane or ship in its airspace and territory.

Envoys Condemn UK Measures Against Syria

LD021610 Tripoli JANA in English 1449 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Tripoli, Al Harth 2, *Jamahirya News Agency* — The heads of diplomatic mission accredited to Great Jamahiriyah condemned hostile British measures against Syria and the Arab nation directed by and in coordination with Zionists and Americans.

The heads of diplomatic mission urged, in a statement read by the Sudanese ambassador to the Jamahiriyah television, the European countries not to involve themselves in this hostile plan.

The statement called on Arabs to stand firmly by the Syrian Arab people in the face of the imperialist-Zionist scheme against the whole Arab nation. It also urged world trade unions and international organisations to stand in solidarity with Syria in confronting and deterring this scheme.

JANA Notes Arrest of Man Who Threatened Reagan

LD021241 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1105 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Washington, 2 Nov (JANA) — The U.S. Administration has imposed a blanket of secrecy over an attempt to assassinate Reagan, the rabid dog of Israel, last week.

According to reports leaked to the information media despite the CIA-imposed secrecy, the CIA has arrested a man as he was trying to infiltrate into the residence of the rabid dog of Israel in the Spokane district of the U.S. capital, Washington [as received].

According to the reports, the arrested man was one Robert Nelson, who was found to possess a gun with a bullet in which was inscribed the words "Reagan will die." Nelson is scheduled to appear before courts on Friday on the charge of attempting to assassinate Reagan.

French Plan To Assassinate Al-Qadhdhafi Cited

LD312110 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] [Alexandre de Maranche], head of French intelligence from 1970 to the end of 1981, has revealed in a book of his published in (?stock) publications under the title *Secrets of Princes* that in 1971 he made a proposal to the Americans concerning the liquidation of the leader of the revolution in order to bring about a change in the political course in Libya, but U.S. officials thought that the proposal should be studied in a more comprehensive and fuller manner and that more time was needed.

A year after this proposal, U.S. officials contacted (de Maranche) and asked him whether it would be possible to prepare an accident leading to the killing of Col. al-Qadhdhafi. However, the head of French intelligence apologized for turning down this request as Al-Qadhdhafi had become better protected and it was very difficult to carry out an assassination operation.

(De Maranche) also pointed out that allied Western intelligence had for several years thought of getting rid of Col. al-Qadhdhafi in one way or another, but these was in fact no organized operation. The head of French intelligence has also admitted that the late Al-Sadat asked him in March 1978 to arrange the liquidation of the leader. (De Maranche) further said that the Al-Sadat regime tried in the seventies to charge the French intelligence service with the task of liquidating the brother leader.

JANA Editor Views USSR Request on UN Agreement

LD012033 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1910 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, 1 Nov (JANA) — The Soviet Union yesterday requested that the UN Commission for Relations with the Host Country take immediate and effective steps to ensure the strict application of the UN Headquarters Agreement signed in 1947 and create the favorable conditions that will allow the permanent delegation to the United Nations to work normally.

This has come in the wake of repeated disgraceful acts by the administration of the rabid dog of Israel toward the permanent delegations to the United Nations.

The JANA political editor commented on this Soviet request, saying: "The attitude of the Soviet Union toward the United Nations fully corresponds to the repeated calls of the Great Jamahiriyah to move the UN headquarters away from America, for it catagorically does not recognize nor respect the UN charters, including the Headquarters Agreement signed in 1947. The administration of the rabid dog of Israel has persisted in its efforts to undermine the United Nations and prevent its activities in helping the oppressed peoples through the use of the veto, siding with the colonialists and racists in South Africa and occupied Palestine, the matter which confirms that this Administration wants to possess the United Nations, control it and empty the humanitarian international dimension from its objectives by exploiting the presence of the UN headquarters on U.S. territory."

The JANA political editor added that all of those stands makes it unjustifiable for the UN headquarters to remain on U.S. territory because the U.S. Administration considers it as part of its possessions and part of the U.S. State Department, deliberately forgetting that the peoples have struggled and sacrificed much to create this organization, which has been established for the service of man wherever he is and to deliver him from colonialism, injustice and oppression practiced by imperialism, at the forefront of which is America.

Concluding his comment, the JANA political editor said that the Great Jamahiriyah stands by the Soviet Union and the whole of the peace-loving forces in their urgent call which confirms that the U.S. government does not respect the Headquarters Agreement. And we call upon the international community, the world institutions, the international federations and all forces for good to take a unified stand calling for the removal of the UN headquarters to some other place which respects this agreement and the international charters and protect the United Nations from the U.S. violations.

SUDAN

Reportage on 2 Nov Student Riots in Khartoum

'Peaceful' March Planned

JN011620 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Nov (SUNA) — The Khartoum University Students Union will stage a march tomorrow morning, Sunday, to the Prime Ministry to hand a memorandum to the prime minister. Qaribullah al-Khadr, president of the Khartoum University Students Union said that more than 30 unions from the universities, higher institutions, and secondary schools will take part in the march. On the contents of the memo, Al-Khadr said that it will explain the views ofthe student movement on the current situation in the country. He said that the Khartoum commissioner, central intelligence, and police have been informed to allow the march, which he described as peaceful, to take place. Al-Khadr said that the slogans of the march will also be peaceful.

Nine Casualties Reported

JN021627 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1448 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Nov (SUNA) — Student trade union federations of the Khartoum and Cairo branch universities as well as some institutes and secondary schools staged a march from Khartoum University buildings which headed for the Prime Ministry. The march comprised between 2,000 and 3,000 students. When the march arrived at the (Mak Namr) University street crossroad, police forces confronted it and prevented its advance. The march then changed its route toward (Mak Namr) Street which compelled the police to use tear gas.

The march managed to overcome the policemen because the direction of the winds prevented the tear gas from affecting the marchers but affected the policemen instead. The students began to stone the policemen which compelled them to fire. The march headed for the Prime Ministry on (Mak Namr) Street. Police forces confronted it at the building of the Higher Council for Religious Affairs.

The demonstration marched westward through a small passage and arrived at (Abjanzir) Square in the center of Khartoum. Police forces were compelled to use tear gas. The demonstration then proceeded down Al-Qasr Street toward the hospital. A committee from the student leaders was allowed to visit the wounded. At the hospital, the police used tear gas, which forced the students to storm the hospital.

A responsible source in the hospital's management explained that there were nine casulaties: Two from bullets, two from stones, and five suffocation cases due to tear gas. He pointed out that the two cases resulting from bullet wounds need special care. A student namedd 'Awad Shaykh Idris, from the engineering faculty, was shot in the lower abdomen while a student named 'Asim Muhammad Ibrahim, from the economics faculty, was shot in the back with the bullet settling in his intestine.

The mmeorandum which was expected to be submitted to the Council of Ministers dealt with several issues, foremost of which was the high cost of living. The memorandum demanded that an urgent, specific economic policy be announced to tackle living standards and control the market and strictly supervise it; that detrimental punishments be adopted to confront the spoilage of the national economy, and that the recommendations of the recent economic conference be adopted and implemented. The memorandum described the constitutional amendments to be introduced into the law as an infringement of freedoms. Concerning the political situation, the memorandum demanded that the constitutional conference be convened quickly to tackle the administrative situation of the south. It also demanded supporting and promoting the armed forces, trying everyone whose violation of the national consensus is confirmed, enacting the existing Shari'a laws, and channeling the police forces toward the achievement of security and stability.

The memorandum also demanded an investigation into the murder of students and citizens in recent demonstrations. It condemned the so-called repressive way of confronting the freedom of expression. It demanded the liquidation of the central reserves, the cancellation of the state of emergency, and the cessation of the interference in the freedom of the press.

The demonstration chanted anti-government slogans. Yesterday, the Khartoum commissariat authorities issued a statement explaining that this demonstration was illegal.

Student organizations criticized the so-called sabotage that has accompanied student demonstrations in the past few days. The Democratic Unionists, Al-Ansar, Al-Ummah Party, the democratic front, and the students struggle front said that this sabotage does not express democratic behavior but rather a hostility toward democracy. In a statement today, these organizations said that preserving democracy is the only choice to make those lying in wait for democracy lose their opportunity. The statement urged competent authorities to quickly liquidate the effects of the May regime in order to purify political life, fix prices, and guarantee the right to expression and democratic dialogue. It urged everyone to take the inherited traditions into account and not to storm the educational institutions.

Yusuf Comments on Riots

EA021646 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Statement by Tawfiq Yusuf, minister of culture and cooperation and official government spokesman; date and place not given — live or recorded]

[Excerpt] In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate. Noble citizens: No doubt you have been astonished by the incidents of the past few days and the demonstrations in which some students have been used [words indistinct] and their aims. These incidents and demonstrations have revealed those who have started to show hostility to democracy as the guideline for government in the country, hostility particularly to this government, which has been using democratic means at the internal and external levels to set things right and make them better than they were during the era of corruption and the rule of the ignorant individual.

It is not to laud the governments achievements over the past few months, but merely for the record that we state that the government has been able to achieve the following:

It was able to shake off the grip of the aligned foreign policy pursued by Jafar Numayri and his regime, which involved Sudan in endless hostilities, placed it in a position of tutelage and caused internal and external problems. Sudan's total emergence from that syndrome marked the entry of the new Sudan into the arena of international respect among its brothers and friends and within the international community.

The government has been able in this short period to contain the rebellion both ideologically and on the battlefield. This served to transform the rebel movement into a terrorist movement, which shoots down aircraft and disrupts the delivery of food supplies to our brothers in the south in an attempt to impose famine on those who do not support it — our citizens. What has been accomplished in this field proves decisively that our courageous armed forces were able to avert the bottomless pit of the destruction into which the moribund regime intended to lead them and to reassure their role of defenders of the soil of the homeland. All this also goes to prove the strength of the intellectual presentation of this crisis, because it is based on reality.

This government was able to prepare for a very good agricultural season, and God blessed us by making the autumn of this year a very good and blessed one. The farmers responded very well. The crops this year should be the first in a series of steps in many fields to lift Sudan out of the abyss into which it was cast by the defunct regime. Moreover, all quarters have responded to the rationale of our method of tackling and solving economic problems. This method gave the individual and the group their right to proceed with economic projects, each according to his ability and capacity. They have changed the face of the begging Sudan, which used to beg, whether people gave or withheld. The Sudanese have been made to feel that life has returned to our economy. This is the primary objective and daily concern of the government — and to succeed in its efforts through democracy and constructive dialogue rather than demagoguery, buffoonery, drumming and (?emotional appeals).

Citizens: The government has not buried its head in the sand. It does not say to the citizens: You suffer from an imaginary problem. It has been true to itself and to its citizens. It adopted the dialogue approach to present problems for consideration and has charted out beneficial policies to deal with them. The government also opened all forums to all opinions. It has listened to every opinion and argument with patience and respect. All this stems from a basic position and well-established conviction that true democracy is the true cure for Sudan's problems.

What appeared in *Al-Rayah* in its issue this morning on page six in phrases, which a Muslim is unable to repeat, must be regarded by any standard as an act hostile to democracy, a deliberate sabotage of the construction march, and a cheap attempt to influence the emotions of the people. It is an exploitation of circumstances which no one can deny and so everybody should hasten to deal with them. That is one thing. Another, perhaps, is that the citizens who went voluntarily to the ballot boxes and chose their representatives are perfectly aware of whom they have chosen. Thus, by describing the country's leadership as sectarian, they are proposing an alternative, by which they mean themselves. But this is a matter already settled at the ballot box. No one who believes in democracy is entitled to try to go beyond it by entirely undemocratic means, for doing so is nothing but a prelude to opening the doors to adventurers and new ventures, and only God knows the ruin they will bring in their wake.

The government is fully aware of the extent of the hostile designs being made for the capital and the regions. It is aware of the principal objective and knows that the students were chosen to be the catspaw to enable those people to achieve their hostile ambitions. We are aware that the students movement can turn the tables on them, but we do not wish any sector of the people to engage in hostilities against any other, because that is also part

of the design. We wish to remind those who want to play with fire that the basic duty of the government is to protect this democracy and the citizens security. [passage omitted]

Al-Banna Meets Syrian Envoy, Regrets UK Break

JN011552 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1438 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Nov (SUNA) — State Council Deputy Chairman Idris al-Banna met with the Syrian charge d'affaires in Khartoum today.

In a statement, Al-Banna explained that during the meeting they discussed relations between the two countries and ways to promote them. He said he expressed to the Syrian charge d'affaires regret over Britain's decision to sever relations with fraternal Syria. He also expressed confidence that what was attributed to the Syrian Embassy in Britain was fabricated and untrue. He added that excluding Syria is considered an obstacle impeding a solution to the Middle East issue because Syria has an effective role in the region.

Radio SPLA Denies Rumors of Garang's Death

EA311607 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] A spokesman for SPLM-SPLA has dismissed as a preposterous lie the allegations broadcast recently over Radio South Africa saying that the SPLM-SPLA leader Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior has died.

The spokesman told a foreign news correspondent yesterday that the rumor had originated from Khartoum and that it was picked up and dramatized by South Africa so as to create something sensational that deflects attention away from the role it is firmly believed to have played in the plane crash in which the Mozambican leader, President Samora Machel, was killed.

'Compromise' Reached on South's Administration

JN011601 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1410 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Nov (SUNA) — Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi said here today that a compromise satisfactory to all on the administration of the south has been reached. It has been decided that the 1972 regional self-rule law be the basis for the administration of the south until the constitutional national conference is convened, he said.

Al-Mahdi added that the proposals which were adopted retain the current three administrative regions and appoint a ruler, a deputy ruler, and three ministers in each administrative region provided that a seven-member higher council be formed comprising the three rulers in addition to four others, including the council's chairman. He said the authorities mentioned in the regional self-rule law are divided among the three administrative regions while the seven-member council pursues the authorities that cannot be divided.

Al-Mahdi said the three ministers will assume the financial, administrative, and services affairs while the deputy ruler will assume the security affairs. He added that the seven-member council and the governments of the administrative regions should cooperate and exert efforts to provide and distribute services and relief material and also advocate the issue of peace in solidarity with the Peace Ministry to convene the constitutional conference in addition to cooperation with the Armed Forces to encircle the rebel movement.

Al-Mahdi on Student Demonstrations, Economy

JN011612 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1426 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Nov (SUNA) — Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has unvieled a student organization aimed at moving the current discussions in the constitutional institutions and departments to the street with the objective of making matters impossible for the democratic authority and its parties and creating confusion and disorder.

Al-Mahdi, who was speaking during a meeting with the media today, said that the Khartoum University Students Union is currently seeking to merge the students union at the Cairo University in Khartoum with several secondary schools under the name of the "General Federation of the Sudanese Students Union" in order to achieve this objective.

Al-Mahdi stressed that the government will assume its responsibilities to protect the democratic system, and that it will not allow the exploitation of the student movement by those who dream of establishing a custodianship in the country with which they hope to share with others. He said that the parties will not succeed in adopting worthless parties who have no pooitical hope. [sentence as received]

Al-Mahdi urged those who support these unions to reconsider their action. Al-Mahdi accused some sides, whom he described as lacking political popularity, of exploiting the student demonstrations which began at various schools due to shortages in teachers, books, and stationery in order to implement a plan aimed at embarrassing the government. He said that this led to the death of a youth from the Al-Ansar party. He said that this could have led to a worse reaction.

Al-Mahdi affirmed that the student movement has the right to express its opinion on educational and national issues within the framework of the educational and legal institutions without creating confusion and disorder.

Al-Mahdi stressed that the issue of supplies is still a source of citizens' suffering, and that the tackling of this issue requires a longer period of time.

Al-Mahdi criticized the banks' financial policies that led to the creation of parasitic elements which caused some commodities to disappear and, consequently, the increase in prices. He said that these elements have become wealthy and even millionaires at a time when the country is suffering from the danger of starvation. Al-Mahdi said that the government is currently studying the

banking system and distribution of commodities, which also needs radical reform.

Al-Mahdi touched on the issue of meat. He said that the government insists on preventing exportation and on increasing its imports until the market is arranged and controlled in a manner to provide meat to citizens with equitable prices. He said that the first shipment of livestock, which is 12,000 live animals, will be in the hands of consumers within a week, and that 25,000 additional live animals will arrive within 3 weeks.

Al-Mahdi on Oil Supplies, Sugar Production

JN011618 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1432 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Nov (SUNA) — Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has affirmed that the government has secured sufficient supplies of oil until the end of January. During a meeting with heads of the media organizations this morning, his excellency indicated that the governemtn is seeking a formula to secure a constant flow of oil into the country through tripartite deals with the countries in which Sudanese work, such as Iraq and Libya, as well as through equitable deals with Iran according to which Sudan gets 50,000 tons of oil.

On the issue of sugar, his excellency said that the country's production of sugar totals 480,000 tons, whereas the country's maximum consumption totals 524,000 tons. Thus, there is a deficit of only 44,000 tons. He affirmed that the government concluded a deal in excess of 160,000 tons to cover the deficit and that the necessary financing for this deal was provided by the EEC, U.S. aid, and through an equitable trade deal.

Al-Mahdi Discusses Constitutional Amendments

JN011605 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Nov (SUNA) — The proposed amendments to the provisional constitution will be submitted to the Constituent Assembly early next week and the final touches are to be undertaken by a joint committee composed of the Umman Party, the Democratic Unionist Party, and the southern parties. This was disclosed today by Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi when he met with local media representatives. He said the Ummah and Democratic Unionist Parties have agreed on the contents of the amendments and the joint committee will take care of the technical side of the process. He said the proposed changes are additions and omissions rather than amendments. The prime minister noted that Christianity and other divine religions in addition to conventions have been considered sources of legislation besides Islamic Shari'ah laws. He said the first and second amendments are aimed at stipulating the principles of the April 1985 revolution. The third amendment seeks to add matters related to issuing temporary laws in the absence of the Constituent Assembly. The fourth amendment is concerned with omitting references to the Transitional Military Council and the Transitional Council of Ministers.

The prime minister noted that the current government is homogeneous and that there are no differences between the ruling parties on any major issue, adding that the two parties' ministers have proved their ability to overcome their party loyalties in the interest of a more comprehensive outlook. Al-Mahdi also said that the leaderships of the two parties met more than once and agreed to complete the structures of the regional governments in the south, on the constitutional amendements, on forming committees for the Constituent Assembly, and on coordinating and controlling information pertaining to security. He pointed out that important decisions were made on these subjects and a joint committee was formed to discuss them within 1 week.

SPLA Denies Government Claim of Secure Airports

EA311436 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] The official spokesman for SPLM-SPLA has dismissed as absurd and mere wishful thinking Sudan Government claims that its forces have secured the three airport of Juba, Waw, and Malakal.

Refuting the claims, the spokesman revealed that a C-130 transport aircraft crash-landed at Juba airport last week after being hit by an SPLA antiaircraft missile over Jabal Lado, a few miles north of Juba.

Meanwhile, earlier on the same week, SPLA antiaircraft missiles had narrowly missed two large air targets in two separate incidents over both Juba and Waw. The two missiles were clearly visible to residents of both towns as they missed their targets, the spokesman added. The spokesman also confirmed their targets, the spokesman added. The spokesman also confirmed to Radio SPLA that SPLA infantry antiaircraft missiles, in addition to antiaircraft guns, were deployed along Juba, Waw, Malakal, and other cities in War Zone I.

He described allegations by Khartoum that it has secured the airports in the three main southern towns as well as land and river routes leading to the south as a reckless misrepresentation of reality that was fraught with great danger.

Khartoum will be held entirely responsible for any loss of lives and property in the eventuality of aircraft, convoys, or steamers being destroyed, the spokesman said.

On the other hand, the spokesman pointed out that the recent capture by SPLA of the strategic town of Lanya in Yei district has now placed the Juba-Yei and Juba-Nimule roads under firm SPLA control. Any convoys moving along these roads, the spokesman said, will do so entirely at their own risk, adding that the Khartoum government will have to bear the claim of any loss of life that may occur when such convoys are attacked.

TUNISIA

Opposition Leaders Jailed on Eve of Elections

NC011435 Paris AFP in English 1417 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Tunis, Nov 1 (AFP) — Fourteen leaders and other activists of the left-wing opposition were jailed for six months

here Saturday for "illegal association", the Socialist Progressive Rally (RSP) party said.

The sentences, suspended for ten days pending appeal, were imposed on the eve of Sundays legislative elections which are being boycotted by all the opposition, giving a walkover to President Habib Bourguibas Destour Socialist Party.

A RSP communique said those jailed Saturday included five members of the party politbureau and three other founding members of the party, among them Secretary-General Nejib Chabbi, 42, a Tunis lawyer, and Moncef Ben Sliman, former secretary-general of the University Teachers Union.

Those sentenced also include Omar Ben Dhawi, a candidate in the elections at Sfax, Tunisias second city. The jailing automatically disqualifies him from standing, under the electoral code.

The alleged offences go back four years, when a group of left-wing activists and trade unionists met to discuss the formation of an opposition party. The result was the RSP, founded in December 1983.

The RSP, which was tolerated by the authorities and allowed to publish a weekly newspaper, was putting up joint candidates in the elections with the Tunisian Communist Party.

But this week both parties said they were withdrawing from the elections because of "pressure" and "administrative harassment" from the authorities. They were followed by the Popular Unity Party, which gave similar reasons.

The largest officially-recognised opposition party, the Movement of Social Democrats, and the Islamic Tendency, which is unrecognised, also announced a boycott on the grounds of "lack of guarantees" that voting would take place properly.

The RSP communique said the trial of its members had occurred in a climate of "general deterioration of liberties" of trade unions, the press, and of association, against a background of a "political and social crisis which threatens the future of the country." [passage omitted]

Bourguiba Advised To Reduce Activities
LD031239 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] The presidential headquarters has issued the following statement:

To complete the dental treatment for his excellency the president of the republic, a gum operation was carried out for his excellency this morning by Professor (Okchiano) from Paris with the assistance of Doctors Al-Sahir and Al-Lumi.

The operation was carried out in the best conditions. His excellency the president of the republic was advised to reduce his activities this week.

[Signed] Omar al-Chadli and Mohamed Ben Ismail

Foreign Ministry Appeals to UK, Syria
LD311249 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] The Tunisian Foreign Ministry has expressed its deep concern over recent developments in Syrian-British relations that culminated in the severance of diplomatic relations between the two countries, a matter which Tunisia greatly regrets.

While recalling the established principles that govern Tunisia's attitude toward international terrorism and its denunciation of all manifestations of international terrorism, the Tunisian Government cannot but express its indignation at the campaign of premeditated linking of the Arab countries with terrorist operations.

Tunisia appeals to all sides to let reason prevail and to take into consideration the common interests that firmly and seriously bind Europe and the Arab world, and thereby solve the chronic problems of the Middle East in a manner that would safeguard the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the establishment of their independent state on their soil, and the liberation of the occupied Arab territory.

WESTERN SAHARA

Government Issues Communique on 31 Oct UN Vote
LD021251 Algiers APS in English 1106 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] SADR (Liberated territories), 2/11/86 (APS) — The resolution adopted on 31 October 1986 by the 41st session of the UN General Assembly, to accelerate the decolonization process of Western Sahara and to put an end to the Moroccan expansionism has a particular signification, a communique from the Sahraoui Ministry of Information indicated. This resolution intervenes, the communique pointed out, eleven years after the Rabat's regime decided to invade Western Sahara on 31 October 1975. That explains the international community will not yield to the policy of the fait accompli behind which Rabat's expansionist regime is retracting and through which the latter is aiming to undermine the international community efforts by extending the war.

The international community shows then its conviction of the non-credibility of the Morocco's propaganda aiming at making believe in the efficiency of the policy of the defense "walls". By adopted this resolution, the communique carried on, the UN General Assembly reaffirmed its (?attachment) to the application of the peace plan contained in the OAU Resolution 104 and the UN 40/50, which demand from the two sides in conflict, the Polisario Front and Morocco, to start direct negotiations for a cease-fire and a self-determination referendum without administrative constraint.

This massively voted resolution 98 votes for and no vote against, is aggravating the isolation of Rabat regime and proves the ever increasing audience enjoyed by the Saharan people in struggle for national independence.

The United Nations the communique underlined urge the states which have not yet recognized SADR to do it and to press Morocco into respecting the international legality and put an end to aggression against Western Sahara.

In expressing satisfaction with this victory the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) and Polisario Front renew their attachment to peace and seize this opportunity to launch an urgent call to Rabat Government to abide by international legality and end its aggression against Western Sahara, the communique concluded.

CAR

President Kolingba Says Bokassa To Be Tried Soon

AB311554 Paris AFP in English 1331 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Bangui, Oct 31 (AFP) — The former Central African emperor Jean-Bedel Bokassa, who returned here from exile in France last week and was promptly arrested, will be tried "as soon as possible," Central African President Andre Kolingba said Friday.

General Kolingba said the unexpected October 23 return of Bokassa, who has already been sentenced to death here once in his absence following his overthrow in 1979, was a "problem which must be settled as early as possible so that the past can be buried forever."

The Central African leader was addressing a mass rally for the first time since he took over in 1981 from David Dacko, the former president who returned to power by ousting Bokassa in a French-backed coup.

During the meeting, attended by several thousand people in the Boganda Stadium here, Gen Kolingba announced a new constitution to be put to a referendum on November 21. The constitution will provide for the establishment of a single legal political party and legislative elections.

Gen Kolingba, who told journalists after the meeting that Bokassa's trial would be public, said in his speech that the former emperor "would no longer harm the Central African Republic." He said that a "commission of enquiry" has begun to question Bokassa after his arrest, in preparation for a new trial which was necessary by law following the death sentence passed on him in 1980.

CHAD

GUNT's Goukouni Said Wounded in Tripoli Gunfight

AB011730 Paris AFP in English 1615 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Paris, Nov 1 (AFP) — A top aide of Chadian opposition leader Goukouni Oueddei said Saturday that he had been kidnapped and "seriously wounded" in Tripoli last Thursday in a gunfight with Libyan soldiers.

The aide, Kailan Ahmed, said Mr. Goukouni and some close associates were taken from their residence to an unknown destination, on the pretext of being taken to a meeting with Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

The Chadians refused to move and the Libyan soldiers opened fire, Mr. Ahmed said.

A gunfight then broke out, in which Mr. Goukouni was seriously wounded and four of his bodyguards and two Libyans shot dead, he added.

Two weeks ago, Mr. Goukouni himself announced that he had been placed under virtual house arrest in Tripoli.

Mr. Goukouni is president of the Transitional Government of National Union (GUNT), which holds most of northern Chad with Libyan support against the French-backed government in Ndjamena, and is backed by Libya.

In recent months, however, the GUNT has been split by internal squabbles, and Libya has apparently switched its support from Mr. Goukouni to a dissident leader, Acheikh ibn Oumar.

Mr. Kailan also alleged that 55 members of the GUNT and senior officials of the Chadian opposition had been arrested in Libya since Thursday and taken to an unknown destination. He called on Col. al-Qadhdhafi to say what had happened to Mr. Goukouni and urged international pressure to stop "the pursuit of Chadians in Libya."

Mr. Kailan said some GUNT leaders who had not been arrested had been forced to make statements "designed to sow confusion and prevent international awareness of this unprecedented tragedy now taking place in Libya."

A communique telephoned from Tripoli Friday by GUNT "Foreign Minister" Facho Balam denied reports that Chadians had been arrested in Libya and that supporters of Mr. Goukouni had captured a company of Libyan troops in northern Chad.

CDR's Acheikh Says Goukouni 'Obstacle' to Peace

AB312230 Dakar PANA in French 1722 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Brazzaville, 31 (ACI/PANA) — Goukouni Oueddei's "irresponsible" attitude is an "obstacle" to any political and peaceful solution to the Chadian crisis, Acheikh Ibn Oumar, secretary general of the Revolutionary Democratic Council (CDR) has stated.

In an interview granted on Saturday to the Catholic weekly *La Semaine* of Brazzaville, Acheikh Ibn Oumar expressed the belief that the fickle behavior of Goukouni, president of the GUNT, who suggests a military solution at one time and negotiation with Hissein Habre at another, cannot help to solve the Chadian problem at "a time when a political solution is necessary." The CDR secretary general, who mentioned the steps taken so far by his movement (a component of the GUNT) with a view to settling the matter peacefully, wished for the departure of Goukouni Oueddei from the leadership of the GUNT. "His elimination" could create a certain internal disturbance, but it can help solve the problem, he noted, although this might enable Hissein Habre to use this situation to his own advantage.

Mr Acheikh criticized in particular "the adventurist initiative" of the GUNT president in ordering his personal guards to fight against the GUNT's National Liberation Army recently, with a view to imposing his political views and strengthening his tarnished image following the failure of the Loubomo conference in Congo last March.

This practice, he stressed, has been strongly condemned by the GUNT officials and it simply led to the breaking up of his personal guards and the destabilization of the forces of the National Liberation Army.

The CDR official who rejected any military solution to the Chadian crisis called for negotiation with the Ndjamena regime within the framework of the resolutions of the various OAU summits.

To this end, Mr Acheikh expressed the belief that "the OAU has no right to wash its hands of the Chadian crisis issue," because it sponsored the formation of the GUNT. The OAU is, according to him, the only organization capable of assisting Chadians in finding a political organizational framework, despite all existing differences.

Chad is divided into two parts, the northern part controlled by the GUNT, and the southern part held by Hissein Habre. Chad has no head of state yet, he concluded.

GUNT Clarifies Report on Libyan Presence in Chad

LD311512 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] There was a clarification today by the GUNT [Transitional Government of National Unity] after the statements yesterday by the head of the GUNT president's office exposing the Libyan presence in Chad and alleging that a company of Libyan soldiers had been taken hostage. Here is Jean-Karim Falle:

[Falle] The GUNT communique dated 30 October in Tripoli and signed by GUNT Foreign Affairs Minister Facho Ballam denies that a Libyan military company had been taken hostage in the northern part of Chad. There is also a denial regarding the arrest of GUNT supporters residing in Libya. I remind you that the head of the GUNT president's office yesterday said a roundup of GUNT members by the Libyans had allegedly taken place.

The GUNT foreign minister's communique also makes it clear that it was at GUNT's request that Libya was in Chad. If the communique were to be believed, the Libyans' withdrawal depended entirely on GUNT authority, and that this withdrawal could only be announced following a decision taken with the Council of Ministers. These are the facts and the communique. Also, the Chadian Embassy in Paris yesterday confirmed, I quote, the exactions carried out by the Libyan authorities against the Chadian community in Libya. The Chadian ambassador to Paris also says that Libya has sent reinforcements, men and arms, to northern Chad.

ZAIRE

Mobutu Carries Out 'Major' Cabinet Reshuffle

AB311252 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1200 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Kinshasa, 31 October (AZAP) — In conformity with the recent decisions and directives of the 12th ordinary session of the Central Committee of the party, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, founding chairman of the MPR [Popular Movement of the Revolution] and president of the Republic, has on this day, Friday 31 October, carried out a major reorganization of the party's executive organ. The new Executive Council is characterized by a major reform: The post of first state commissioner has been abolished. In fact, the leader of the party is taking back everything into his own hands and is assuming fully his constitutional prerogatives of head of the Executive Council [the Cabinet]. He will therefore take full charge of all the organs of the MPR. The party leader will take all necessary precautions to ensure under his high and sovereign leadership the faultless execution of the new directives defined by the 12th ordinary session of the Central Committee which are full of hopes for the great mass of militants of the MPR. [passage omitted]

Another innovation is the creation of the new Department of Citizens' Rights. The role of this department will be to receive all sorts of complaints from citizens regardless of their social status and, if need be, to restore their rights if they happen to have been unjustly deprived of them either through acts of violence or through an administrative or judicial decision. [passage omitted]

Here is the complete list of the new Executive Council:

State Commissioner for:

Justice: N'singa Udjuu Ongwankebi
Territorial Administration and Decentralization: Vundwane Te Pemako
Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation: Kengo Wa Dondo
Citizens' Rights: Nimy Mayidika Ngimbi
Mobilization, Propaganda, and Political Animation: Nzanda Bwana Kalemba
Information and Press: Mandungu Bula Nyati
Plan: Sambwa Pida
Finance: Mabi Mulumba
Budget: Duga Kugbe Toro
National Economy and Industry: Nyembo Shabani
State Investments: Thambwe Mwamba
Foreign Trade: Mushobekwa Kalimba Wa Katana
Agriculture: D'Zbo Kalogi
Rural Development: Mokonda Bonza
Mines and Energy: Ileo Itambala
Public Works: Mokolo Wa Mpombo
Transport and Communications: Sampassa Kaweta Milombe
Real Property, Environment, and Nature Conservation: Kasereka Kasai
Higher Education, Universities, and Scientific Research: Tuyaba Lewula
Primary and Secondary Education: Nzege Aliziambina
JMPR, Sports, and Leisure: Tshimbombo Mukuna
Women's Affairs: Mayumba Kala
Public Health and Social Affairs: Dr Ngandu Kabeya
Civil Service: Mwando Simba
Labor and Social Welfare: Kisolekele Wamba
Posts and Telecommunications: Tokwahulu Bolamba
Culture, Arts and Tourism: Beyeye Djema

Secretaries of State for:

National Defense and Territorial Security: Likulia Bolombo
Veterans: Sasa Mwaka
Territorial Administration and Decentralization: Mujinga Swana
Foreign Affairs: Kabala Kisekaseka
International Cooperation: Mobutu Nyiwa
Plan: Katanga Yamutumba
Finance: Gbendo Ndewa Tate
Budget: Selemani Mwana Yile
Public Works: Kibangula Kia Makonga
Transport and Communications: Bossekota W'Atsia
Higher Education, Universities and Scientific Research: Bogwo Makeli
Primary and Secondary Education: Nzali Lopembe
Agriculture: Nzungu Luntadi [passage omitted]

New Attorney General Appointed

AB311331 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French
1130 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Order No 86/267 of 31 October 1986 on the appointment of an attorney general of the Republic. The MPR founding chairman and president of the Republic [words indistinct] 42 and 47, in the matter of Order No 82/018 of 31 March 1982 on the magistrate statute, decrees:

Article 1: Citizen (Longulu Tata Ngame) has been appointed attorney general of the Republic.

Article 2: All decrees preceding the present order have henceforth been abrogated.

Article 3: The state commissioner for justice will be responsible for the implementation of the present order, whose validity begins on the day of signing.

Signed in Kinshasa on 31 October 1986 by Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga.

Military Intelligence, Action Service Abolished

AB301750 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French
1200 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, founding chairman of the MPR and president of the Republic this morning at Amp Tshatshi presided over the meeting of the Supreme Defense Council. One of the results of this meeting is this ordinance issued today.

Ordinance No 86/262 of 30 October 1986 concerning the dissolution of the Military Intelligence and Action Service, SRMA:

The founding chairman of the MPR and president of the Republic, considering the constitution, particularly Articles 36 and 45, decrees:

Article 1: The Military Intelligence and Action Service, SRMA, is dissolved;

Article 2: Ordinance No 85/166 of 22 June 1985 concerning the creation of the Military Intelligence and Action Service is rescinded;

Article 3: The present ordinance enters into effect on the date it is signed.

Issued in Kinshasa on 30 October 1986.

[Signed] Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, marshal of the Zairian Armed Forces.

BENIN

Kerekou, Nigerian Finance Minister Discuss Ties

AB311049 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Excerpts] President Kerekou this morning received two delegations with whom he discussed problems of cooperation. The first was a Nigerian Government delegation led by Finance Minister Kalu Idika Kalu. The discussions centered on the trade relations between Nigeria and Benin which are to be reinforced. The Save sugar refinery and the (Onibolo) cement factory, the results of this fruitful cooperation, are to be reactivated, according to Mr Kalu Idika Kalu's replies to Jean Paul Akoe's questions.

[Begin Kalu recording in English followed by translation into French] We talked about the major areas of our cooperation. In the area of trade, we briefed the president to the effect that we agree that there should be an active trade agreement between the two countries. As you know, there has been a trade agreement between our two countries for some years now; it is now a question of reviewing this agreement in order to bring it up to date. [passage omitted] Other important problems discussed concerned our two common projects, that is the (Onibolo) cement factory and the Save sugar refinery. We informed the head of state about all the problems hindering the normal operation of these two projects as well as about the solutions we have found. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Joint Commission With Nigeria Issues Communique

AB311212 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Joint communique issued at the end of the Benin-Nigeria Joint Commission for Cooperation meeting at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation building in Cotonou on 30 October; read by Edmond Kakpo Todjou, director of Africa and Arab countries' affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation -- recorded]

[Text] The third session of the Beninese-Nigerian Joint Commission for Cooperation was held in Cotonou from 25 to 30 October 1986. The delegation of the People's Republic of Benin was led by the minister delegate to the Presidency in charge of plan and statistics, Comrade Zulkifouli Salami. The delegation of the Federal Republic of Nigeria was led by the honorable minister of national planning, Dr Kalu I. Kalu.

During the opening session, the leaders ofthe two delegations emphasized the excellent relations of brotherliness, good-neighborliness and cooperation which happily exist between their two countries and peoples. They reaffirmed the determination of their two governments to further strengthen this cooperation and to make it more dynamic. The two delegations expressed satisfaction with the progress made in the accomplishment of existing joint projects, especially the resumption of activities by the two joint companies, that is, the Save sugar company and the (Onibolo) cement company and explored other potential sectors of cooperation in the field of agriculture, transportation, and communications, mines, cartography, and culture.

To give more force and rigor to the trade agreement signed on 20 December 1971 between the two countries, the two delegations also decided to reexamine it with a view to bringing it up to date in order to intensify commercial exchanges. In the fields of culture and youth, the two parties decided to do everything necessary to ensure that the cultural action program signed between the two countries in 1983 and brought up to date during the present session is effectively implemented.

During his stay in Benin, the Nigerian minister of planning, the Honorable Dr Kalu I. Kalu, visited the (Onibolo) cement works. He held discussions with the Beninese ministers of foreign affairs and cooperation, of economy and finance, of plan and statistics, and of equipment and transport on questions of common interest in order to consolidate bilateral relations. The leader of the Nigerian delegation, Kalu I. Kalu, was received in audience by the head of state, His Excellency President Mathieu Kerekou. The Nigerian delegation expressed its deep gratitude to the Beninese people and government for the warm reception and the solicitude accorded it during its stay in the People's Republic of Benin. The next session of the Beninese-Nigerian Joint Commission for Cooperation will take place in the Federal Republic of Nigeria in 1987 on a date to be agreed upon.

Issued in Cotonou on 30 October 1986. [Signed] For the People's Republic of Benin: Zulkifouli Samali. For the Federal Republic of Nigeria: Dr Kalu I. Kalu.

BURKINA FASO

Head of Libyan Delegation Comments on Stopover

AB312238 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] The CNR [National Council of the Revolution] chairman and president of Burkina Faso received in audience this afternoon Comrade Ibrahim Bukhizam. Brother Bukhizam led the Libyan delegation to the funeral of President Samora Machel of Mozambique. After the audience he answered press questions by first reviewing his talks with Comrade Captain Thomas Sankara.

[Begin Bukhizam recording in Arabic fading into French translation] First, I take this opportunity to state that we were together with President Thomas Sankara at the burial ceremony of the combatant Samora Machel, and it was there we met the president. The combatant, Samora Machel, fell as a victim to imperialism, racism, and official terrorism.

We are stopping over in Burkina Faso because, as Libyan officials, meetings are always necessary between Burkinabe and Libyan officials to promote good relations between Libya and Burkina Faso. Each time a Libyan delegation arrives in Burkina Faso, we try to strengthen these good relations in the mutual interest of both the Libyan and Burkinabe sides. It is in this context that we took this opportunity to hold discussions with our brother, President Thomas Sankara, on these good relations between our two countries and the program of cooperation in

order to review problems facing this cooperation and seek possible solutions to enhance this cooperation. [end recording]

Soviet Youth Group Ends Visit, Issues Communique
AB311046 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] The delegation of the All-Union Leninist Communist Youth League, Komsomol, which has been in our country since last Friday, laid a wreath yesterday at Revolutionary Square. Afterwards a joint communique was signed between the National General Secretariat of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution and the Komsomol, followed by a press conference at the junior officers' mess.

This press conference made it possible for the press to learn about Soviet youth, the characteristics of the Komsomol, and its activities. The exchange of experiences was also discussed.

The Komsomol delegation leaves our country today.

GHANA

Togolese Deportation of Nationals Reported
AB011645 Dakar PANA in English 0950 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Accra, 1 Nov. (GNA/PANA) — Forty-seven Ghanaians, including 39 men were yesterday escorted to the Ghana/Togo border after their deportation from Lome by the Togolese Government. They were accused of illegal entry and not possessing valid travelling documents. The Ghanaians were escorted to the border by the Togolese police in the company of Ghana's charge d'affaires, Mr Victor Dzissam, and handed over to Ghana immigration officers and security agents.

One of the deportees, Mr Kwasi Naben, told reporters that he and his colleagues were arrested about two weeks ago and kept in cells. According to him, they were fed once a day during their captivity and were not allowed to go home to collect their personal belongings.

Togo closed its border with Ghana during the abortive coup attempt in September and Ghana also closed its side of the border early last month.

IVORY COAST

Houphouet-Boigny May Attend French-African Summit
AB311204 Paris AFP in French 2044 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Abidjan, 29 Oct (AFP) — General Jeannou Lacaze, adviser of the French defense minister and former chief of staff of the French Armed Forces, was received in Abidjan early this week by President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, it was learned from a military source in the Ivorian economic capital on Wednesday.

Gen Lacaze, who had discussions with other Ivorian officials, also had talks on Wednesday in Lome with General Gnassingbe Eyadema, the Togolese head of state, the same source indicated. The motives and details of these visits were not disclosed.

Observers recall that at Gen Eyadema's request and in accordance with the French-Togolese cooperation agreements, France sent troops to Lome at the end of September following an attempt to overthrow Gen Eyadema's regime by a commando of about 60 heavily armed men. Whereas calm seemed to have been restored in Lome, a company of French paratroopers was dispatched to the Togolese capital but it did not have any occasion to intervene.

It is in Lome that the French-African summit conference will take place in the middle of November with the participation of President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac. The conference will probably take place without the participation of certain African heads of state, notably Burkinabe President Thomas Sankara and President Felix Houphouet-Boigny. However, the Ivorian head of state could abandon his intention not to attend the Lome summit, according to authorized sources. According to the same sources, he is expected to make a final decision next week.

On the occasion of this summit conference, President Mitterrand will pay official visits to Guinea, Mali, and Burkina Faso while Prime Minister Jacques Chirac is expected to visit Libreville and Abidjan.

TOGO

300 Ghanaian Illegal Aliens Reported Expelled
AB021510 Paris AFP in English 0714 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Lome, Nov 2 (AFP) — Togo has expelled about 300 Ghanaians who entered the country illegally following the failed September 23 coup here which was mounted by a commando operating from Ghana, an authoritative source said on Saturday.

Despite the closure of the border, they had got in along by-paths around the capital, the source said. He stressed that the Ghanaians had been sent back in due order via their embassy here.

Togo is to host the yearly Franco-African summit in two weeks' time.

ANGOLA

Government Claims UNITA Attacked Church Mission

AU311417 Paris AFP in English 1414 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Lisbon, Oct 31 (AFP) — Angolan rebels have killed three civilians and destroyed 33 houses in an attack on a Catholic mission in the centre of the country, the official ANGOP news agency said on Friday, without giving the date of the incident or its final outcome.

The agency, monitored in Lisbon, said the attack took place on Chitalele village in Bie Province, the site of the mission.

It said the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) carried out the attack. [passage omitted]

UNITA Reports Attack on Airport, Cuban Garrison

MB310637 (Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola [no date as received] (KUP) — According to a communique issued by the Chief of General Staff of the UNITA armed forces yesterday, a UNITA special commando platoon neutralized a TGFA [expansion unkown] Cuban garrison and attacked Cabinda airport. This action occurred on 26 October and resulted in the death of 8 Cubans and 28 FAPLA soldiers. The communique says that the attack concentrated on the airport's tower, resulting in the destruction of the building. The fighting lasted 10 minutes. UNITA forces withdrew unhurt from this operation which caused commotion and anxiety in Cabinda, the communique concludes.

Dos Santos Sees Cuban, Nicaraguan Officials

MB010641 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, today discussed issues of bilateral interest with Jorge Risquet of the Communist Party of Cuba Political Bureau. The audience with the Angolan head of state was held at Futungo de Belas and was attended by the Cuban ambassador to Angola, Rodolfo Fuentes Ferro.

This morning at Futungo de Belas Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos also received a Nicaraguan delegation led by Nicaragua's vice president, Sergio Ramirez. Friendship and cooperation between Angola and Nicaragua were discussed during the meeting. Jorge Risquet and Sergio Ramirez arrived from Maputo, where they had attended the funeral of the ill-fated Mozambican president, Samora Machel.

Ramirez Comments

MB010705 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez has stated in Luanda that for his country's government and the Sandinista Front it is not at all strange that the tragic death of Mozambican head of state Samora Machel is a crime committed by the South African racist regime. At a news conference held early this afternoon Sergio Ramirez said that one can easily reach this conclusion because the death of President Samora Machel took place at a time when the Frontline States adopted an even more united front in the struggle against the racist South African regime.

On Angola, the Nicaraguan vice president disclosed that the Nicaraguan people are well-informed about the struggle being waged in the country against foreign intervention and the puppet gangs supported by the Pretoria government. The struggle of the Angolan and Nicaraguan peoples [words indistinct] to seek parallel solutions and revolutionary governments against foreign interference, the Nicaraguan leader said.

Asked to comment on $100 million worth of financial assistance that the U.S. Government intends to grant the Somocist bandits, Sergio Ramirez said that despite this the United States will not be able to position its Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary forces for any military victory. Neither with $100 million, $500 million, or even $1 billion will the counterrevolutionary forces, who operate mainly from Honduras, be able to gain any military or political victory. Such forces have lost thier initiative and their combat action has rapidly deteriorated, Ramirez stressed.

Sergio Ramirez emphasized, however, that Nicaraguan authorities want a negotiated solution and a peaceful outcome to the problems of Central America through the diplomacy of the Contadora group.

MOZAMBIQUE

Resolution Names Chissano Frelimo Party Chairman

MB031545 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1508 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Resolution of the Frelimo Party Central Committee on the election of the Frelimo Party adopted in Maputo on 3 November; read by Political Bureau member Marcelino dos Santos — live]

[Text] With the tragic and painful death of Comrade Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party, it became necessary, in order to guarantee the full functioning of the party organs, to elect a chairman for the Frelimo Party. The Frelimo Party Central Committee was convened by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee to hold a special session under the terms of Article 20 of the Statutes so that, in accordance with the approved agenda, it would elect the party chairman. The election was held under the terms outlined by the Statutes.

Under the terms of Paragraph F of Article 21 of the Statutes, the Frelimo Party Central Committee elects Comrade Joaquim

Alberto Chissano as chairman of the Frelimo Party. [prolonged applause]

The present resolution has immediate validity and was aproved by acclamation by the first special session of the Frelimo Party Central Committee on 3 November 1986. Long live the Frelimo Party! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live the Frelimo Party! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live Comrade Chairman Joaquim Alberto Chissano! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live Comrade Chairman Joaquim Alberto Chissano! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times.] Long live the unforgettable memory of Comrade President Samora Machel! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live the unforgettable work of Comrade Chairman Samora Moises Machel! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live the Mozambican revolution! [Audience: "Long live"; repeated three times]. Long live Marxism-Leninism! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live socialism! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live the Mozambican people united from the Rovuma River to the Maputo River! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live the just struggle of the oppressed peoples! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Down with the armed bandits! [Audience: "Down!"; repeated three times]. Down with colonialism! [Audience: "Down!"; repeated three times]. Down with imperialism! [Audience: "Down!"; repeated three times]. Down with racism! [Audience: "Down!"; repeated three times]. Down with tribalism! [Audience: "Down!"; repeated three times]. Long live the glorious Frelimo Party! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live Comrade Chairman Joaquim Alberto Chissano! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. The struggle continues! [Audience: "Continues!"; repeated three times]. The struggle continues! [Audience: "Continues!"; repeated three times]. The struggle continues! [Audience: "Continues!"; repeated three times]. Thank you. ("comrades). [prolonged applause]

Dos Santos Eulogizes Machel at CC Session

MB030935 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0705 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Speech by Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Frelimo Party Central Committee Political Bureau, founder of the Frelimo Party, and oldest member of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, at an extraordinary session of the Central Committee at the Fourth Congress Hall in Maputo — live]

[Excerpts] Comrades, members of the Central Committee:

This is the first meeting of the Central Committee that is not attended by the beloved Comrade President Samora Moises Machel, our commander in chief and marshal of the Republic. It is his painful absence rather than our presence which fills this room. [passage omitted]

The people are mourning their beloved leader, their guide, the man who embodied our fatherland's highest values. The deep political awareness and the great sense of responsibility displayed by our people at this tragic time in our history, are irrefutable evidence of the results of the correct leadership and direct and personal action by our beloved president, who was also a great ideologist and leader of the masses. It is his historic legacy — which is the inestimable patrimony of the revolution — that we are called on to preserve and continue. We must find the best paths to the enrichment of all the ideological wealth that he built and that the people already faithfully share.

Comrades, this is a great responsibility for all of us. United and determined as never before, we will know how to make the difficult decisions that this moment requires. We will know how to answer the trust that the people have in their party leadership.

Comrades, to speak about Samora is to speak about the builders of 25 September, about each one of us and about our struggle. It is to remember the paths that we walked together, the mountains we climbed, and the rivers we crossed. [passage omitted]

Samora Moises Machel was the founder of our party. Profoundly dedicated to the cause of the working class's struggle, his thinking — which was forged in the struggle against oppression and exploitation — guided us in the definition of the Frelimo Party's political policy and in the formulation of our revolutionary ideology, which is the synthesis of our people's experience in the struggle and the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism. [passage omitted]

Internationalism was a constant part of Comrade Samora Machel's political action. Under his leadership, our party developed firm internationalist relations of solidarity with national liberation movements, communist and labor parties, and revolutionary and progressive organizations throughout the world. Samora Machel always led the state's implementation of our party's foreign policy with fidelity, rigor, and dynamism, thus upholding the principles of independence and sovereignty of our People's Republic. He was a distinguished combatant for the cause of African unity. Under his leadership, we strengthened the historic ties linking our people with the other Frontline States, which are our companions in the struggle against the common enemy. [passage omitted]

Under his enlightened leadership, the People's Republic of Mozambique has affirmed itself an independent, sovereign, African, nonaligned, and socialist country in the international context. A statesman of universal dimension, he is recognized and praised throughout the world as an indefatigable combatant for peace. However, Samora was never able to know peace. In this region, where the decisive phase of the struggle against the last bulwark of colonialism and racism is taking place, the People's Republic of Mozambique, which is a liberated area of mankind, and actively supports peace and solidarity with the oppressed peoples, has been the constant target of aggression in the most barbaric and criminal manner. The Mozambican people's determination found in Samora the commander who was firm in the defense of the fatherland and the builder of our glorious Armed Forces that defeated Rhodesian aggression. These forces are defending national sovereignty without wavering, and they will liquidate the armed bandits.

Against the strategy of the imperialist and racist, militarist, and warmongering circles — which threaten to engulf our region in general war — Samora Machel developed our party and state's

peace policy with unequaled courage and responsibility. He was one of the main workers in the frontline in support of the struggles of the South African and Namibian peoples, as well as in the defense of independence and sovereignty in the free countries of southern Africa.

He gave the best of his dedication and intelligence to the construction and development of cooperation among southern African countries for the common achievement of ecnomic independence.

He fell during this struggle against apartheid. His life and his example will continue to inspire the just struggle against the Pretoria racist regime. [passage omitted]

Samora will always live in the memory of the peoples as a symbol of just ideas, legitimate aspirations, and noble ideals. But we, who had the honor and privilege of knowing him, living with him, and sharing so many struggles, victories, joys, and also sadness, painful hours, and moments of doubt with him; we, who had the honor and privilege of having him as our president, companion in the struggle, and friend; we, the Frelimo Party militants, will also always remember Samora's human greatness, his boundless generosity, and the irreplaceable warmth of his presence and friendship. [passage omitted]

We, the members of the Central Committee and Frelimo Party militants, are and will always be the trustworthy inheritors of this legacy. Our party — from the grass roots to the Central Committee — will increasingly embody the active and dynamic vanguard which Samora knew to be the basis for all victories. We hereby swear to continue the legacy of Samora in each of our actions. We hereby swear to realize in our actions and in our struggle — if need be by sacrificing our own lives — the noble ideals by which Samora lived, fought, and died.

We hereby swear to defend the fatherland. We hereby swear to defeat underdevelopment. We hereby swear to build socialism. The struggle continues.

RSA Charges on Machel Plane Crash Denied

MB021613 Dakar PANA English 1600 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Maputo, 2 Nov (AIM/PANA) — Mozambican aviation expert has categorically denied South African Foreign Minister Roelof Botha's claim that the equipment on board President Samora Machel's ill-fated Tupolev 134 aircraft was "dated and obsolete."

The aircraft, which crashed inside South Africa on 19 Oct, killing Mozambican President Samora Machel and 33 others, had been manufactured in 1980 to the specifications of the Mozambican Government for use on presidential flights.

A Mozambican aviation expert contacted by the Mozambican news agency (AIM) said that the aircraft "carried electronic equipment of the current generation, using integrated circuits, and with a design improved and updated for this technology."

The expert, who spoke on condition he was not named, was replying to allegations made by Roelof Botha on Saturday.

The South African minister had spokesn of "obsolete" equipment, and claimed that the plane was not equipped "with an automatic ground proximity warning system to warn pilots should they descend below a certain altitude."

The expert rejected these claims "categorically."

Botha had also stated that the altimeter was set at zero. The expert told AIM that he did not know whether Botha was referring to the radio altimeter or to pneumatic altimeters. "The radio altimeter stops functioning once there is a cut in the power supply," he said, "so it would naturally revert to zero."

Botha also said that Mozambican authorities had launched their search for the stricken aircraft out to sea when [words indistinct] the scheduled time.

AIM has contacted people involved in the search, who state that they looked for the plane both at land and at sea. A search of this nature would normally be made over a large area both to the left and to the right of the presumed flight path.

Some of the statements made by Botha are based on technical data regarding the crash. This is the fifth press conference or interview that Botha has given on the matter.

"The premature release of technical details, apart from violating the ethics which all parties to the international enquiry should observe, feeds all kinds of speculations about the causes of the crash," a member of the Mozambican national commission of inquiry — which is also taking part in the international commission — told AIM.

The international commission consists of delegations from Mozambique as owners of the plane, the Soviet Union as its manufacturers, and South Africa as the site of the crash.

AIM's source on the commission refused to comment on the technical aspects of Botha's declarations. He said that "any technical data obtained during the investigation [words indistinct] and sub judice until the inquiry is concluded."

AIM has learnt that the composition of the South African delegation to the international commission of inquiry has varied. Each new group present [words indistinct] promises that are not respected by the following group.

One major example of South African inconsistencies concerns the Tupolev's "black box" flight recorders.

The South Africans first agreed to send the black boxes to Moscow on 25 Oct. A South African delegation would then carry them to Moscow where they would be decoded in front of delegations from the three member-countries of the commission. [words indistinct] South Africans have imposed new conditions.

On 21 Oct, a spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry said that the USSR would not prevent any member of the ICAO (Inter-

national Civil Aviation Organisation) from taking part in the investigations. The United States, Britain and the other Western powers are members of the ICAO.

On 20 Oct, Botha himself on the "Network" programme on South African television had said that the black boxes would be sealed and put at the disposal of the Mozambican authorities.

But on Saturday Botha declared that the Mozambican Government had prevented South African access to the recordings of the communications between the Tupolev crew and the Maputo air traffic control tower.

However, in fact Mozambique had proposed to South Africa that the South African delegation in transit to Moscow with the black boxes could listen to the recordings. By today (Sunday) there had been no reply to this Mozambican proposal.

The South African delegation travelling to Moscow was originally scheduled to arrive in Maputo on 25 Oct. It did not come, and its arrival was rescheduled for 29 Oct. Still the South Africans did not show up.

Absence of RSA Soldiers at Crash Site Questioned

MB021634 Dakar PANA in English 1550 GMT 2 Nov 86

["Special report" by Antonio Makwela: "Where Were the South African Troops"]

[Text] Maputo, 2 Nov (AIM/PANA) — One of the most suspicious aspects of South African behaviour on the night of President Samora Machel's death is the delay of several hours between the crash of the presidential aircraft and the arrival of the first South African personnel at Mbuzini, the scene of the disaster.

The facts of the matter are as follows:

— Mbuzini is just a few kilometres from South Africa's border with Swaziland, and the spot where the president's doomed Tupolev 134 came to a halt is only 400 metres from the Mozambican border.

— In any area where the borders of three countries meet the presence of troops would be normal.

— Several leaders of the Pretoria regime, including Foreign Minister Botha, declared publicly, well before the crash, that this was a restricted military area.

— On 6 Oct, the South African authorities announced that a mine had exploded in the KaNgwane bantustan close to the Mozambican and Swazi borders, injuring six South African soldiers (this was the incident used by South African Defence Minister Gen Magnus Malan and by much of the South African media to launch [words indistinct] bodyguard Fernando Manuel Joao, contacted a woman in Mbuzini and asked her for help for the rest of the injured. She refused [words indistinct] week a mine had exploded in the same area.

— On 20 Oct, journalists from the Johannesburg *Star* went to Mbuzini by helicopter without first reporting to the border town of Komatipoort. Initially they were refused permission to do their work. *Star* photographer Etienne Rotzart was told by a top official of the South African Police that the journalists should not be there because it was an "operational" and "military" zone, just "a couple of hundred metres" from the Mozambican border.

— Despite all this, the first South African authorities on the scene were not the military, but the police, and, according to another survivor, Almeida Pedro, they only arrived at 2 a.m. on 20 Oct (midnight GMT 19 Oct), four and a half hours or more after the crash.

— But when a plane crashes in an area considered "operational" (?and "military") the logical and spontaneous behaviour of troops stationed there would be to go immediately to see what had happened.

— Since no soldiers appeared on the scene, we may suppose that they had been withdrawn or had received orders not to intervene. In either case, we are faced with a situation which can only lead to very serious suspicions that the South African authorities knew very well what was going to happen on the night of 19 Oct.

On 20 Oct, when Mozambican and South African delegations met at Komatipoort, before travelling on to Mbuzini, South African Foreign Minister Roelof Botha assured the Mozambicans that the South Africans had not touched anything at the site of the crash, and that they had thrown a cordon of troops around the plane so that nothing would be interfered with.

But a few days later, when Almeida Pedro returned to Maputo, he told a press conference that when the South African police arrived, instead of assisting the injured, they began to remove documents and other materials from the crash.

Pedro's remarks received wide coverage. Replying to them Roelof Botha said that the Pretoria authorities had only removed those documets which could be of use in investigating the causes of the crash.

However, on the night of 20 Oct, South African Television showed one of these documents: It was a letter supposedly addressed to Samora Machel on the letterhead of the African National Congress (ANC). We have a right to ask in what way such a letter could be expected to help explain the causes of the crash?

This question suggests others. For example, what documents were scattered on the ground at the time of the crash? Which of these documents have been handed over to Mozambique? Which documents have been taken away by Pretoria? Which documents were really shown to the press? And why?

This whole suspicious behaviour, added to the contradictions in the statements made by the South African authorities, can only support the idea that, right from the start, the South Africans knew the real causes of [words indistinct] and that these are not the ones they have pointed to publicly.

NOTICIAS Questions Responsibility for Crash

MB011603 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] The Maputo daily newspaper *Noticias* has once more questioned who was responsible for the death of the Mozambican president in an unexplained plane crash on 19 October. In an editorial entitled "Who Can Doubt," the paper points out that the Pretoria regime is responsible for destabilization, sabotage, crime, terrorism, aggression, and individual and collective acts of murder not only in South Africa but also in all the neighboring countries. The paper says all the people of the region (?felt) the barbarity of the Pretoria regime and have experienced (?this) because of the criminal behavior of a handful of unscrupulous individuals. It says the enemies were not expecting the defeat they suffered when the use of Malawi in their plans of destabilization and sabotage of the region, (?particularly) of Mozambique was uncovered. The death of President Machel, the editorial continues, has been a tragic loss not only for Mozambique and Africa, but for the entire international community because he was a consistent fighter for the cause of peace and progress. The editorial also says the enemies are deceived if they feel that with one man's death an entire well-founded political project can be destroyed. It adds that, on the contrary, it will [word indistinct] make stronger and more cohesive.

SACP Leader Comments on Machel's Death

MB311919 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] The chairman of the South African Communist Party and member of the National Executive Committee of the African National Congress, Joe Slovo, said inside South Africa the death of President Samora Machel was treated as the death of a leader who fought the South African struggle.

In an interview with the Mozambique news agency in Maputo today, Mr Slovo said the manner in which Samora Machel's death was treated in South Africa indicated the esteem in which the South African people held the Mozambican leader. He said the victory of Mozambique over colonial oppression had demonstrated to the South African people that it was possible to defeat the forces that are sitting on them. Mr Slovo said the commitment of Samora and the party he led to try and move toward a socialist form of society had an enormous impact on the black working class of South Africa.

The South African propaganda offensive against Mozambique was obviously designed to prepare the ground for what they hoped would be a final push to destroy the Mozambican revolution, Mr Slovo said. He added that this campaign fitted a pattern whereby military attacks against neighboring states were preceded by a barrage of propaganda. Mr Slovo said Malan's threatening noises, the problems caused for South Africa by sanctions, and the circumstances under which the plane crash took place all explained why the world in general is convinced that Samora was assassinated by the racists. Mr Slovo said they had an interest in killing Samora because he was an obstacle, a thorn in their side.

He rejected as a lie the claim by the South African media that he lived in a flat in one of Maputo city's main avenues. Mr Slovo said if he were living in Maputo he would not have to apologize for it, adding that he does not concede to Pretoria's arrogance to dictate who sets foot on sovereign territory.

Marcelino dos Santos Receives ANC's Tambo

MB011400 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] ANC President Oliver Tambo said in Maputo today that the death of Samora Machel was only his physical disappearance as his spirit lives in every one of us. Tambo made this statement when he was received by Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, to whom he presented condolences from the South African people. The ANC leader added that now more than ever, we are determined to put an end to destabilization, military raids, the war in Angola, and states of emergency caused by the apartheid regime. Oliver Tambo also said that he was confident that the supreme leadership of Frelimo Party would continue to consolidate Mozambique's national and international prestige.

In turn, Marcelino dos Santos thanked Oliver Tambo for his presence and noted that the unity between the South African and Mozambican peoples will continue to be a firm block in the fight against armed banditry. Marcelino dos Santos pointed out that a man like President Samora Machel cannot be easily replaced but an increasing commitment by the party supreme leadership to follow on his path will make us worthy of him.

Renamo Rebels Claim Military Successes

AU311402 Paris AFP in English 1355 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Lisbon, Oct 31 (AFP) — Guerrillas of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) movement killed 400 government troops — 356 Mozambicans and 44 Tanzanians — in operations during the week ended last Tuesday, the rebel group said in a statement released here on Friday.

The statement put total MNR losses at eight dead and 37 wounded during the operations, which took place in five of the country's 10 provinces.

Among operations claimed by the MNR were the occupation of the localities of Chiure, Nametile and Gile, located respectively in the Provinces of Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Zambezia.

The MNR also claimed two ambushes against trains; one on a service between the towns of Nacala and Nampula and the other in Gaza Province, against a train coming from neighbouring Zimbabwe.

The Mozambican Army is being aided in its fight against the South African-backed rebels by a small number of troops from Tanzania, and by a larger contingent from Zimbabwe.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Claims 14 RSA Soldiers Killed in Okahao

MB311644 Dakar PANA in English 1557 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Dakar, 31 Oct (PANA) — SWAPO combatants have killed 14 South African soldiers and wounded more than 25 others, according to a SWAPO war communique issued in Luanda today.

The communique released to PANA said that the Peoples Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) attacked and destroyed the racist enemy army base at Okahao, in northern Namibia on 27 October. The communique added that the base was attacked with mortar shells and machine gun fire, destroying the armoury, trucks and other transport facilities.

SOUTH AFRICA

Pilot Error, Equipment Blamed for Machel Crash

MB010445 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0352 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria Nov 1 SAPA — The Russian pilots of the aircraft that crashed and killed President Samora Machel were not only hampered by dated and obsolete equipment, but also neglected to heed instrument warnings available to them, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said in Pretoria this morning.

Mr Botha, reacting to reports that South Africa was responsible for the air disaster that killed President Machel and several others on October 19, said it was important that the world realised the Russian-built aircraft was not equipped with an automatic ground proximity warning system to warn pilots should they descend below a specific altitude. He said he wanted to announce these facts in the light of details which had come to the attention of South African authorities and in the face of allegations that South Africa had been responsible for the crash.

Mr Botha said the instruments on the aircraft were set at zero, indicating they had no warning the aircraft was flying close to the ground. "This exposed a serious lack of professionalism," Mr Botha said. He said the outdated instruments also indicated the aircraft was "locked-in" on Maputo's radio beacon when it was 74 kms from Maputo. "Evidence supplied by the survivors and others indicated that the pilots were prepared for a normal landing at Maputo airport, but the instruments indicated the pilots had ignored instrument readings," Mr Botha said.

Mr Botha alleged further there was alcohol in the blood of at least two of the crew members.

He said South Africa had information that Mozambican authorities had launched a sea rescue operation shortly after the crash. This indicated Maputo airport feared the aircraft had crashed into the sea, he said.

The air crew were in verbal communication with Maputo airport air control, and Mr Botha said the tape recording of the communication with the airport would "prove beyond doubt that the crew were prepared for a normal landing. There is no evidence of any explosion or abnormal activity at any time while the aircraft was still in the air. It still remains a mystery why the Maputo authorities kept the disappearance of the aircraft secret until after the South African Government had informed them of the accident."

He said the South African investigation team had requested that the Maputo government make available the tape recording of the communication between the air crew and Maputo airport's air control as well as the aircraft's flight plan. The Mozambican Government had not adhered to the request. "Surely it is not necessary to send that recording to Moscow to be decoded?" Mr Botha asked.

He said arrangements had been made for the South African investigation team to go to Maputo on Monday to acquire information about the aircraft's maintenance, the air crew's proficiencies and experience and to interview the Maputo airport air control personnel who were on duty on October 19.

Mr Botha added the air disaster made it impossible "for Professor de Braganza, rector of the Eduardo Mondlane University in Maputo to visit me this week as we had planned." Prof de Braganza died in the crash.

"The two of us would have discussed arrangements for a meeting between the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, and President Machel in order to clear up differences and misunderstandings between the two governments," Mr Botha said.

Pik Botha Interviewed on Crash

MB010750 Johannesburg Television Service in English and Afrikaans 0620 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Interview with Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha by David Hall-Green on the "Good Morning South Africa" program in English — live]

[Text][Hall-Green] Well, as you heard in the latest news bulletin at 0600, a large part, in fact the bulk of that bulletin, was devoted to the latest developments about the crash of President Samora Machel's aircraft on the 19th, and Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha's statement this morning and giving new information regarding that air crash. Well, the minister is on the phone now live from Pretoria. Good morning, Mr Minister.

[Botha] Good morning to you.

[Hall-Green] Mr Minister, you announced that you and Judge Margo would invite experts from other countries to advise the South African Government on the process of decoding flight data and cockpit voice recorders. Have you succeeded in getting any of these experts to actually come to South Africa?

[Botha] We are at this moment in the process of negotiating with some other governments and consulting with them on this very

issue, and we have good reason to believe that there are governments in the Western world who will be prepared to make available to us such experts. Yes, the answer is yes.

[Hall-Green] There are reports to the effect that the South African Air Force saw this flight on their radar screens and was aware of the fact that it faded at a certain stage shortly after 2100 that evening. Does this imply that the Air Force did nothing about it?

[Botha] No, no, no. No, there is nothing — you know truth is stranger than fiction. People do not seem to know how radar functions. Every radar station has a, what we call an horizon beyond which it cannot see any object. You cannot see an aircraft once it has passed over a mountain, for instance, and is on the othr side, and there is no direct link in the area any longer. This is a regular thing. The South African radar station there surveys and monitors all flights. There are quite a number of flights in the vicinity of the Kruger Park and so on. So there is nothing strange for them. They must be seeing virtually all the flights fading or disappearing at some stage or another. They can't forever watch them flying thousands and thousands of miles away.

[Hall-Green] So the flight passes beyond their sphere of influence or control.

[Botha] That's a normal thing. Anybody knowing anything about it would immediately tell you so and there was nothing strange about this flight because it was on the normal route well within Mozambican territory, and it just disappeared from the screen at that moment. No one monitoring that radar could have or would have imagined that there was anything, you know, strange about it.

[Hall-Green] What is the situation now, Mr Minister, about the four recording instruments that were sealed and locked up. I believe they were sealed in the presence, immediately after the crash, in the presence of Mozambican authorities. Are these going to be sent to Moscow?

[Botha] Well, let me put it to you like this. We were told that these recorders could only be read or decoded in Moscow where they have the machines or apparatus to do so. Now this is precisely why we are consulting with certain other governments and why we are in the process of asking them to make available to us experts in this particular field, namely in the field of reading Soviet manufactured recorders. We want to make sure that no one tampers with the contents of those recorders, and I think it is in the interest of all the parties involved here. In other words, the South African Government is as keen or anxious as any other party to have the contents of those recorders revealed or read or be made known. But we want to assure that it is done in such a way that we cannot be accused later or any other while that they were being tampered with.

[Hall-Green] Earlier this week there was an on-off, on-off sort of situation regarding the possibility of South Africans going to Moscow. What actually finally happened there in that situation?

[Botha] Our team members under Mr (Germishuys) are still in consultation with the Russian and Mozambique technicians. A proposal was made. I can tell you that they would be prepared — Maputo — to hand over to us the recorded version of the conversation of communication that must have taken place between the air crew and the air traffic control center in Maputo. Now our team is going to Maputo on Monday to discuss the handing over of this tape recording to us because we believe it is very elementary — that needs not to be decoded. And then we will discuss with the Russians and the Mozambique officials our point of view on the recorders that we have here. It is, as far as we are concerned, not delaying the matter but explaining to them that we want to be sure.

The Russians were quite prepared to have a team of South African experts fly with them to Moscow to be present at the decoding process of their recorders. And again it is not that I assume that they will be cheating, but you see, once you open that seal, the seal of any of those recorders and you are not an expert and you do not know what is going to happen with that thing once you put it into a decoding machine, how do I know that some fictitious message or whatever is not going to be produced to us as the real conversation that took place.

So we must make absolutely sure, and I think there are governments in other countries who support us in this view and who do not for a moment think that this is strange. On the other hand they do have these recordings of that conversation between the tower — the air tower in Maputo — and the crew. Why don't they just make it known? Why don't they play it to the world immediately? We do not fear any facts.

[Hall-Green] Are you confident that Maputo will make these recordings available to you?

[Botha] Well, they should in terms of the applicable international convention. When information is readily available each party is under an obligation to make that information available. You take the flight plan; we also asked for the flight plan. Now surely that must be something that is not secret at all. You can make it available immediately. So far we have not received the flight plan, but our team will probably on Monday discuss all these matters and maybe they'll succeed in obtaining that recording as well as the flight plan.

[Hall-Green] Mr Minister, thank you very much for being with us on "Good Morning South Africa" this morning and for clarifying a number of points as you have done. Thank you, sir.

[Botha] Thank you so much.

Further Details From Pik Botha

MB011904 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Pik Botha has revealed that at least two crew members of the ill-fated Tupolev aircraft in which President Samora Machel was killed had consumed alcohol. Mr Botha also rejected suggestions that South African radar control had seen the aircraft crash but had done nothing about it. He said all

aircraft disappeared from screen when they went beyond the radar horizon. Mr Botha, who was reacting to reports that South Africa was responsible for the air disaster, said the Russian pilots were not only hampered by dated and obsolete equipment, but had failed to heed warnings available to them. He told Chris Olckers that he had decided to release these details because of accusations from certain quarters.

[Begin video recording] [Botha] They do not play the game according to the rules at all. They send all sorts of stories into the world, which are believed, and which contribute towards a further bad perception of South Africa and what we stand for and what we do, and it was just felt that, in respect of those facts which we now know cannot be altered, that we should make known some of those facts.

[Olckers] How modern was this aircraft?

[Botha] It is obsolete. It is old, definitely. It's equipment ... [changes thought] It still has, or had, valves in its radio equipment.

[Olckers] Is there any indication who exactly was in control of the aircraft, and did they pay any attention to their instruments just before the aircraft crashed?

[Botha] Information I received from one of our medical experts is that at least two crew members had alcohol in their blood. I do not know what percentage, but they had alcohol, and I am told that in the case of a pilot, when he is flying — it does not matter how small that percentage is — the smallest percentage is already considered improper. There has been some difficulty in finding out exactly who were the commander, the two pilots, and who was the navigator, flight engineer, and so on. But that is not important. What is important I think is the fact that as the pieces of evidence are being put together now, it is quite clear that the crew did not pay attention to their instruments, to their instrument panel, and the readings on those instruments. For instance, there is an instrument on board that aircraft — not an automatic one, there should be an automatic one — which normally would warn the crew if they descend below a certain level, a certain altitude, warning them that you are now below that safe altitude needed, or level, to descend for landing. Now, not only was there no automatic instrument to warn them — they call it, I think, ground proximity warning system — but there were instruments which you could set by hand, manually. Those instruments, in the case of this aircraft, were set at zero. So, that in itself, I am told by experts, would constitute a lack, an inadequacy, of professionalism in the part of any pilot.

[Olckers] Why did not the Maputo authorities announce that the plane was missing? Have you got any indication what their reaction was immediately after the accident?

[Botha] No. This is quite frankly what is somewhat puzzling, if not mysterious. Nobody seems to ask why did the Maputo government keep quiet about this accident.

[Olckers] There has been some controversy regarding the black box. Will this box go to Russia or not?

[Botha] I do not know at this stage. I cannot say so definitely, one way or the other. But what is important at this stage is that we are endeavoring to obtain expert knowledge, technical knowledge, on the question as to whether the contents, particularly of the cockpit voice recorder, could be decoded, made known in a way which will without any doubt establish the authenticity of the recording. To us that is of extreme importance. It is not that I assume that the Russians will cheat, but I think it is also in their interests that there should be no doubt whatsoever.

[Olckers] As far as the flight plan is concerned, have the South African investigators received this, and have they had any access to the tape recording of the discussion between the pilot of the ill-fated plane and Maputo ground control?

[Botha] No, no, strangely. Our team asked for this, they asked for the flight plan, which should be a very simple matter, a very elementary matter. There is nothing secret about it. It is general civil aviation practice. They have not yet handed it to us. And that is an important document now. Secondly, the conversation, the communication between the aircraft crew and the aircraft control center in Maputo airport — that, of course, in the cockpit voice recorder, which now the Russians tell us can only be decoded in Moscow. But nevertheless, leave that aside. The fact is, it should be a very simple matter for Maputo airport to release that recording, because surely that would not be coded. It is not normal to speak — when you come in to land — in coded or secret languages. It is probably in English. [end video recording]

Crash Area Residents on Local Events, Reaction

MB311009 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1830 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Report on circumstances surrounding the crash of Mozambican President Samora Machel's plane, including interviews with local area residents Rose Neves, Mbuzini shopowner; Johnnie Henn, mayor of Komatipoort; and Piet de Klerk, senior civil aviation inspector; by Rusty van Druten on the "Network" program, introduced by Johan Bishop]

[Excerpts] South African, Mozambican, and Soviet civil aviation authorities have completed their initial investigations at the scene of last week's air disaster, and various components have been identified for further study. Before the work of the commission of inquiry can continue, investigators have had to contend with some minor problems such as limited communications, because of the language differences and also difficult conditions on site. TV News and "Network" spent 4 days following proceedings, and Rusty van Druten filed this report.

[Begin video recording] [Van Druten] The crash of the late President Machel's aircraft on 19 October set the scene for a crisis quite unprecedented in South Africa's history. [passage omitted] Full cooperation was given to all members of the visiting Mozambican and Russian delegations. Notwithstanding all of this, some of South Africa's critics have used the tragic incident to obtain maximum propaganda values to suit their various campaigns against the country. One call made within South Africa for attendance at a memorial service for the late President Machel included the statement that his death left bitterness and

desire for revenge. A later press association report dealing with a speech made in Johannesburg included an insinuation that the crash raised questions which had to be answered if South Africa wished to remain unscarred by the incident. One of these was why did South African officials only advise Mozambique 9 hours after the crash that the aircraft was down on their side of the border. The answer seems glaringly obvious though, when one considers that communication links are few and far between in the area. The closest telephone, 2 km from the site at a local store, was working, but no one thought to alert the owner, who first heard of the accident the next day. Locals had to contact police at the Swaziland border post who in turn contacted Komatipoort police. The time lapse seemed absolutely in proportion to the circumstances and obstacles which were faced by the locals in a rugged and remote area.

[Rose Neves] Later on he said can you hear the noise from somebody else crying over there. So we stood out and heard the voice — that man was crying loud for help. So as he was walking right this side of the shop, the other one came from this direction, and they both went up to the clinic, and we never saw these chaps for the whole night until the following morning when he just showed us: Look, that is the place where the plane crashed.

[Van Druten] Miss Neves, didn't anyone think to phone from your shop — here being the closest telephone?

[Neves] No, they never thought of phoning here because they have got a telephone near the exchange. So the chief is nearer that chap who is working at the switchboard.

[Van Druten] And yet, as things turned out, they had to go for many kilometers across country to actually alert the police. No one phoned.

[Neves] No, I don't know what was the reason of not informing the chap who is working at the switchboard at night.

[Van Druten] Another important aspect which must also be addressed is why did Mozambican air traffic control not sound the alarm when it became clear that the flight was overdue, as highlighted in this interview with the mayor of Komatipoort, Mr Johnnie Henn, who is also a pilot familiar with conditions in the area.

[Henn] Rusty, it is ridiculous. You know, to think that at 2120 the evening the air traffic controllers in Maputo airport knew that their aircraft had to arrive at the stage at Maputo airport disappeared from their radar screen, and only 9 hours later they found out from the South African side that the aircraft has crashed on the mountainous terrain at Mbuzini. [sentence as heard] Now, what have they done from 2120 till the next morning 0600 that they were alerted by the South African side that their president had crashed at Mbuzini? [passage omitted]

[Van Druten] There are countless questions to be answered: why was the aircraft off course; was it faulty navigation equipment; was it the weather; what qualifications did the pilot possess; was he familiar with the area; and why was he so low — way below Maputo's minimum approach height of 3,000 feet, in fact; was the aircraft out of control; and what was the angle of impact. Many of these questions will pose real demands before solutions are found, and the probables will be narrowed down one by one.

[De Klerk] Well, obviously it is a serious accident to investigate where you lose your president, for instance. I mean obviously it will create a lot of interest, and there will be a lot of questions asked about it. So we really think it is very important that we do a thorough investigation here so that everybody could be satisfied that when we come to a final answer or to a probable cause to this accident everybody will agree to it. So, from that point of view, I would say it was important that everybody have a part in this investigation to see that things are done properly, that they are happy with the results, and that they all agree to everything that they investigated.

[Van Druten] Have the Russians and the Mozambicans been very cordial in their relations with your team?

[De Klerk] Yes, I would say in the beginning they were a bit skeptical, but as we started to progress they were, I would say, they felt freely, more freely, to communicate and to discuss problems and certain uncertainties that we had during our investigation, and I feel that, you know, if we can keep that mutual trust and cooperation from their side I am very certain that we will get to a good reason or a probable cause for this accident. [passage omitted] [end video recording]

Soldier Dies in Land Mine Explosion 2 Nov

MB030815 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0810 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria Nov 3 SAPA — A South African Defence Force member died yesterday when his horse detonated a landmine on a dirt track about 20 km from Baberton in the eastern Transvaal, the SADF Directorate of Public Relations said today. In a news release it said Lance Corporal Albertus Marthinus le Roux, 20, died in the afternoon on a track regularly used by mine workers in the area.

The SADF statement said:

"Defence headquarters regrets to announce the death of Lance Corporal Albertus Marthinus le Roux, 20, who died when the horse he was riding detonated a landmine on a dirt track about 20 kilometres from Barberton in the eastern Transvaal late yesterday afternoon (2 November 1986).

"He is survived by his mother, Mrs A.H. van Tonder of Kloofsig, Pretoria.

"The track in which the landmine was planted is regularly used by mine workers in the area.

"So far this year a total of 14 landmines have been detonated in the eastern border area. There is no doubt at this stage that the mines were planted by ANC terrorists operating from Mozambique."

Teargas Fired at Mourners at Mpheta Funeral
MB011606 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1602 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 1, SAPA — Teargas was fired at mourners and journalists after the Nyanga funeral of Mrs Roselyn Mpetha, a Bureau for Information spokesman said today.

Earlier reports said journalists were denied access to the funeral but the spokesman said media were only barred from Mrs Mpetha's home.

Mrs Mpetha, 77, wife of jailed trade unionist and United Democratic Front patron, Oscar Mpetha, died two weeks ago. Mpetha was denied permission to attend the funeral.

The service was held in the Moravian church in the township.

Civil Servants Said Part of Disinformation Effort
MB311815 Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL in English 31 Oct-6 Nov 86 pp 1, 2

[Anton Herber report: "The Disinformation Scandal"]

[Text] Civil Servants have been involved in covert efforts — using their official positions — to discredit and spread disunity within legal black political organisations, such as the United Democratic Front (UDF) and the SA [South Africa] Council of Sport (Sacos).

The *Weekly Mail* has information that the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information and the Joint Management Centres (JMC's), the semi-secret local branches of the State Security Council, have been involved in a campaign reminiscent of the "Information Scandal."

Sources have informed us that officials, in the course of their official duties in the JMC's, have been collecting information that can be used to promote disunity in a wide range of organisations and to discredit them, in what could be dubbed a "Disinformation Scandal." The UDF and Sacos received particular attention, even though they are both open and lawful.

Taxpayers' money is thus being used to finance, not a security and communications system, but a political machine aimed at quelling legitimate opposition to the National Party and its policies.

Officials have been instructed to use "sympathetic" media to spread such disinformation and to find publications that can be "bought" for this use. They were to place "background" articles in the sympathetic media to raise questions about UDF policies and highlight its links with "subversive" organisations.

They have, for example, been told to raise questions about the UDF's commitment to democracy and its policy towards minority groups. The evidence suggests that the department had hoped to discredit the UDF in the eyes of coloureds and Indians by suggesting that their interests as "minority groups" would be subsumed within other interests in the organisation.

Officials were also instructed to contrast the new constitution to UDF policy in order to discredit the UDF.

They were told to:

— Inform people about the connections between UDF leaders and "subversive organisations" in order to promote disunity within the UDF.

— Collect background material that would promote disunity in black organisations generally. The information was to be used in official publications and given to newspapers.

— Establish personal contact with trade union leaders to cast suspicion on UDF initiatives to work with the unions, by spelling out the cost of UDF affiliation.

— Act to help restrict work stayaways, consumer boycotts and other trade union activities through contact with leaders of commerce and industry, the placing of suitable articles in local newspapers and the showing of films and videos.

— Identify coloured and Indian leaders, as well as sportsmen, who were dissatisfied with the anti-apartheid Sacos, and report on circumstances and requirements.

— Encourage political divisions in local communities and use sympathetic organisations against organisations with "negative" goals.

Officials were told to report regularly on their progress in these areas.

The campaign involved Department of Foreign Affairs officials, even before it was expanded to reincorporate the discredited Information Department. Louis Nel was deputy minister of foreign affairs before moving across to head the Bureau for Information.

But much of the work was done through the controversial JMC's, which are widely suspected to be giving the Security Forces an increasing influence on the making and implementation of decisions at all levels of the South African state.

The JMC's part of the National Security Management System, were first exposed in detail in the *Weekly Mail* earlier this month. An elaborate network of hundreds of committees across the country, the system gives the military and police a direct influence in decision-making at every level, from the cabinet down to local government. The JMC's form a shadow government structure, answerable only to the country's security chiefs.

The details of what the JMC's were doing and how they were influencing policy have been largely secret, although security officials have frequently said the workings of the JMC's were "nie 'n geheim nie (not a secret)". Challenged on the apparent secrecy of the committees, State Security Council [SSC] repre-

sentatives have previously invited the *Weekly Mail* to speak to JMC members about the work of the committees.

The JMC system was the brainchild of P.W. Botha, as minister of defence and later prime minister. Botha came to power in the wake of the "Info Scandal", promising a clean administration.

There have been previous allegations — but little evidence — that the JMC's were involved in disinformation and action against legitimate political organisations.

Officially, the JMC's and hundreds of sub- and mini-JMC's are intended to coordinate the work of all government departments in relation to security matters.

Effectively, however, they allow the police and military, who control the committees, to exert their influence over almost all decisions. Security Council officials have made it clear they consider almost any matter as a security matter and are therefore dealing with a wide range of issues.

In an interview last month, a member of the SSC secretariat admitted it was possible that the JMC's were involved in disinformation.

He said it was theoretically possible, but highly unlikely. "I suppose they can, but it would be damn risky. If you want to do things like that, it must be done covertly. And I have never heard of a committee doing something covertly," he said.

PFP [Progressive Federal Party] researcher James Selfe, who has done intensive investigation of the JMC's, has said he believes they may be involved in disinformation and the distribution of fake smear pamphlets aimed at resistance organisations.

Although the JMC's do not have any funds of their own, their work is all financed by the taxpayer through the budgets of other departments. For example, if they recommend that certain information be published, the Bureau for Information will carry out the recommendation and bear the cost.

PFP's Eglin Calls for Probe

MB311826 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0800 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] The leader of the Progressive Federal Party has called for an investigation into the Bureau for Information's so-called disinformation campaign. The *Weekly Mail* reports today that civil servants are allegedly spreading disunity and attempting to discredit legal black political organizations. Mr Eglin says it is time the Bureau for Information understands that it is not responsible just to the National Party-dominated cabinet but to the country as a whole.

[Begin Eglin recording] It clearly is playing a role in what I call the extra-parliamentary situation, and I believe that it is intruding on the ordinary role of political parties. What does concern me on the basis of the information suppleid to me by the *Weekly Mail* is that it looks as if there is a dirty tricks operation taking place. Now, you know, I was taken for a ride once before by the old information department, and I am in no mood to be taken for a ride on the second occasion. This is why I believe that before the situation gets out of hand, before it does irreparable damage, there has to be an inquiry. I believe that the correct inquiry would be by an all-party commission of Parliament. [end recording]

Information Bureau: Exam Intimidation Isolated

MB311231 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1150 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Pretoria, Oct 31, SAPA — Black school examinations were continuing under security force surveillance and with only isolated incidents of intimidation, the Bureau for Information said today. A spokesman said in Pretoria that "one or two" incidents of intimidation had taken place yesterday in Soweto, but nowhere else in the country. "The intimidation is very isolated. There is no great campaign or really noteworthy activity," he said.

Asked if candidates were being intimidated on their way home or in their homes, he said it was difficult to monitor such acts unless they were reported to the police. No such cases had been reported, he added. At examination centres, security forces continued to guard candidates against intimidators and the situation was calm, the spokesman said.

The commissioner of police, General Johan Coetzee, said in a statement earlier this week that the guards had been deployed after violence at examination centres in Soweto. Gen Coetzee warned that the security forces would take tough action against intimidators. [passage omitted]

Commentary Praises Economic Decentralization

MB030529 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] There is a coordinated, country-wide drive now in progress to deal rationally with the phenomenon of large-scale urbanization that is under way in South Africa and will accelerate in the years ahead. Urbanization — the concentration of a large part of the population in a country's towns and cities — is regarded internationally as not only inevitable but an essential condition for development. Hence the comprehensive program that is under way to manage the process as smoothly as possible in this country.

In the preoccupation with urbanization, however, the needs of other parts of the country and other communities cannot be neglected. Less developed regions with their long-established communities, have no less valid a claim on the development resources of the state than the metropolitan areas. Governments throughout the world have recognized their obligation in this regard by carrying out extensive economic decentralization programs.

In South Africa a much improved decentralization program was initiated after the Good Hope conference — with, it now emerges, gratifying results. In the past four years, according to

the latest annual report of the decentralization board, approved decentralization projects have created a potential 300,000 jobs in the less developed regions. That was apart from the spinoff in new jobs created by secondary industries coming into existence as a result of the projects.

What's more, of the new jobs represented by projects approved during the last year, nearly a quarter would be the result of investments by foreign firms — and that at a time when foreign investors' confidence had supposedly evaporated.

The report draws attention to two further welcome trends. The first is that there is a distinct move toward the launching of more labor intensive industries in the less developed regions. Second, there is a tendency for new investment in the decentralization scheme to be concentrated on fewer development points. During the past year nearly half the total investment in terms of job creation was centered on six development points. This is encouraging.

There has been concern about the level of labor intensiveness of industry in an era in which creating jobs is a national priority for South Africa.

There has also been criticism that resources for decentralization are being spread too thinly among the numerous development points. That investors themselves are now concentrating on a selected few, greatly enhances prospects for their further growth as economically self-generating urban centers.

Economic decentralization is no substitute for the much larger demographic process of urbanization. It is a complementary process, meeting the needs of communities in the less developed areas of the country by bringing about a more equitable distribution of economic activity. As such it is an essential component of the national development program.

Information Bureau Releases Unrest Reports

1 Nov Report Issued

MB020757 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0737 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria November 1 SAPA — We have received the following unrest situation report from the Bureau for Information in Pretoria for the period 0600 October 31 to 0600 November 1.

"Only a few unrest related incidents were reported during the above period. These consisted mainly of isolated incidents of stone throwing and of intimidation.

"In Katlehong (east Rand) A group of 500 stone throwing black youths attacked a municipal bus. A member of the public fired a shot at the mob. A black man over the age of 18 was wounded and arrested."

2 Nov Report Issued

MB020919 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0915 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria Nov 2 SAPA — The following is the unrest situation report for the period 6am yesterday to 6am this morning issued by the Bureau for Information in Pretoria.

"Compared to the report for yesterday, there was a slight increase in the number of unrest related incidents during the above period. The majority of these consisted of isolated attacks on PUTCO [Public Utility Transport Corporation] buses and illegal gatherings.

"Coloured persons held illegal meetings on three separate occasions on the Grand Parade (Cape Town) yesterday. In the first incident at 10h10, a group of 25 coloureds held an illegal meeting and the security forces were obliged to disperse the group with quirts when they refused to heed a request to disperse. No injuries or arrests were reported.

"In the second incident, some 400 coloureds held an illegal meeting. This crowd also refused to disperse upon request and commenced throwing stones and bottles at the security forces. Also in this case, the security froces were obliged to use quirts to disperse the crowd. Two security force members were slightly injured during this altercation and nine coloured men over the age of 18 were arrested.

"The third illegal meeting took place at 10h45. On this occasion, however, the group of approximately 150 people dispersed voluntarily when requested to do so.

"In Soweto several isolated incidents of attacks on PUTCO buses occurred during the above period, causing considerable damage. No arrests or injuries were, however, reported.

"Also in Soweto, a black man over the age of 18 was arrested when a group of 10 black youths threw a petrol bomb at a private home. Minimal damage was caused.

"In Guguletu (Cape Town) approximately 1,000 persons followed a hearse. When they refused to disperse, security forces were obliged to use tear smoke. No arrests were made and no injuries were reported although some 300 persons attacked a security force vehicle with stones."

3 Nov Report Issued

MB030802 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0758 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria Nov 3 SAPA — The following is the unrest situation report issued by the Bureau for Information in Pretoria for the period 6 am yesterday morning to 6 am this morning.

"Few unrest related incidents were reported during the above mentioned 24-hours. Only isolated incidents of stone-throwing occurred.

"The SAP announced that the person who had discovered and reported the mini-limpet mine in Volksrust on Friday, would be rewarded. This was normal practice in such cases.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

MB310721 [Editorial Report]

SOWETAN on Unemployment

"We find yesterday's attempt by the SABC's new breakfast channel to portray the misery of the black unemployed both hypocritical and sinister," says the page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 30 October. "For years we have carried heart-rending stories of unemployed people." The paper says that it is not as a result of the sanctions campaign that so many blacks are unemployed. It believes that the program justified the view ofthe prosanctions lobby "that no amount of suffering or sacrifice can be worse than what we have gone through for years."

'Focus' on Murder of Blacks by Whites

In the "Focus" column on the same page Nat Diseko comments on the "brutal murders of blacks by whites" and says that some blacks have been attacked for sport. In an interview Professor Jill Straker of the School of Psychology at the University of the Witwatersrand says that apartheid and society "facilitate this brutish behaviour." She says the increase in attacks on blacks by whites is the result of rising tensions because of the political climate in the country. "Under apartheid, whites were not exposed to blacks in their neighborhoods, schools or churches other than in the role of servants. It is this lack of exposure that undermined people's ability to identify and feel with others."

THE STAR on Machel Death

"Mozambique's relations with South Africa are now entering a period of intensified tension and mistrust which cannot benefit either country," says a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 30 October. The paper believes that accusations over the crash will continue irrespective of what any inquiry may or may not find, and "Pretoria's cut-off of labour, a principal source of Mozambican income, will bring its economy still lower." "President Machel was a pragmatist looking increasingly towards the West; he was also a known quantity to South Africa" whereas his successor will be "less known." The paper advises South Africa to "pursue ultra-careful low-key diplomacy from this point on."

Change of Domestic Policy 'Priority'

A second editorial on the same page comments on Anglo American Chairman Gavin Relly's warning that South Africa's priority is to "change domestic political policy so that economic growth is coupled to fundamental reform of government." The editorial says that "ranting and railing against foolish sanctions wastes valuable breath, breath which is going to be desperately needed for the long uphills to come." "Tactics for the marathon of riding the land of apartheid's legacy and replacing it with a just and mutuallly acceptable solution remain more important than beating sanctions."

'Conflicting' Interpretations of Synod Decision

Frans Esterhuyse writes on the same page: "Despite the outward show of unanimity in the church, it is clear that political storms are brewing in local NGK [Dutch Reformed Church] communities throughout South Africa over varied and conflicting interpretations of the synod's decision" that apartheid cannot be biblically justified. Esterhuyse believes that the church explanations will have to "placate and satisfy" those who: "think the NGK was 'hijacked' by arch-conservatives"; "fear the church gave in to outside pressures and adopted a 'leftist' policy"; and "fear serious political repercussions — even black majority rule — as a result of the decision to reject apartheid, or aspects of it." On the church's rejection of "negative apartheid," Esterhuyse says that this explanation leaves scope for interpreting the synod's decision to mean that "not all apartheid had been rejected — only 'negative apartheid.'"

No Better Society From Radicals

The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 30 October comments on the prevention of black pupils from writing their matric examinations saying: "Isn't what is happening not just a manifestation, at a lower level, of the same kind of intolerance that radicals are showing at university? You may not go to school, you may not write exams, is translated at university into we don't tolerate people who do not agree with our views; we won't listen to lecturers, no matter how renowned they are, if they don't agree with the cultural boycotts or if we don't like what they say." The editorial says that the right to schooling, as well as freedom of thought and academic freedom, should not be denied by those who aspire to be leaders of their people. "So we give the radicals, the 'comrades' and others, one final thought: You are demonstrating not only to people here, but overseas, that you will not provide a better society if (and we do not think you will) you ever come to power."

BUSINESS DAY on Right-Wing Disunity

"South Africa's two white Right-wing political parties — the Conservative Party [CP] and the Herstigte Nationale Party [Reformed National Party — HNP] — have locked into battle and Right-wing unity now seems more remote than ever," says political correspondent Max du Prees on page 6 in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 30 October. "It is likely to lead to the formation of a 'new' party in the place of the CP and the slow death of the HNP." Deputy CP leader Ferdi Hartzenberg told a press conference that the people "'want one Right-wing party. We will give it to them.'" Hartzenberg says that if the CP disbands it will be replaced with "'something much greater and more powerful'" and he believes that it will be the "'next government of SA.'" According to HNP leader Jaap Marias, other policy differences not yet resolved between the two parties are the "HNP's policy on Afrikaans as the only official language, the position of Indians and whether former State President John Vorster is to be regarded as a sell-out or not."

Authorities Losing Credibility

"The mealy-mouthed, incomplete and confusing way the press is expected to report the facts is intolerable," says a page 12 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 29 October. "The cost to the country is crushing, enraging western opinion, denying the public access to vital information and making it impossible for the government, even when it has a convincing

case, to persuade people of that case. Indeed, in the Samora Machel incident, the world will simply not believe South African protestations that it had nothing to do with the crash, in spite of all indications and assurances. The world's disbelief is strengthened by the obfuscation and evasion of the authorities in handing other important information. The stage is being reached where no one, inside or outside our borders, can or will believe the government. Except morons."

Insufficient Reasons to Ban AWB

A second editorial on the same page comments on the black daily newspaper, the *Sowetan*'s, call for the banning of the Afrikaner Resistance Movement (AWB). *Cape Times* does not believe that the AWB's "frequently disparaging remarks about black people," their "militaristic behaviour," and exacerbation of race relations are sufficient grounds for banning the AWB. The paper does not think the banning of political organizations can ever be justified, "particularly in a South Africa which so many people want to be democratic and nonracial. If political organizations or their members break the law, for instance by using violence to achieve their aims, they should be charged in a court of law."

DIE TRANSVALER on Right-Wing Unity

A page 14 editorial in Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 29 October comments on CP and HNP attempts to unite and says that so far they have not contributed to the reform process in the country. However, "such a contribution should not be expected because these people have anachronistically remained in bygone eras and refused to see the realities and the sign of the times." The paper believes that instead of trying to unite they should "vanish totally from the scene."

Government to 'Retain Control'

J.S. Liebenberg writes in the "My Opinion" column on page 12 of Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 29 October on the "legitimacy" of the government. Liebenberg says the government is the "central agent for change and it determines the channels, the route and the tempo. If it loses this control then the revolution takes over." Liebenberg believes that it is important that the government retain its control, because change creates its "own momentum and can get out of hand." He says that it is not only power but the "perception of power" that is important to the government. The government should not allow the perception to arise that powers from outside — governments, pressure groups like the Red Cross, sports organizations, or multinational corporations — determine its leadership through pressure. The government should, however, be prepared to negotiate and change where necessary.

ZAMBIA

SAPA Reports Threats To Down Uncleared Aircraft

MB311848 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1400 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Harare, Oct 31, SAPA — Zambia has warned world airlines that any aircraft flying over the country without authorisation risks being shot down. The warning follows an incident earlier this month when a Zambian air traffic controller ignored the "blanket clearance" obtained by Air Zimbabwe and ordered a London-bound flight to return to Harare, reports the Zimbabwean *Financial Gazette*. A Zimbabwean Cabinet minister was aboard the flight, taking up the incident at the highest level.

A TAP airline flight from Maputo to Lisbon was forced to land at Lusaka in a similar mix-up about overflying rights. The Portuguese national airline has now obtained new authorisation.

The sudden Zambian clampdown is understood to reflect increased fearfulness in Lusaka that the country may be exposed to South African air raids or infiltration of agents. The country shares borders with Mozambique and Angola, in both of which insurrections are in progress.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 213 *4 November 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

PLO Statement Criticizes Jordan's West Bank Plan *[Sanaa VOP]* ..... A 1

ARABIAN PENINSULA

INTER-GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Spokesman Reviews First Working Session *[WAKH]* ..... C 1
Leaders Adjourn Second Session *[WAKH]* ..... C 1
Fahd Receives Amirs *[Riyadh]* ..... C 1
'Abdallah News Conference *[WAKH]* ..... C 1
King Fahd Visits UAE Leader *[SPA]* ..... C 2
Third Working Session Held *[SPA]* ..... C 2

KUWAIT

Communications Talks Held With Turkish Officials ..... C 2

PDRY

Aden Lists People's Council Election Winners ..... C 2

UAE

Omani Oil Minister Arrives for Price Talks *[WAKH]* ..... C 4

YAR

PDRY Minister Arrives With Al-'Attas Message ..... C 5

EGYPT

Security Arrests 100 Muslims After Asyut Clashes *[RFL]* ..... D 1
AL-AHRAM: Shamir 'Opposed' To Just Peace *[4 Nov]* ..... D 1
Ghali Urges EC Stand on Israeli Settlements ..... D 1
'Objective' French Position on Terrorism Praised ..... D 1
Al-Haqq: Palestinian Issue Cause of Terror *[MAYU 20 Oct]* ..... D 2
Al-Baz Discusses Arab Relations, Debts ..... D 3
Talks With Sweden Resume at Foreign Ministry ..... D 4
King Gustaf on Talks ..... D 4
Swedish King Concludes Visit ..... D 4
GDR Construction Minister Arrives in Cairo ..... D 5
Lutfi Receives GDR Minister ..... D 5
Agreement To Renew Trade Pact With Uganda ..... D 5

IRAQ

Information Minister on Arms Mobilization ..... E 1
Communique No 2,427 ..... E 1
IAEA Urged To Cease Cooperation With Israel ..... E 1
Economic Talks With French Begin in Baghdad ..... E 1

FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

4 NOVEMBER 1986

Syria

A Damascus radio commentary responded to U.S. "threats" of military action against Syria, claiming that the aim of U.S. leaders is not to combat terrorism, but to "terrorize and frighten Syria" in order to make it abandon its policies and to "remove the Syrian obstacle which obstructs their plans to dominate the region." However, Syria is above threats and intimidation and it can take appropriate action to confront those who are "playing with fire near the area's powder keg," the radio maintained.

PLO

A PLO statement broadcast by Sanaa Voice of Palestine radio denounced Jordan's 5-year development plan for the West Bank and Gaza Strip, asserting that the plan "promotes Israel's scheme to naturalize the state of occupation to bring about a fait accompli peace." The plan is being implemented without regard for the PLO and in harmony with "the U.S. program to which Jordan has agreed," the statement said, and Jordan is violating a 1978 Arab summit resolution stipulating that all measures to support Palestinians living under Israeli occupation must be taken through the joint Jordanian-Palestinian "steadfastness" committee. The statement affirmed that Palestinians living under occupation do not need improvement in their living conditions as much as they need comprehensive Arab support to strengthen their resistance against the Israelis.

Israel

Vanunu Affair — Police Affairs Minister Hayim Bar-Lev stated that Mordekhay Vanunu is not in any Israeli police or prison authority installation, Jerusalem television reported. The television noted that officials at the Prime Minister's Office and the Foreign Ministry refused to comment on the fate of Vanunu, who disappeared after disclosing information on Israel's nuclear capabilities to a London newspaper.

Deportation Appeal — Al-Sha'b editor Akram Haniyah appealed against a deportation order issued against him by the commander of the Central Command, Jerusalem television reported. The IDF spokesman described Haniyah as a "key Fatah activist," according to Jerusalem radio, which noted that Haniyah was detained by security forces early 3 November.

Egypt

Egypt rejected an Israeli request for an extradition agreement as part of the normalization process, according to a report in the Saudi paper *Al-Sharq Al-Awsat* cited by MENA.

Iran

The Foreign Ministry called for a halt to "factional fighting" in southern Lebanon and offered Iran's aid in encouraging unity against Israel's "vile goals," according to a statement carried on Tehran radio.

In remarks cited by IRNA, Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani stressed Iranian readiness to "deal the final blow" to Iraq. Asserting that Turkey is making claims on northern Iraq, Rafsanjani noted that if Turkey decides to cut the Iraqi pipeline or block roads the Baghdad regime could be paralyzed.

Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri attended a religious ceremony in Qom, IRNA reported.

GCC Summit

Discussions among the GCC leaders focused on ways to end the Iran-Iraq war and to protect Gulf shipping, according to a UAE Foreign Ministry official cited by WAKH. The official noted the willingness of the GCC states to support efforts to "clear the Arab atmosphere" and convene an Arab summit.

Tunisia

President Habib Bourguiba was advised to rest following dental surgery, according to a statement from the Presidential Office broadcast on Tunis radio.

PDRY

Chairman Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas announced that 89 percent of the electorate voted in the Supreme People's Council and local people's council elections last week as compared to 77 percent in 1983, Aden radio reported.

Ramadan Meets French, Cuban, Other Ministers ..... E 2
Khayrallah Receives Brazilian Industry Minister ..... E 2
Moldavian SSR Official Leads Soviet Delegation ..... E 2
Friendship Head Meets Soviet ..... E 2

JORDAN

Al-Masri Views Israeli Policies, Ties With PLO *[Madrid EL PAIS 28 Oct]* ..... F 1
Reportage on Indonesian Foreign Minister's Visit ..... F 1
Arrives in Amman 1 Nov ..... F 1
Al-Masri Hosts Banquet ..... F 2
Received by King, Al-Rifa'i ..... F 2
Al-Masri, Mokhtar Hold Talks ..... F 2
Crown Prince Receives Mokhtar ..... F 2

LEBANON

Karami on Security, Economic Situation ..... G 1
Sham'un Welcomes Karami Call ..... G 1
Sa'adah Notes Agreement to Revive Lebanese Front *[RFL]* ..... G 1
Fighting Reported in Beirut, Tyre Camps ..... G 1
Camp Clashes Denied ..... G 2
Syria Reportedly Beefs Up Forces in Al-Biqa' *[AL ITTIHAD 2 Nov]* ..... G 2
Qansuh Opposes Palestinian Expansion From Camps ..... G 2

SYRIA

Radio: 'U.S. Rulers' Plan To 'Frighten' Syria ..... H 1
Ba'th Party Delegation Leaves for Nicaragua ..... H 1
GDR Interior Minister Arrives, Makes Statement ..... H 1
Meets With Ghabbash ..... H 2
Finnish Friendship Delegation Arrives on Visit ..... H 2
Mashariqah Addresses Socialist Unionist Rally ..... H 2
Parliament Speaker, Members Condemn Britain ..... H 2
AL-BA'TH on U.S. Stand on UK Crisis *[4 Nov]* ..... H 3

ISRAEL

Shamir: Ties With U.S. Not Hurt By Settlement ..... I 1
Shamir Asks USSR To Change Attitude Toward Jews ..... I 1
USSR To Speed Up Processing of Visa Applications ..... I 1
Romania Asked Not To Aid Leftist Delegation ..... I 1
Peres Says Relations With Austria To Continue ..... I 1
Basyuni: Egypt Wants To Promote Normalization *[DAVAR 4 Nov]* ..... I 2
Participation in Cairo Trade Fair Announced ..... I 2
Police Minister Denies Vanunu Imprisoned ..... I 2
AL-SHA'B Editor Appeals Deportation Order ..... I 2
POST Criticizes Expulsion *[THE JERUSALEM POST 4 Nov]* ..... I 2
Cairo Amman Bank Opens in Nabulus 3 Nov *[THE JERUSALEM POST 4 Nov]* ..... I 3
West Bank Bus Company Team To Travel to Amman ..... I 3
EEC Aid to Territories 'Cautiously Welcomed' *[AL-FAJR 31 Oct]* ..... I 4
Population Statistics, Projections Released *[THE JERUSALEM POST 4 Nov]* ..... I 4

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Algerian Officials ..... Q 1
Algerian FLN Official Addresses Tripoli Rally ..... Q 1
Algerian Officials End Visit ..... Q 1
JANA: U.S. Reviving 'Big Stick Policy' ..... Q 2

JANA Editor Views Withdrawal of U.S. Carrier ..... Q 2
JANA Notes CIA-Israeli Cooperation in Chad ..... Q 2
JANA Editor Recalls Balfour Declaration ..... Q 3
Burkinabe Diplomat Praises Joint Relations ..... Q 3

MAURITANIA

President Receives Kuwaiti Envoy, Amir's Message ..... Q 3

MOROCCO

Laraki Delivers Government Statement 3 Nov ..... Q 4

SUDAN

Further Reportage on 2 Nov Student Riots ..... Q 5
Police Chief on Rioters ..... Q 5
Commissioner Criticizes Riots ..... Q 5
Students Submit Protest ..... Q 5
Southern Leader Protests ..... Q 6
Taj al-Din Returns From CAR, Zaire 31 Oct ..... Q 6
Steps on South's Administration 'Next Week' ..... Q 6
Finance Talks With EEC in Khartoum Begin 2 Nov ..... Q 6
Police Ban Islamic Front Press Conference ..... Q 7
Islamic Party on Plans To 'Liquidate' Members ..... Q 7

TUNISIA

Interior Minister Announces Election Results ..... Q 7
Paris Interviews Mzali on Political Situation ..... Q 8

EAST AFRICA

DJIBOUTI

Resumption of Sea, Air Links With PDRY Announced ..... R 1

ETHIOPIA

PMAC Appoints Berhanu Bayeh Foreign Minister ..... R 1
KUNA: Eritrean Front Names New Officials ..... R 1

KENYA

President Appoints New Assistant Ministers ..... R 1

UGANDA

Musevni Returns From Rwanda, Burundi 2 Nov ..... R 1

CENTRAL AFRICA

BURUNDI

Joint Communique on Museveni Visit Reported ..... S 1

CAR

Kolingba Address on Bokassa, Constitution ..... S 2

CHAD

Bardai on Libyan Ties, French, U.S. Activities ..... S 6

RWANDA

Uganda's President Museveni Makes State Visit *[Kampala]* ..... S 7
Urges East, Central African Unity *[Kampala]* ..... S 7
Joint Communique Issued ..... S 7

ZAIRE

Mobutu Appoints New MPR Political Bureau Members ..... S 7
New Military Security Body Established ..... S 8
Sudanese Vice President Concludes Visit ..... S 8

WEST AFRICA

GUINEA

USSR To Turn Over Project; Experts To Arrive ..... T 1

NIGERIA

Intelligence Chiefs Accused of Murdering Editor *[AFP]* ..... T 1
Airlines Refusing Naira To Have Offices Closed ..... T 1

SIERRA LEONE

Government Dissolves Freetown City Council *[AFP]* ..... T 1

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

RSA Troops Reported 'Deep' in Cunene Province ..... U 1
UNITA General Claims Increasing USSR Combat Role *[KUP]* ..... U 1
Minister Discusses Bilateral Issues with UK Envoy ..... U 1
DPRK Delegation Arrives for Official Visit ..... U 1
Dos Santos Receives Envoy ..... U 1
Dos Santos Greets DPRK on Treaty Anniversary ..... U 1

LESOTHO

Leaders Congratulate New Mozambique President ..... U 1

MOZAMBIQUE

Chairman Chissano Speaks to Frelimo Committee ..... U 2
Radio Carries Biography of Chairman Chissano ..... U 5
RSA TV Reports Dos Santos Named Vice President ..... U 6
Chissano Election Said Not Due to 'Power Struggle' ..... U 6
'Thousands' Demonstrate Against Machel Death ..... U 7
Official Says RSA Renewing Threat Over Land Mine ..... U 7
Finance Minister on 'Economic Rehabilitation' ..... U 7
Renamo Spokesman Says Fight To Be Intensified ..... U 8

SOUTH AFRICA

P.W. Botha Announces Cabinet Reshuffle ..... U 8
Pik Botha Wishes Chissano Well in New Job ..... U 10
Pik Botha Denouces 'Unethical' Mozambique Rumors ..... U 10
Pik Botha Speaks on 'Capacity To Change' ..... U 10
'Clash' With Zimbabwe MP ..... U 11
State Withdrawing Charges Against Allan Boesak ..... U 11
Commentary Decries 'Sordid' Media Propaganda ..... U 11
Police Strike for Higher Pay; 115 Arrested ..... U 12
Bus Driver Injured in Protest Over Fare Hikes ..... U 12
Managers of Former GM Named; Strike Continues ..... U 13
Police Arrest Muslims Protesting NGK Decision ..... U 13
Botha Assures Muslims of Freedom of Religion ..... U 14
Information Bureau Releases 4 Nov Unrest Report ..... U 14
Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems ..... U 14

ZAMBIA

Defense Ministers Urge Unity Against RSA *[PANA]* ..... U 15

ZIMBABWE

Harare Reports Delivery of Gorbachev Reply to NAM ..... U 16

PLO Statement Criticizes Jordan's West Bank Plan

JN031708 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Statement by an "official PLO source;" date and place not given — read by announcer]

[Text] In a few days, specifically from 8 to 10 November 1986, an international conference is scheduled to be held in Amman at the invitation of the Jordanian Government on supporting the Jordanian 1986-90 5-year plan for the development of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. The Jordanian Government has announced that to implement the plan it needs 462 million dinars, the equivalent of $1.2 billion.

The announcement of the Jordanian plan follows the suspension of political coordination with the PLO in February 1986 and follows measures taken by the Jordanian Government against the PLO, such as closing down several PLO offices, expelling PLO commanders and officials, and allowing hostile activities to be carried out from Jordanian territory against the PLO and its leadership. All these measures were accompanied by a hostile Jordanian campaign.

The Jordanian plan is now being implemented with a disregard for the PLO and its presence and in harmony with the U.S. program to which Jordan has agreed — a program labeled as being for the improvement in the living standard of the people in the occupied Palestinian territory. Israeli media daily carry statements and comments by various Israeli officials on the facilities extended by the Israeli occupation authorities to implement the plan, such as allowing the reopening of Cairo-Amman Bank branches in several West Bank towns and also allowing official Jordanian technical committees to visit the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to study living conditions there so as to coordinate and draw up the appropriate plans in accordance with approved agreements.

The PLO views the Jordanian plan as follows:

By ignoring the Jordanian-Palestinian committee for the support of steadfastness in the occupied Palestinian homeland, the plan bypasses the resolution of the ninth Arab summit in Baghdad in 1978, which states that all measures to support the steadfastness of our kinfolk in the occupied Palestinian territory must be made through the said joint committee. As it is in harmony with the U.S.-Israeli program for improving living conditions in the occupied Palestinian territory, the plan promotes Israel's scheme to make the state of occupation seem natural and to bring about a fait accompli peace.

The PLO hopes that the brothers and friends will understand this matter and affirms that the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian homeland do not need improvement in their living conditions as much as they need comprehensive Arab care helping them to stand fast in the face of the occupation and of the plans of the occupiers in all areas. This would strengthen their struggle and would consolidate national and pan-Arab tenets.

The consolidation of these tenets was the objective of Arab summit resolutions that provided for supporting steadfastness — a support decided upon at the Baghdad summit. These tenets determine the features of a bright future for our people and define the hopes for ending the occupation and establishing the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to repatriation, self-determination, and an independent Palestinian state.

INTER-GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Spokesman Reviews First Working Session

JN031603 Manama WAKH in English 1530 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Nov 3 (GNA) — UAE Information and Culture Undersecretary and the official spokesman of the GCC seventh summit 'Abdallah al-Nuways announced that leaders of the GCC states discussed the Iraq-Iran war, free navigation in the Gulf and the attacks on oil tankers. He told reporters after the first session held this morning that the session also discussed a report presented by the ministerial council of the seventh summit.

On the freedom of navigation and attacks on tankers in the Gulf, Al-Nuways said the two topics are similar. "But they also differ and each one requires special measures," he said. GCC countries are planning to draw up an information charter to protect themselves and to guide resolutions adopted toward regional and international information issues, Al-Nuways pointed out. Currently, he said, all GCC countries are in close contact concerning any issue.

"No resolution is adopted individually, even, if information ministers do not meet to discuss it," he said. "Resolutions are adopted hy continuous coordination and consultations," he added.

Al-Nuways noted anti-Arab views in international media and said "I believe that this is an "ancient" not created by the present moment." [Sentence as received] He added that the anti-Arab bias will remain, "even penetrating into the cultural of educational institutions infrastructure and academic syllabuses." He stressed the necessity of keeping an eye to this issue.

Leaders Adjourn Second Session

JN031831 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1818 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 3 Nov (WAKH) — The leaders of the GCC states have adjourned their second working session this evening. They discussed topics on the summit agenda, including political, economic, security, and military issues. The leaders of the GCC states held their first working session this morning.

Fahd Receives Amirs

LD032043 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] The servant of the two holy places, King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, received Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, amir of Kuwait, at his residence [in Abu Dhabi] this evening. Present at the meeting on the Saudi side were Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister; Muhammad Aba al-Khayl, minister of finance and national economy; and Hisham Nazir, minister of planning and acting minister of petroleum and mineral resources; on the Kuwaiti side were Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-'Adhbi, minister of oil; Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Rashid, minister of state for cabinet affairs; Jasim Muhammad al-Khurafi, minister of finance; and Faysal 'Abd al-Razaq al-Khalid, minister of commerce and industry.

The servant of the two holy places also received Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad al-Thani, amir of qatar. Present at the meeting were the foreign minister, the minister of finance and national economy, the minister of planning and acting minister of petroleum and mineral resources, on the Saudi side, and Shaykh Khalid ibn Hamad al-Thani, interior minister; Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah al-Thani, minister of finance and petroleum; Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf al-Thani, minister of state for foreign affairs; Dr Husni Kamil, adviser to the amir of Qatar; 'Isa Ghanim al-Kawari, minister of information, and the Qatari ambassador in the UAE.

'Abdallah News Conference

JN032052 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1930 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 3 Nov (WAKH) — Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs and chairman of the current session of the GCC Ministerial Council, held a news conference at the Abu Dhabi Hilton today. In his news conference, Rashid 'Abdallah referred to the topics discussed by the leaders of the GCC states during their meetings today. 'Abdallah al-Nuways, under secretary of the UAE Ministry of Information, attended the news conference. Rashid 'Abdallah said that in their meetings the leaders of the GCC states discussed important political Gulf and Arab issues. He said: Our concern in this region is that we make every effort to end the Iraqi-Iranian war.

'Abdallah said that in their discussions the leaders concentrated on ways to end the Iraqi-Iranian war which they believe threatens peace in the Gulf as well as in the whole world. He expressed the hope that the leaders of the GCC states will be successful in finding a solution to end the (?fighting) between Iraq and Iran. 'Abdallah said that the GCC Supreme Council also discussed the current Arab situation and ways to bring about Arab agreement. He said that there are [words indistinct].

Referring to the steps agreed upon to protect shipping in the Gulf, he said that shipping in the Gulf falls into two parts: First, shipping in international waters, and this is protected by international law; second, shipping in territorial waters, and each state protects its territorial waters. In this regard he emphasized the responsibility of all the GCC states in protecting their territorial waters. He said the GCC states are doing all they can — both in their territorial waters as well as in other areas — to protect their ships.

Referring to reservations by some states on some articles of the security agreement, Rashid 'Abdallah said: There is nothing on the summit's agenda called a security agreement. There is a consensus to ward off all threats to the region. He asserted there are objectives, principles, and ideas for a security strategy which it is hoped will be achieved soon.

Rashid 'Abdallah added the GCC states are following the situation in the world oil market. He said the oil ministers of the GCC states meet regularly to coordinate on petroleum affairs.

Answering a question on whether the Gulf states intend to turn the Peninsula Shield forces into a rapid deployment force [words indistinct] in the present circumstances, Rashid 'Abdallah said: We are proud of this and hope the Peninsula Shield will be a force protecting what we in the GCC have built.

The UAE minister appealed to Iran to accept the mediations, initiatives, and UN resolutions on ending the fighting with Iraq. In this regard he lauded Iraq's positive stand and its acceptance of peaceful initiatives and mediations to end the fighting. Referring to the efforts made within the framework of the Arab League on the Iraqi-Iranian war, 'Abdallah said what has been done is good, for the Arabs have agreed for the first time that there must be "no occupation of Arab territory." He indicated such a step opens the way for ending the war. Rashid 'Abdallah called for unifying Arab ranks and for a unified Arab stand on all the threats facing the Arab nation. He emphasized the GCC states are anxious to support all efforts to clear the Arab atmosphere among Arab countries.

On the possibility of the seventh GCC summit issuing a call for convening an Arab summit, he said the efforts of the GCC states in that regard are continuing and several GCC states are members of the committee charged by the Arab League with the task of clearing the air among the Arab states. Referring to the recent visit of Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, to Damascus and Baghdad, Rashid 'Abdallah said the visit is proof of the efforts being made by the GCC states in that regard.

Rashid 'Abdallah also referred to the past efforts of UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan and the efforts of his brothers the leaders of the GCC states to clear the air among the Arab states. He said such efforts aim to clear the air and convene an Arab summit where the Arabs can reconsider the issues on which they differ and concentrate on building a common future.

The UAE minister of state for foreign affairs asserted that in their meetings today the leaders of the GCC states did not discuss economic issues and that such issues will be discussed tomorrow.

King Fahd Visits UAE Leader

LD040759 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0715 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 4 Nov (SPA) — The servant of the two holy mosques King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, may God protect him, this morning paid a visit to UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan at the latter's residence. His accompanying delegation also took part in this visit.

Third Working Session Held

LD040826 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0717 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 4 Nov (SPA) — The leaders of the GCC countries this morning held their third working session within the framework of the seventh session of the Supreme Council. Economic topics were scheduled for this meeting of the leaders of the GCC countries.

KUWAIT

Communications Talks Held With Turkish Officials

LD031521 Kuwait KUNA in English 1005 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Kuwait, Nov 3 (KUNA) — Communications Minister Khalid al-Jumay'an, received here Monday the Turkish Communications Mnistry Delegation, which arrived to the country yesterday to attend the joint Kuwaiti-Turkish committee meetings. Following a meeting with the minister, the Turkish-Kuwaiti committee started its meetings with the Kuwaiti delegation presided by Communications Ministry Assistant Undersecretary for Public Administration for Transportation Affairs Muhammad al-Anjari [name as received], while the Turkish team was chaired by official in charge of land transportation at the Turkish Communications Ministry Attila Taka Agulu. The conferees will discuss the special measures to be taken for the entry of trucks to their respective countries in addition to other issues related to transportation and communications between Kuwait and Turkey.

PDRY

Aden Lists People's Council Election Winners

EA031236 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 1 Nov 86

[All names as heard]

[Summary] Comrade Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council [PSC] and chairman of the Elections Preparatory Committee, announces the results of the elections to the PSC and the People's Local Councils [PLC] directly on radio and television.

"Brothers and sisters, masses of our great people. Following months of extensive preparations, the second round of elections for the PSC, and the fourth round of elections for the PLC's which embraced all parts of the country were characterized by the enthusiasm of the masses and true democracy between the candidates and the voters."

The number of candidates standing for the elections of the PSC council was 181 for 111 seats. Of these 110 candidates were successful, and they are as follows: 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali; Aidah 'Ali Sa'id; Zaki Muhammad Khalifah; Naji 'Uthman Admad; Sa'id Salih Salim; Mahmud Muhammad Tarmum; Shafiqah Murshid Ahmad; Ahmad Mahfuz 'Umar; 'Abd al-Rahman Sharaf 'Abdallah; Nadiyah Muhammad Salim; Muhammad Murshid Naji; Khalid Hariri; Sayf Sa'il Khalid; Al-Haj 'Ali Muhammad Ahmad; Sa'd Salim ba-Huqaybah; Husayn 'Ali Hasan; Al-Haj Muhsin Sabbagh; Muhammad Sa'id 'Abdallah Muhsin; 'Ali Ahmad al-Sallami; 'Ali Salim Qubti; Safinah Muhsin 'Ubayd; Qa'id 'Ali 'Abdallah al-'Azzani; Rashid Muhammad Thabit; 'Ali ibn 'Ali Shukri; Mahmud Husayn Sabah; 'Ali Salim al-Bid; Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Nahari; Salih Ahmad Muqbil; Rajih Salih Naji; Ahmad al-Hubayshi; Muhammad 'Abd al-Samad; Salih 'Abdallah Muthanna;

Muhammad Haydarah Masdus; Salih Sha'if Husayn; Abu Bakr Salim ba Silm; Sa'id Sharaf; Muhammad Ghalib Ahmad; Al-Shaykh Yahya 'Abdallah Qahtan; Shafil 'Umar Ali.

Also, Haytham Qasim Tahir; Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas; Muhammad 'Ali ba Shammakh; Muznah Salih Muhsin; Muhammad Muhsin Atrush; 'Umar Ahmad al-'Siba'i; Ahmad Darwish Husayn; Qasim 'Abd al-Rabb Salih; Qa'id Muhammad 'Ali Salah; Ahmad Muhammad Husayn al-Shadhili; Mahdi Salih Husayn; Ahmad 'Ali Husayn; 'Ali Muhammad Shaykh; Muhammad Suda'i 'Ali; Muhammad Awad al-Sa'di; Ahmad Farid Dayfir; 'Abdallah Muhammad 'Uthman; Salih 'Ali (Zunqul); Yasin Sa'id Numan; Sa'd Salim Faraj; Mahdi 'Abdallah Sa'id; Muhammad 'Ali al-Qayrahi; Muhammad Nasir ba Sadiq; Salih 'Ubayd Ahmad; Salihah 'Abdallah Naji; Muhammad 'Abdallah Qaws; Nasir Talib Sari; Salim Salih Muhammad; Mahmud 'Abdallah 'Arasi; Faraj ibn Ghanim; Mulki 'Abdallah Hassan; 'Abd al-Wasi Ahmad Sallam; Awad Isa ba Matraf; Taha 'Ali Salih; Ahmad Awad Ba Wazir; Husayn Abu Bakr al-Mihdar; Salim 'Umar Bukayr; Muhammad Salim ba Dinar; Sa'id Ahmad Sulum; Salih Abu Bakr ibn Husaynun; Salim 'Umar ba Harshal; Fald Muhsin 'Abdallah; Muna ba Sharahil; Muhammad Ahmad Jirghum; Salim Zayn ba Humayd; Muhammad Ahmad Salman; Ahmad 'Ubayd ibn Daghghar; Faysal ibn Shamlan; 'Uthman 'Abd al-Jabbar Rashid; Fatimah Muhammad ba al-Ahmar Maumud Sa'id Madhi; Birik Ahmad ba Dawi; Ahmad 'Ali Muqbil; Ahmad Salih Abduh; Salih 'Abdallah 'Aydid; Yasin Sayf Munassar Muhammad; (Marfus) Salih 'Ali (Jirab); Salim Muhammad Jubran; Sa'id 'Abd al-Khayr al-Nawban; Muhammad Sa'id al-Amudi; Sa'id 'Askari 'Abdallah; Khalid 'Umar ba Junayd; Ahmad Awad ibn Jawhar; Salih Munassar al-Siyayli; Ahmad 'Abdallah al-Majdi; Hasinah Salim 'Ali; Sa'id 'Abdallah ba Durays; Ahmad Salih Duhri; Salim Ahmad Bahli.

"Additionally there will be a reelection in constituency no. 5 in Al-Dis, Hadramawt, in view of the fact that none of the candidates obtained the decreed percentage."

The results of the elections for the PLC's are as follows:

Aden Governorate: Muhammad 'Abdallah ba Sudan; 'Ali 'Abdallah Aman; Firdaws Mansur 'Abdallah; Ahmad 'Abd al-Wasi; Ahmad Salih (al-Birays); 'Ali Salim Muqbil; 'Abdallah 'Ali Murshid; Wahbi Maruf 'Uqbah; 'Abduh (Natch); Faruq Makkawi; 'Abd al-Rahman Salim; Muhammad Ibrahim Ismail; Naji 'Uthman Ahmad; Fattum 'Ali 'Ali al-Dali; Faysal Murshid; Salih Ahmad 'Abdallah; Sa'id Fari Thabit; Samirah Fa'iz 'Abd al-Malik Thabit; 'Abd al-Malik Thabit; Salih 'Ali al-Qadi; 'Awad Sa'id 'Awad; Muhammad Ahmad Hashim; Nur Muhammad Aqrabi; Salih Muhsin Juhaysh; Ahmad 'Abdallah Qasim; Muhammad Ahmad Rawih; Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahid 'Umar; Hasan Naji Dayfallah; Sa'id Salih Mansur; 'Ubayd Husayn Khayali; Mabruk Khamis Manruk; Ibrahim 'Abd al-Rahman; Ahmad Sa'id Zaba; Huda Fadl 'Abdallah; Fahmi Muhammad Qa'id; Fattum 'Abdallah Shaykh; 'Abdallah 'Ali ibn 'Ali; Muhammad Husayn Yusuf; Safiyah Ismail Ahmad; Husayn Muhammad Husayn; Ahmad Numan 'Abduh; Salih Muhammad al-Khalaqi; Ahmad Naji Rashid; Khawla Ahmad Sharaf; Ahmad 'Umar ibn Salman; 'Ali Abbas Naji; Amin Hamud 'Abd al-'Aziz; Hayat Mudhish; Husayn Salih (Musabi); Najibah 'Abdallah Salih; Rashid Ahmad Husayn Jurhum; Sharaf Hamid 'Abdallah; 'Abd al-Malik 'Abduh Muqbil; Ahmad Rashid Awad; 'Ushaysh 'Abdallah Ahmad; Salih Ahmad Said.

Reserve members are Muhammad 'Abduh Zayd; 'Abd al-Jabbar Awad; Yasin Taha Ghanim; Qasim Salih Sallam; Muhsin 'Abdallah Ahmad; and 'Abd al-Rahman Sa'id Sallam.

Lahij Governorate: Fadl Salim Mansur; Hamidah Ahmad 'Umar; 'Abdallah Aydrus al-Saqqaf; Badriyyah Muhammad (Dayf); 'Abd al-Rahim 'Ali 'Abdallahl Salim Ahmad Abdallah; Awad (?Shari); Muhsin Nasir Khurd; Suud Mahbub Yaqut; Muhammad Rashid Nasir; Muhammad Ahmad Najib; Zayd Ahmad Taha; 'Abd al-Malik Nasir Khurd; Jafar Karamah; Ahmad Muhammad 'abd Majid; Muhammad Taha Suud; 'Ali Muhammad 'ali Salah; Mahmud Husayn Sabah; Mahmud Ahmad Salim; Ahmad Zaydan Muhsin; Salih 'Abd al-Karim Salih; Muhsin Ahmad Hasan; 'Abdallah (?Imad) 'Ali; Shaif [name indistinct] Shaif; Hamid Thabit Sufyan; Muhammad 'ali Ubadi; Muthanna Ahmad Sari; 'Abdallah 'ali Sa'id; 'Abd al-Mani 'Ali Mani; Muhammad Muhsin al-Jadi; Muhammad Munassar Muhammad; Ahmad 'Ali Naji; Lul Ahmad al-Jabali; 'Abdallah Ahmad Salim; al-Haj Muhammad [name indistinct]; 'Abdallah 'ali Husayn; Salih Salim Nasib; Qaid Salih Husayn; Al-haj Nasir Muthanna; Ayyash al-Shatri; Muhammad 'Abd al-Hayy (?Jadhib); Muthanna Salih Naji; Muhammad Ahmad al-Amri; Nasir al-Haji Salih; Muhammad Salih Qasim; Salih 'Ali Gharib; Muhammad 'abd al-Rab Jabr; 'Abd al-Rab 'Ali Sa'id; Fatimah Ahmad Abduh; Muhammad Ibn Humannad 'Ali; Muhammad Salim al-Fahali; Nasir ibn Nasir al-Majali; 'Abd al-Qawi Ahmad Jabir; Muhammad 'Abd al-Qawi Daud; Ahmad Thabit 'Abdallah; Awad Haythan Muhammad; Atif Gharamah Ubayd; Salim Salih Zarah; Muhammad 'Abd Bakr Salib; 'Ali Muhammad Abduh; 'Abu Bakr Ahmad Husayn.

Alternate members are: 'Abdallah Salih Ubadi; Ayyash Ahmad Shaykh; Salim Muhammad Hadi; Hamid Arabah; Thabit Muhsin Naji; Muhammad Qannas al-Haddad.

Abyan Governorate: Muhammad 'ali ba Shammakh; Muhsin Ali Salih; Mansur [name indistinct] Awad; Salih Sa'id Yahya; Salim Nasir Jabir; Najibah 'ali Awad; Mahfuz Ahmad Zaydah; 'Abdallah Ahmad Salih; 'Abdallah Hasan Muhammad; Ahmad 'umar 'abu Bakr Ba Abbad; 'Umar Muhammad Hasan; Amirah Muhsin al-'Abd; Muhammad 'Ali Sa'id; Zayn Hamad Nasir; Ahmad [name indistinct] Salih; Khadijah Muhammad Atif; Haytham Yislam Ahmad 'Ubud Hasan 'Ali; Sa'id 'ubud (al-Kadhdhi); Qasim 'abdallah Husayn; 'Abu Bakr [name indistinct]; Muhammad Ahmad (al-Shubayt); Nasir Salih Rajih; Husayn Naji Muhammad; 'Abd al-Wahid Qasim Sallam; Muhammad Ahmad al-Zadi; Muhammad 'Ali Nasir; Qasim Jubran 'Ali; Salim Sayf Qasim; Husayn Badr Qasim; Zayd Thabit Muhsin; Salihah 'Abdallah Sa'id; 'Ali Ahmad Husayn; Muhammad Aydrus 'Abdallah; 'Abu Bakr Nasir Ghalib; Muhammad 'Ali Hadi; Shihab 'Abdallah (Butti); Jabil Shaykh Umar; Mahdi Salih [name indistinct]; Ahmad Salim (Dam); 'Ali Salim (Lamlah); 'Abdallah Muhammad al-Jamali; Husayn Salim Lawar; 'Umar Muhammad ba Sunduwah; Husayn Muhammad al-Battani; Fatimah Sa'id (Bilkor); Salih Madi Salih; Hamzah Ahmad al-Mahruq; Thabit 'Abdallah al-Zawmahi; 'Abdallah Umar Salih; Salih 'Abdallah al-Barakani.

Alternate members are: al-Haj Salim al-Subayhi; Khawr Sa'id Awad: 'Ali Salih Shaykh; Faizah Muhammad Mihdar; Salim 'Abdallah al-Haj.

Shabwah Governorate: [passage indistinct] 'Abdallah 'umar Tarmum; Shaykh Salim Nuwayr; Ahmad Muhammad Jazih; Alawi 'Abd Rabbuh al-Jabiri; Salim Muhammad Mahdi: 'Ali Nasir Lahwal; Mubarak Muhammad [name indistinct]; Husayn Muhammad Qahtan; Ubayd Ahmad ibn Ahmad; Muhammad 'Abdallah bu Asidah; Muhammad Mahdi ba Haj; Fatimah Abduh Thabit; Ahmad Salim al-Rayyis; Muhammad 'ali al-Sayrahi; 'Umar Muhammad Thabit; Salim Mahdi 'Abdallah; [name indistinct]; 'Ali Muhammad al-Shubayt; Nasir Salim 'Abu al-Sayyid; 'Umar Ahmad [name indistinct]; 'Ali Umar al-Muallim; Mahdi Salim 'ali; Mahdi Salih al-Tabbakh; Muhammad Awad al-Najjar; 'Ali 'Abdallah Rubayya; 'Ali ibn 'ali Hadi; Salihah 'Abdallah Naji; Salih Muhsin Farid; Husayn Abdallah al-Najjar; Mubarak Awad Humayd; Salih Nasir Matran; Musaid Salim Tannah; Salih 'abu Bakr al-Zubaydi; Ahmad Mubarak Lablab; Salim Ahmad Dahmash; 'Umar Husayn ibn Zawbah; Muhammad Ahmad Mudawwakh al-Burayki; Thabit Muthanna Jawwas; Ahmad Muhammad Shajirah.

The Alternate members are: 'Ali Ahmad al-Butayt; Ahmad 'abdallah al-Kadadi; 'Ali Ahmad Daqal; Mahdi Salim Hunayshan.

Hadramawt Governorate: Mahmud 'Abdallah Arashi; Muhammad Faraj ibn Taqah; Huda Muhammad Idris; Shafiqah Sa'id Khambari; Yahya Dakik; 'Ubud Yislam Abdun; Sa'id 'umar ba Said; Fatimah Yislam ibn Duhri; 'abdallah Sa'id ba Salih; Zahra 'Abd al-Karim; Khamis Sa'id bu Husayn; Faraj 'Abu Bakr Ba Amir; Husayn salim ba Khuraysah; 'Abdallah Salim Mahrus; 'Ali muhammad ba (Hgadhi); 'Ali Muhammad ba Habbar; Awad 'Abdallah [name indistinct]; Juman 'Abdallah Ubayd; Umar 'Abdallah Mshamma; Muhammad Mubarak [name indistinct]; 'Umar Awad Ibrahim; [passage indistinct]; Khamis Faraj Muhammad ibn Sumayr; Birik 'Ubud [name indistinct]; Ahmad Salim [name indistinct]; Salim 'Umar ba Hashshan; Sa'id Salim [name indistinct]; Ahmad 'Ali al-Mansur; Nasir Yislam ibn Nasir; Salih 'Abdallah al-Amri; Ahmad Sayf Muhsin; Yislam Abdun Hamid; [name indistinct]; Salih [name indistinct]; Amir 'Ubud ibn Sulayman; Birik 'Ubud ibn Tayyib; [name indistinct] ibn Nasir Mari; [passage indistinct]; Muhammad 'Umar ba Nasir; [passage indistinct]; Salih Hasan Sulayman; [passage indistinct].

Alternate members are: 'Ali Mahfuz Jubran; Ubayd 'Abdallah al-Dayyini; Khamis Ashur Ubad; (Khaylan) Karamak [name indistinct]; 'Abdallah Amir Mazru; Salih Salim ibn Hamish.

The Mahrah Governorate: Ahmad 'Abdallah (al-Mahibi); Yahya Qahtan Umar; Tawakkul Salim Yafii; (Faybal) Bakhit Said; Qasim Marsuh al-Sawlaymi; Suhaylah Awad Salim; (Thuraydah) Dawi Salid; Alawi Muhammad Aqil; Salim Salih Sa'id; Sa'id Said Shamlan; Sa'id Salim Mihaysin; Salim Muhammad Salih; Muhammad 'abdallah Khuddah; Hadi Awad (Biyud); Laibah Thuwayb Salim; Salim Bakhit ibn Qadar; [name indistinct] Thalith Radi; Juman Salim Sulum; [name indistinct]; Amir Salim Habshut; Muhammad 'Ali Amir Khaytar; Ahmad Muhammad Sa'id Masud; Salim Hasan 'Ali; Gharib Khamis Mubarak; Salih Salim Amir; Salim Ahmad Amrayn; Hafiz Husayn al-Hamid; Awad Muhammad (Hubud) Salim Bukhit Salim; Salim Muhammad al-Adl; Awad Sa'id Mihaysib; Awad 'ali al-Amudi; Muhammad Sa'idtishui; Mansur 'Abdallah 'ali; Salih Salim Sa'id; Amir Said 'Ali; Muhammad (saud) Musa; 'abdallah 'ali [name indistinct]; 'Ali Salim ba Kirayt; Musallam 'ali (Mustahayl); Isa Ahmad Isa.

Alternate members are: Mihsin Said Sa'id; Yahya Dawi Salim; 'Ali Mansur Sitayn; Amir Harbi (Sharya).

UAE

Omani Oil Minister Arrives for Price Talks

JN031841 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1717 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 3 Nov (WAKH) — Sa'id Ahmad al-Shanfari, Omani petroleum and minerals minister, arrived in Abu Dhabi today on a visit to the UAE scheduled to last several days. He was received at the airport by Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE minister of petroleum and natural resources, and other officials. WAM reports the visit is connected with consultations Mani' al-'Utaybah and the GCC Secretariat are holding to convene a meeting of the permanent ministerial committee for oil cooperation after the GCC summit.

Kuwaiti Oil and Industry Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Sabah, who is now in Abu Dhabi with the Kuwaiti delegation to the GCC summit, is expected to join the consultations. Petroleum sources said that when it meets, the oil cooperation committee will discuss the latest developments in the oil market in light of the results of the latest OPEC conference, which ended in Geneva on 22 October. The OPEC conference unanimously approved extending the August 1986 agreement on limiting the production of OPEC member-states to 17 million barrels per day while introducing minor adjustments to the quotas of some member states.

According to informed sources, the oil cooperation committee will discuss Al-'Utaybah's call for a full OPEC ministerial conference to discuss increasing prices to $18 per barrel and to discuss the call by Hisham al-Nazir, Saudi planning minister and acting minister of petroleum and mineral resources, for a meeting of the price committee to also increase prices to $18 per barrel.

Kuwait's Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Sabah, chairman of the price committee, is holding consultations to convene a meeting of the price committee, which includes the oil ministers of Libya and Ecuador, this week. Oil ministers of other OPEC member-states are expected to participate.

The sources asserted that in its expected meeting the GCC oil cooperation committee will affirm the support of the six GCC member-states for the measures OPEC is expected to take to raise prices in the oil market to an average of $18-20 per barrel. OPEC is scheduled to hold its next ordinary conference on 11 December to study oil prices and to allocate production quotas for OPEC's 13 member-states.

YAR

PDRY Minister Arrives With Al-'Attas Message

JN032022 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Brother Rashid Muhammad Thabit, minister of state for union affairs and member of the YSP Central Committee in the southern part of the homeland, arrived in Sanaa today. In a statement to *Saba' News Agency*, Rashid Thabit said he is carrying a letter to Brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, commander in chief of the Armed Forces and secretary general of the General People's Congress, from his brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium in the southern part of the homeland. He was received at the airport by Brother Yahya al-'Arashi, minister of state for the affairs of Yemeni unity and member of the Standing Committee.

Security Arrests 100 Muslims After Asyut Clashes

NC031721 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] REUTER reports that Egyptian security forces arrested approximately 100 Muslims last evening, only 1 week after violent clashes in the city of Asyut. The clashes left one person dead and a number of others wounded.

AL-AHRAM: Shamir 'Opposed' To Just Peace

NC040900 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0750 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 4 Nov (MENA) — The newspaper *Al-Ahram* has commented on recent statements by Israeli Prime Minister Shamir. It notes that Shamir apparently has no desire to change the image he had before assuming the post of prime minister from Shim'on Peres. The impression he gave was that of a leader who never stopped saying no and opposed any serious move toward a just peace in the Middle East.

In today's edition, *Al-Ahram* writes that when former Israeli Prime Minister Peres announced his acceptance of an international conference, we saw that as truly representative of the official Israeli position, for we are dealing with a state, and not with individuals. The paper describes any retreat from this stand as a setback that can never benefit peace. *Al-Ahram* was commenting on Shamir's remark that an international conference would not contribute to peace in the Middle East. Shamir added that such a gathering would become a forum for propaganda controlled by extremists.

Ghali Urges EC Stand on Israeli Settlements

NC031646 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Egypt has called on the EC to adopt a clear stand on the Israeli Government's continuing to build settlements in the occupied Arab lands in violation of international law, something that impedes the peace process in the Middle East. Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, has explained the Egyptian view during a meeting with the British ambassador in Cairo. Dr Ghali stressed the need for Britain and the EC member-states to play a role in giving momentum to the peace drive. Ghali called on EC states to do their best at their 10 November meeting to foster an atmosphere appropriate for reaching a comprehensive solution to the Middle East issue.

'Objective' French Position on Terrorism Praised

NC031618 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1240 GMT 3 Nov 86

['Abd al-'Azim Hammad commentary: "A French Warning Not to Link Terrorism to the Arabs"]

[Text] French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac did well when he announced that linking terrorism to Arabs is unacceptable. No objective observer can claim that the French Government's eagerness, seen on more than one occasion, to resist the tendency advocated by foes of Arab rights who try to link Arabs to terrorism is a position dictated only by France's trade and political interests in the Arab homeland. No one who is truly objective can claim this, because France is not the only major Western state having vast trade and political interests in the Arab world. All European states, the United States, and other nations share the same privilege. Therefore, those seeking an effective remedy to the plague of terrorism must search for the actual reasons behind this just French position. However, before we try to understand these reasons, we must note that we, as Arabs, cannot possibly excuse some deviant Arab parties that have slipped into the practice of terrorism. Nor can we accept any justification or excuse for this, which first and foremost harms Arab rights and the Palestinian people's legitimate struggle to restore their usurped rights.

The actual reasons behind the objective French position of not linking terrorism to the Arabs lie in the fact that the terrorism phenomenon is a universal one that has been created by many intricate factors, foremost of which is the use of force to cement unjust positions. It is also a phenomenon practiced by several organizations, groups, and governments throughout the world, not just in the Arab world. In fact, Europe itself is a permanent home for old terrorist groups of European origin and objectives. The mere insistence on linking terrorism to the Arabs constitutes, in part, an attempt to revive the worn-out and hateful traditions of Western antagonism toward the Arabs of the East. This insistence, which comes at a time when terrorism is known to be a universal phenomenon, is indicative of a biased outlook. Evidence of this is the apparent indifference to the African states' accusation that the Western-originated Pretoria government assassinated Mozambique's president in an unprecedented and horrible act of terrorism. Nor does there seem to be any concern in Britain over reports that Israel has kidnapped an Australian citizen from Britain under the pretense that this person was an Israeli citizen who had leaked confidential information on Israel's nuclear activity to the press. This report, if true, would represent a most serious violation of Britain's sovereignty.

Consequently, the French prime minister's assertion that terrorism must not be linked to the Arabs is one dictated by objective principles and causes, not merely interests. It is now incumbent upon we Arabs, in view of this effective European voice that warns against linking terrorism to the Arabs, to face up to our responsibility. It is unreasonable for the French prime minister to resist attempts to distort the Arabs' prestige while we let other Arabs practice terrorism once again. This is a call to Arab governments suspected of being involved in terrorism and to the Arab groups that practice terrorism to realize that it is high time to stop this murderous and disgraceful game. Syria and its allies in Lebanon did well to release one of the U.S. hostages. However, it would be better if the charge of terrorism attributed to the Arabs ended for good. In such a case, those parties behind the terrorism, who wrongfully attribute it to the Arabs in a bid to eliminate international sympathy for Arab causes, would be unveiled.

Al-Haqq: Palestinian Issue Cause of Terror

PM021510 Cairo MAYU in Arabic 20 Oct 86 p 16

[Interview with Shaykh of Al-Azhar Jad al-Haqq by Sana' al-Sa'id; date, place not given]

[Excerpts][Al-Sa'id] Terrorist incidents have resurfaced after the skyjacking of the airliner in Karachi, the attack on the Jewish synagogue in Istanbul in the first week of last month, and the subsequent violence and terrorism in Paris, West Germany, and Beirut; all these incidents indicate a new phase of terrorism feared by everyone in the region. Did the crisis in the region produce this terrorism or is it the other side of civilization and the extremism it has produced?

[Al-Haqq] If the meaning of terrorism is violence in its various forms, violence is common in all parts of the world. However, when it comes to violence as reflected in the Middle East, we must attribute it to the issues which have stirred up the region, influenced it, and shaken its stability since the cause of Palestine and its practical usurpation by the Jews emerged. This holds true even though the arrangements for this usurpation began not this century but long ago and were followed by the expulsion of the Palestinians from their land and attack on them in their homeland.

All this produced a generation who witnessed this oppression and attack on their fathers and grandfathers and also on themselves. They found that their identity was lost and their individuality dissolved; they had no home, no possessions, and no stability. In the face of all that, they reacted and sought to prove their existence and identity. It is true that this generation's movement may not be aimed directly at those who usurped their rights. It is often emotional and directed at public opinion, which accepted and kept quiet about the injustice to this generation.

[Al-Sa'id] Does this mean that a solution to the region's problems might contain terrorism and at least reduce it, if not destroy it completely?

[Al-Haqq] A solution to these problems and that [the Palestinian] problem in particular certainly could end these reactions; I cannot and would not approve of accusing those who react in self-defense of terrorism as long as others who are capable of backing them have kept quiet or even deliberately destroyed their rights. [passage omitted]

[Al-Sa'id] I return to the point that you have confirmed, namely that the existing political situation and usurpation of rights lead to the current terrorism and that the international community must restore rights if terrorism is to vanish. Viewing in general and in particular all events, incidents, and existing problems relating to the Palestinian cause, what is the solution: Could it be achieved through direct negotiations between the parties, or through an international conference, which has been agreed upon by most of the parties in the region and in which the two superpowers would participate?

[Al-Haqq] I blame the Arabs in particular, and Muslims in general, for causing the present Palestinian predicamentand its complicating factors. The split that divided Arab ranks and the Arab voice cost them their influence in the international community and lost them the unity that would say to the enemy: We are here to be reckoned with.

The international community has dual standards: We see the two superpowers or the Security Council intervene decisively in some issues to end differences even if it is a matter of stopping a war and sending international forces to disengage the warring sides until a political solution is achieved. This has been seen in many cases in different parts of the world; but concerning the Palestinian cause and regional conflicts such as the Iraqi-Iranian war, they just watch from the sidelines.

Mere advice would not help. The United Nations and its organizations have watched from the sidelines. Also, with respect to the Palestinian issue, the UN's hesitations has benefited Israel in one instance after another. What is its stand regarding Lebanon, which has become divided into groups and parties and is an arena of conflict? Where is its stand on the usurpation of Arab rights after the partition it imposed and ordered? What did it do to protect the situation? It will not act at all. The United Nations, which calls for the protection of human rights, must not discriminate between peoples. As an international organization with a humanitarian mission, it should treat everyone equally regardless of color, race, religion, or country.

[Al-Sa'id] How do you see a solution to the region's main problem: the Palestinian issue? Can it be achieved through direct negotiations or through an international conference held under UN auspices?

[Al-Haqq] I think that holding an international conference to solve these problems is the ideal method provided that the Security Council guarantees the implementation of the outcome of the conference, even if this means using force. This is a suitable method which the international community should use to end these problems, provided that the big powers furnish guarantees. The Soviet Union must participate and the conference must be international in the full sense of the word. There must be no U.S. monopoly here.

[Al-Sa'id] In a few days Shamir will succeed Peres. What about Shamir, who will take over as prime minister next Tuesday?His statements confirm his intentions toward the occupied Arab territories, as he announced recently that there will be no withdrawal from Jerusalem, the West Bank, or the Gaza Strip, which he regards as historically Israeli, or from the Golan Heights. What is your view?

[Al-Haqq] These statements are directed at the Arabs first and at Muslims in general. Peres is no different from Shamir; the physical features may differ but the soul, mind, and thinking are the same. Therefore we Arabs and Muslims have right on our side; it does not matter to us whether Peres or Shamir or someone else is the head of government, what matters is how we face any of them and how we can secure our rights. It does not matter who rules Israel. Whoever rules Israel is the same figure in different forms. [passage omitted]

[Al-Sa'id] The Helsinki meeting last month between Soviet and Israeli officials devoted considerable time, at Israel's instigation,

to raising and concentrating on the matter of Soviet Jews' emigration to Israel.

[Al-Haqq] They want to increase the Jewish population in Palestine as much as possible and at the same time they work to bring about the expulsion and departure of the remaining Arabs in the occupied territories. Israel is continuing to change the features of Islamic and Arab Jerusalem as well as its Christian features on the pretext that the city was theirs before. All this is against the historical facts, as historical evidence affirms the rights of the country's Arab people, who resided there for thousands of years. [passage omitted]

[Al-Sa'id] Shouldn't the Arab governments take serious stands and steps to face up to the settlement policy and its intensification in the form witnessed in the Arab territories, along with the attempts to erase Arab characteristics by Judaizing the areas?

[Al-Haqq] This is up to the Arab governments, and it is a regrettable matter, because they should overcome the disagreements and differences which obstruct the unity of their voice and ranks. This is necessary because if Israel succeeds in expelling the remaining Palestinians, it will then threaten the neighboring countries. In this way, Israel can expand and realize its biggest dream of a greater Israel extending from the Nile to the Euphrates.

[Al-Sa'id] Apart from the measures which the international community can adopt to deter those who legitimize terrorism, whether by individuals or states, what, in your opinion, is the ideal method for the Arab countries to adopt to mend the rifts and eliminate the aggravations and setbacks that provide the atmosphere in which terrorism can spread?

[Al-Haqq] The only method is to surmount Arab differences, especially differences among Palestinian groups. If they all overcome their differences and reach consensus in their campaign, they will be able to surmount the existing difficulties so the Palestinians can recover their rights.

[Al-Sa'id] Does this mean that a solution to current problems is capable of ending terrorism?

[Al-Haqq] Indisputably, the cause of disturbances in the region is not just troubled events but troubled relations too as a result of the Palestinian cause, the usurpation of Palestine, the handing of it to strangers, and the expulsion of its people. Therefore the recovery of these rights or at least a settlement of the question by finding a homeland for the Palestinians on their own territory, with the whole region — not just the Palestinians — keeping Jerusalem as a sacred symbol for the majority of the peoples of the region, will certainly definitely lead to stable security and will eliminate the incidents which always arise as evidence and expression of injustice.

[Al-Sa'id] Your words indicate that the Israeli Government is the one helping, through its policy and practices, to create a critical, troubled, and unstable situation which enables terrorism and violence to appear and spread and also allows conflicts to continue in the region.

[Al-Haqq] Yes, and I am not the only one to say this; current events provide proof. The proof is the present situation in south Lebanon, Israel's attachment to what it calls a security belt, and its support for the militia of the South Lebanese Army. This situation leads to conflicts and transforms the region to an arena of conflicts among the various sects. We have seen how Israel's insistence on remaining in what it calls the security zone in south Lebanon has lead to the encouragement of attacks on the UN forces, whose mission is to spread peace and to enforce it on the Israeli-Lebanese borders.

Despite the UN secretary general's report and his confirmation that the attacks on the international peacekeeping force are the result of Israel refusing to withdraw from south Lebanon, despite the fact that France has indicated that Israel should withdraw from the area to guarantee the security and safety of the French forces participating in the UN force, and also despite the Security Council resolution calling on Israel to withdraw, Israel has refused to comply and has continued to stay, imposing a fait accompli. Isn't this enough to provide irrefutable and convincing evidence that Israel provides opportunities, by its policy, for conflicts, crises, and the spread of violence in the region?

Al-Baz Discusses Arab Relations, Debts

NC021346 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1130 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 2 Nov (MENA) — Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, has said that by participating in the ICO meeting slated to be held in Kuwait in the first half of January, Egypt will have the opportunity to underscore its stature as a country capable of acting on several major issues, including the Palestinian problem and the Gulf war. This was said in an interview with the weekly magazine *Al-Siyasi*, being published today.

Commenting on Egypt's ties with other Arab countries, Al-Baz said that contacts are ongoing, that cooperation continues, and that ties exist between Egypt and the Arab countries, with the exception of two states. Providing official status to these ties is simply a matter of time, Al-Baz said. He added: We welcome the restoration of relations, but it must be understood that we are not prepared to change our policies or our stands on any issue.

Concerning President Mubarak's coming visit to Washington, Al-Baz said: We must time the visit carefully if we are to achieve the desired results. This can only happen at a later stage, when further developments take place on such issues as our military debts and peace in the Middle East. Only then will we be able to ask the United States to take certain positions.

Referring to the concept of an international Middle East peace conference, Al-Baz said no conference gain serve as a substitute for direct negotiations. However, the same Arab countries that now attack the concept of the conference used to call for it when it was more difficult to achieve, he noted. These countries, Al-Baz said, do not want to see action taken on the Palestinian issue. Nevertheless, the three primary parties concerned — Egypt, Jordan, and the PLO — affirm and insist that peace efforts must be undertaken within such a framework.

On the talks with the IMF, Dr Al-Baz said: We have reached a satisfactory stage in the negotiations on the "standby agreement." We expect this agreement to be signed in December. Al-Baz also pointed out that the agreement will benefit Egypt in several ways:

1. Egypt will obtain some funds that will help meet part of its balance of payments deficit.

2. The exchange rate for the Egyptian pound to the U.S. dollar will improve, increasing our ability to import capital and basic goods.

3. Our debts to the big countries will be rescheduled to relieve our burden of repayment.

Al-Baz declared: No country, by cooperating with us, can influence our decisions to cooperate with another state. Egypt is seeking improved ties with all countries, including the United States and the Soviet Union, to the extent that this is consistent with Egyptian national interests. We are also careful not to allow our domestic or foreign interests to be compromised in the process of this cooperation.

On the issue of military debts to the United States, Al-Baz said they can be settled by reducing the interest rate to the current rate of about 6 or 7 percent from their former level, which was above 13 percent. He added: Alternatively, these debts can be rescheduled. Actually, we need to reschedule our debts to several countries, not only to the United States, for the next 3 years. After that, our situation will improve. Our objective is to protect our development plan from the adverse effects of our debts. Development is a long-term process and we do not want to forfeit the long-term perspective for short-term considerations.

In conclusion, Al-Baz stressed: We are not going through a crisis, but are merely undergoing economic difficulties that will last 3 years. After that, conditions will improve.

Talks With Sweden Resume at Foreign Ministry

NC031238 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1136 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 3 Nov (MENA) — Official talks between Egypt and Sweden resumed at the Foreign Ministry today. The meeting was chaired by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and Mats Hellstrom, Swedish minister of agriculture [title as received]. Also present were Ambassador 'Abd al-Hadi Makhlouf, assistant foreign minister, and a number of Foreign Ministry experts in Scandinavian affairs, representing Egypt. The meeting was also attended by the delegation accompanying the king of Sweden, who is visiting Cairo. The talks dealt with ways of promoting the good relations between the two countries in various fields. Both parties affirmed their desire to develop cooperation between the two countries in several spheres, particularly the economic, trade, cultural, and scientific areas. A further contribution by Sweden to construction activities aimed at promoting Egyptian development plans was also discussed.

In addition, the conferees reviewed international developments and issues of mutual concern, paying special attention to efforts to reduce tension in various parts of the world and bolster international peace and security. They discussed all developments in the Middle East. During the talks, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid emphasized the importance of attaining a just solution to the Palestinian issue. He said that this must be based on the recognition of all the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid described Egyptian efforts to achieve this objective by pushing the peace process forward prior to an international conference that will be attended by all parties concerned, including the Palestinians. The Swedish delegation expressed appreciation for the efforts Egypt has made in this regard and announced its support for an international conference to discuss peace in the Middle East.

King Gustaf on Talks

NC031701 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1535 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 3 Nov (MENA) — King of Sweden Carl Gustav has stated that President Husni Mubarak is working diligently to achieve peace in the Middle East. In statements to reporters this afternoon, the Swedish king said that his talks with President Mubarak were very good and that President Mubarak had explained Egypt's role in ending ongoing problems in the Middle East. Asked Sweden's views regarding the outcome of the Reykjavik summit between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev, the king expressed his country's regret that the two leaders could not reach an agreement to rid Europe of nuclear missiles. He added: Sweden, however, believes the two countries' views are now closer, and we hope they will find a solution in future talks.

Asked about the extent to which Swedish society has been affected by the Chernobyl disaster in the Soviet Union, Carl Gustaf said: We have 12 nuclear reactors in Sweden, and there is a consensus in Sweden not to extend use of these reactors beyond their expected life span. An argument has surfaced in Sweden among supporters and the opponents of nuclear reactors following the Chernobyl accident, but the reactors in Sweden are different from the Chernobyl reactor. When asked for advice to Egypt as far as this issue is concerned, the Swedish monarch said: I cannot discuss this issue, because I am not a head of state. All I can say is that we have 12 nuclear reactors in Sweden that are currently operational.

Swedish King Concludes Visit

NC040843 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] King Carl Gustaf of Sweden, accompanied by his wife, Queen Silvia, left Cairo for Luxor this morning at the end of a state visit to Egypt. They were seen off by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and other senior officials. The distinguished guests were accorded a full farewell ceremony. The king of Sweden arrived in Cairo on Saturday for a 3-day visit, which included talks with President Mubarak on the international situation in general, and on the Middle East in particular. Their

discussions also focused on the promotion of bilateral relations in all areas.

GDR Construction Minister Arrives in Cairo

NC031419 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1350 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Cairo, 3 Nov (MENA) — GDR Construction Minister Wolfgang Junker arrived in Cairo from Baghdad this afternoon for a 4-day official visit at the invitation of Eng 'Abd al-Rahman Labib, minister of housing and utilities. In a statement, the German official expressed hope that his trip would strengthen the ties of friendship and cooperation linking Egypt and the GDR. He noted that the goal of his visit was to develop economic relations between the two countries. [passage omitted]

Eng 'Abd al-Rahman Labib welcomed his guest and voiced hope that his stay would lead to deeper bilateral cooperation. Official talks between Eng 'Abd al-Rahman Labib and the German minister will open tomorrow morning, and a housing protocol will be signed.

Prime Minister Lutfi will receive the GDR official and the members of his delegation at noon tomorrow. Junker also has appointments with the ministers of economy, industry, and reconstruction, and with the governor of Cairo.

In the course of his trip, the German minister will tour some housing projects in Al-Qattamiyah and will visit the Tura cement factory. He will leave Cairo for Alexandria on Thursday and will do some sightseeing before going home.

Lutfi Receives GDR Minister

NC041121 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] At his office today, Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi received GDR Construction Minister Wolfgang Junker, who is visiting Cairo. During the meeting, they discussed cooperation between Egypt and the GDR, particularly in housing. Eng 'Abd al-Rahman Labib, minister of housing and utilities, was also present.

Agreement To Renew Trade Pact With Uganda

NC031905 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1152 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 3 Nov (MENA) — Egypt and Uganda have agreed to revive the trade agreement signed by the two countries in 1977, discussing the possibility of a $20-million trade balance. The Ugandan delegation, led by Foreign Minister Ibrahim Mukiibi and including the ministers of commerce and industry, requested today during a meeting with Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali, Egyptian minister of economy and foreign trade, that Egypt contribute to the reconstruction of war-ravaged areas in Uganda and supply technical expertise in carrying out joint projects to exploit natural resources in Uganda.

Information Minister on Arms Mobilization

JN031548 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1402 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Nov (INA) — Iraqi Culture and Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim has affirmed that 677,541 fighters have been trained in arms in Iraq since the Al-Faw battles. During a news conference held here today attended by Arab and foreign press and news agency reporters, Jasim compared what Iraq and the Iranian regime mobilized in the same period. He said the Iranian regime was able to mobilize less than 70,000 men during the same period. This puts Iraq's mobilization at tenfold more than the Iranian regime's mobilization. He added the Iranian regime has completely failed to achieve even a relative balance compared with Iraq's achievement in terms of a very high level of training.

The Iraqi culture and information minister also talked about the Iranian slogan of deciding the battle in their favor. He said the facts on the battlefields indicate an Iraqi military edge. He touched on Iraq's military and manpower abilities, as well as the psychological preparedness, which give Iraq superiority over Iran. On the other hand, Iran is experiencing fragmentation; a power struggle; the escalation of detentions, which even include those close to Khomeyni himself; and increasing resistance operations against the Iranian regime.

Communique No 2,427

JN031727 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Communique No 2,427 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 3 November 1986]

[Text] With the determination of faithful, brave, and honorable men, the valiant Armed Forces are continuing their heroic activities in the various sectors.

The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. Our units of the III Army Corps east of Al-Basrah opened concentrated artillery and tank fire on the enemy and inflicted losses on the Khomeynite aggressors, halting their engineering work. Our units also damaged one tank, destroyed one vehicle, damaged another vehicle, killed five enemy soldiers, destroyed and sank one boat, and destroyed seven infantry positions, killing several of their occupants.

The enemy was seen evacuating its losses from the area. One ammunition dump, one launcher, one observation post, and two machinegun emplacements were also destroyed.

2. In the VII Army Corps sector, two enemy soldiers were killed and two ammunition dumps and one infantry position were destroyed.

3. In the II Army Corps central sector, three enemy soldiers were killed and another was wounded.

4. In the IV Army Corps east of Maysan two ammunition dumps were destroyed.

5. The evil Khomeyniites shelled Halabjah using long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 3 November 1986

IAEA Urged To Cease Cooperation With Israel

JN040958 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0845 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] United Nations, 4 Nov (INA) — Iraq has called on the United Nations to urge the UN Security Council to take effective measures to force Israel to subject its nuclear installations to IAEA inspection and supervision. In a draft resolution submitted last night to the UN political and security committee, Iraq urged the IAEA to stop all scientific cooperation with Israel, which would help it reinforce its nuclear ability.

Iraq expressed concern over Israel's growing nuclear capability which poses a real danger to the Middle East region. Iraq also denounced the nuclear cooperation between Israel and the racist regime in South Africa. Iraq's delegate to the committee drew attention to Israel's claims of establishing a textile factory. He said this factory is in fact a large nuclear plant designed to manufacture fissionable materials used for military purposes, in addition to the Dimona factory which manufactures three nuclear bombs a year. He also drew the United Nation's attention to the fact that several officials in the world have previously stressed that the huge Israeli nuclear capability constitutes a true danger to the Middle East region. He called on the world states and the other organizations that continue cooperation with Israel in the nuclear field to stop this cooperation.

Economic Talks With French Begin in Baghdad

JN031248 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1150 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Nov (INA) — The ninth session of the joint Iraqi-French committee for economic, trade, scientific, and technical cooperation began in Baghdad today. The meetings of the joint committee will last 2 days. The Iraqi side to the meetings is led by Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi and the French side by Michel Noir, French minister delegate in the economic minister's office in charge of foreign trade. In a speech at the beginning of the meetings, the oil minister praised the strong and developing relations between the two friendly countries. He also praised the French Government's stands on the Iraq-Iran war as well as the role played by French companies in implementing many development projects in Iraq. Michel Noir expressed the French Government's satisfaction over the developing bilateral relations in all fields.

The joint committee will discuss a number of issues related to developing economic and trade relations and scientific cooperation as well as exchanging expertise between the two sides. The committee will also discuss the implementation of the minutes of the last session and the work of the French companies implementing a number of development projects. The Iraqi side to the meetings comprises Light Industry Ministry Under Secretary 'Abd al-Tawwab al-Mulla Huwaysh, the representatives of the Foreign Trade Relations Committee in the Oil, Light Industries,

and Trade Ministries, and the Iraqi ambassador in Paris. The French side comprises (Philippe Raimond), official in charge of foreign economic relations, a number of French officials, and the French Ambassador in Baghdad. Michel Noir arrived in Baghdad today to attend the joint committee's meetings.

Ramadan Meets French, Cuban, Other Ministers
JN031901 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, met with Pakistani Planning Minister Mahbubul Haq and his delegation today. The meeting was attended by the Pakistani ambassador in Baghdad. The RCC member also received Hungarian Domestic Trade Minister Zoltan Juhar and his delegation today. The meeting was attended by the Hungarian ambassador in Baghdad.

The first deputy prime minister also received Michel Noir, French minister delegate of the economic minister's office in charge of foreign trade, and his delegation today. The meeting was attended by Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi 'Abd al-Tawwab [name indistinct], under secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Minerals, and the French ambassador in Baghdad.

Also discussed during these meetings were the bilateral relations between Iraq and the three countries. All sides expressed satisfaction with their progress and stressed the importance of promoting these relations in the service of common interests.

Taha Yasin Ramadan also received Levi Farah, Cuban minister without portfolio in charge of overseas construction, today. The first deputy prime minister received a written message from Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Cuban vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, on bilateral relations and ways to promote them. The meeting was attended by the Cuban ambassador in Baghdad.

Khayrallah Receives Brazilian Industry Minister
JN031501 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1300 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces and defense minister, received Jose Hugo Castelo Branco, Brazilian minister of industry and commerce, this morning in Baghdad. The guest minister was given a detailed briefing by the deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces about the beginning of the Iranian aggression as well the Iranian ruling clique's continued rejection of peace efforts in implementation of its evil schemes against Iraq and the region. The meeting was attended by the Brazilian ambassador in Baghdad.

Moldavian SSR Official Leads Soviet Delegation
JN031205 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1120 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Nov (INA) The Soviet Friendship Society delegation led by Yevgeniy Kalenik, second secretary of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers, arrived in Baghdad today on the occasion of the days of Soviet-Iraqi friendship, which began yesterday and will last 2 weeks.

Friendship Head Meets Soviet
JN031455 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1353 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Nov (INA) — 'Abd al-Fattah Muhammad Amin, chairman of the Iraqi friendship societies, met today with a Soviet friendship society delegation led by Yevgeniy Kalenik, second secretary of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers, who is visiting Iraq during Iraqi-Soviet friendship week. During the meeting, the two officials discussed relations between Iraq and the Soviet Union, as well as the consolidation of cooperation in the service of joint interests. The head of the Soviet delegation voiced admiration for Iraq's great development on various levels.

Al-Masri Views Israeli Policies, Ties With PLO

PM311445 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 28 Oct 86 p 4

[Interview with Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri by Javier Valenzuela in Amman on 27 October]

[Excerpts] Amman — "Yitzhaq Shamir is laying the foundations for a future civil conflict in the territories occupied by Israel in 1967," Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri asserted yesterday in an interview granted to *El Pais*. The minister was referring to the announcement made by the recently appointed Israeli head of government that he will increase the Israeli settlements on the West Bank and in Gaza. Next month an international conference will be held in Amman at which Jordan will explain its investment plan for the occupied territories, which, according to Al-Masri, "seeks only to enable the Palestinians to stay and live in their land." [passage omitted]

Question: Prime Minister Zaid al-Rifa'i stated last Sunday that if Yitzhaq Shamir promotes new Israeli settlements in the occupied territories, he will obstruct the peace process. To what extent?

Answer: That aspect of the Israeli occupation is really the most dangerous for the peace process. In the first place, Shamir believes that the occupied territories are part of Israel and that his country has the right to settle whomsoever it pleases there. Second, Shamir is also convinced that the Near East conflict can be resolved by offering peace in return for peace. However, we offer peace in return for land. Give us our land and you will have peace. The increase in the Israeli settlements and settlers complicates matters increasingly; in particular, because while the Israeli population of the West Bank is growing rapidly, so is the Arab population, at a greater rate. One day we will be confronted by two large groups — Arabs and Israelis — with different cultures, religions, pasts — with everything different. So Shamir and the Likud coalition are laying the foundations of a civil conflict in the occupied territories.

Question: So do you believe that Peres' replacement by Shamir as Israeli head of government has worsened matters?

Answer: Everybody knows that Shamir is more hard-line than Peres, but it must be recalled that during the 2 years the latter has been prime minister, he has worked with an agreement signed with Shamir and the Likud. Although the tone and the outward appearance are different, essentially there are not many differences between the two men. I will give you an example: According to Israeli sources, during the 2 years of Peres' term, the population of the Israeli settlements in the occupied territories has risen from 42,000 people to 60,000. Peres did this without publicity, Shamir with a great deal of fuss.

Question: Did Jordan take seriously Peres' statement in Alexandria in which he accepted the possibility of an international conference on the Near East?

Answer: I know that Peres spoke of the international conference and that he knew what he was talking about. I have the impression that at that moment he was prepared to work to that end. But a few days later he went to Washington, and there the Americans did not encourage him to continue to talk about the matter. Peres changed his stance and started to refer to "an international forum," in accordance with Israel's terms.

Question: In his farewell speech as prime minister, Peres said that Israel and Jordan had negotiated through the United States. Is this true?

Answer: Everybody knows that we do not talk with Israel and that if we have anything to say to it, it is through the U.S. Government. What is strange about that?

Question: Have relations between Jordan and the PLO improved since the shutdown of the Palestinian organization's offices in Amman last June?

Answer: There is nothing new. Jordan is committed to the Palestinian cause and believes that the PLO is its representative, but there are not many contacts between the two sides at present.

Question; What is your opinion of the current attempts to reunify the Palestinian movement and to convene its parliament in exile — the PNC?

Answer: Jordan confines itself to observing them. They are a Palestinian internal matter. I have learned that some organizations will not return to the PLO as long as 'Arafat is its leader. Others want a price for that return, and the price which 'Arafat must pay is the abrogation of the Amman agreement on Jordanian-Palestinian joint action.

I do not know how all this will end up. Al-Fatah has released a communique freezing the agreement, but 'Arafat personally hesitates to do so. I do not expect in the near future a formal declaration either from the PLO or Jordan to announce that agreement's final suspension.

Question: 'Arafat seems to be in a difficult position.

Answer: Yes, his position is very delicate. For the present, he has had to settle in Khartoum, in the heart of Africa, and very far from the occupied territories. I do not believe that it is good for him.

Question: What is your government's opinion of the current conflict between Syria and the United Kingdom?

Answer: I cannot comment on it. Both countries are friends of ours, and we are in a delicate situation. We do not wish to see any deterioration in relations between the United Kingdom and another Arab country.

Reportage on Indonesian Foreign Minister's Visit

Arrives in Amman 1 Nov

JN011628 Amman PETRA in Arabic 1410 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Amman, 1 Nov (PETRA) — Indonesian Foreign Affairs Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja arrived in Amman today on a 4-day official visit to Jordan. During the visit he will hold talks

with senior officials. He will discuss recent developments in the situation in the Middle East, the efforts exerted to convene an international conference to attain peace in the region, and relations between the two countries and ways to increase trade between them, particularly an increase in the size of Jordan's export of phosphate, potassium, and chemical fertilizers to Indonesia.

Upon arrival, he was received by Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, a number of senior ministry officials, the Jordanian ambassador accredited in Jakarta, the Indonesian ambassador accredited in Amman, and embassy staff.

The Indonesian minister is accompanied by an official delegation which includes the director of the Africa and Middle East Department at the Foreign Ministry, the director of the International Trade and Relations Department at the ministry, and the director of his office.

Al-Masri Hosts Banquet

JN012025 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Amman — Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri hosted a dinner banquet in honor of Indonesian Foreign Affairs Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and his delegation at the Marriott Hotel this evening. The banquet was attended by a number of ministers, senior officials, and the Arab and Islamic ambassadors in Amman.

Received by King, Al-Rifa'i

JN021334 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received Indonesian Foreign Affairs Minister Dr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja at the Royal Hashemite Court today. The Indonesian minister conveyed to him the greetings of Indonesian President Suharto. During the meeting, the two sides reviewed issues pertaining to the coming ICO summit, the Iraq-Iran war, and bilateral relations.

The meeting was attended by Crown Prince Hasan, Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, the Jordanian ambassador to Indonesia, and the Indonesian ambassador in Amman.

Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received Mr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja at his office today, During the meeting, they discussed current regional issues, bilateral issues, and the means to increase the volume of bilateral trade. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, the Indonesian ambassador in Amman, and the delegation accompanying the Indonesian minister.

Al-Masri, Mokhtar Hold Talks

JN021606 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Amman, 2 Nov (PETRA) — At noon today, an official round of talks was held at the Foreign Ministry between a Jordanian delegation led by Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri and a visiting Indonesian delegation led by Foreign Affairs Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja. The two sides reviewed bilateral relations, expressing their satisfaction over their progress. These relations were advanced by His Majesty King Husayn's visit to Indonesia in early 1986.

The discussions stressed an identity of views on the subjects that will be discussed by the ICO, the Nonaligned Movement, and the United Nations. Agreement in principle was also reached on the formula for and framework of a joint committee as provided for by the trade and economic cooperation agreement signed by the Jordanian and Indonesian Governments with a view toward promoting bilateral relations in all fields. The two sides stressed the necessity and importance of mutual official and unofficial visits and increased contacts in the interest of better cooperation and coordination.

The talks were attended on the Jordanian side by the secretary general of the Foreign Ministry and the head of the Political Department at the Foreign Ministry, and on the Indonesian side by the delegation accompanying the minister and the Indonesian ambassador in Amman.

Crown Prince Receives Mokhtar

JN022053 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] His Highness Crown Prince Hasan received the Indonesian foreign minister in his office today. During the meeting, they reviewed relations between the two countries and ways to promote and develop them in addition to discussing ways to bolster cultural, economic, and trade relations within the context of which Indonesia occupies a pioneering position in the ASEAN group.

His Highness Prince Hasan gave a detailed explaination on the 5-year development plan Jordan will implement at the beginning of next year and on the possibility of bilateral relations in this regard. Attending the meeting were Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, the Indonesian delegation, the Jordanian ambassador to Indonesia, and the Indonesian ambassador to Jordan.

Karami on Security, Economic Situation

NC031541 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Statement by Prime Minister Rashid Karami, followed by remarks in response to questions by unidentified correspondents after the West Beirut Security Coordination Committee meeting on 3 November — recorded]

[Text] [Karami] The members of the coordination committee reviewed events in the south, Beirut, and Beirut's southern suburb. We noted a gradual calming of the volatile atmosphere of the last few days. This confirms that a sense of reason and awareness has begun to prevail once more, since everyone is a target and sincethe interests of all dictate that conflicts end and that all efforts and forces be marshaled to oppose the conspiracy aimed at the nationalist forces. This situation has had its effects on our security and economy, and the people are paying the price. The people are in our hands, and we must defend their interests. We must do everything to make their lives easier and to consolidate security and stability so they may feel tranquil and reassured.

Thus, a climate of confidence and stability has returned to Beirut. Proof of this lies in the fact that the number of incidents has been dropping to the minimum, which shows that the security plan is proceeding normally.

We are dealing with the hike in foreign exchange rates, especially that of the dollar, which has become a symbol of the high cost of living and inflation, and is a hindrance to our livelihood. This prompts me to emphasize that the economic and financial anarchy reflected in the rise of the dollar must be remedied. We must stop this continuing spiral, which the public is paying for. Our people can tolerate no more than they have already endured. For this reason, I have called for a joint meeting tomorrow, which will be attended by representatives of the Lebanese Central Bank and the association of banks. The necessary solutions will be worked out in order to improve the lives of our people. On this occasion, I ask Finance Minister Camille Sham'un to cooperate with us. I do not think he will refuse us, as he has felt our negativity. Therefore, we must experience each other's positive side, as the interests of the people make it incumbent upon us to do so. We are waiting to see what we can do together on behalf of the public interest. We stress that our march will continue regardless of the difficulties. I am sure we will eventually achieve our common goals.

[Correspondent] The dollar's dizzying rise has been accompanied by price hikes. Merchants increase prices without control. In addition to dealing with the higher cost of foreign exchange, is there any tendency to do something about controlling prices in cooperation with the [words indistinct]?

[Karami] Price control must be continuous. As long as the dollar keeps on going up, and fluctuates without any control, this phenomenon, which is considered the root of everything happening to our prices, must be treated. Above and beyond the fact that prices must be controlled at all times, we must take care of the leading cause by checking the rise of the dollar.

[Correspondent] Do you have anything new to say about the resumption of dialogue committee meetings? Will the ministerial committee convene periodically?

[Karami] There is no doubt that the ministerial committee will meet periodically. That was agreed upon. We are now making contacts to lay the groundwork for the quickest possible resumption of dialogue committee sessions at the racetrack.

Sham'un Welcomes Karami Call

NC040934 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0900 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Finance Minister Camille Sham'un has welcomed Prime Minister Rashid Karami's appeal for cooperation and has called for a meeting soon. He said: I hope this cooperation will extend soon to include the head and members of the cabinet. In this way, all ministers can contribute to enabling Lebanon to emerge from its strangulating crisis, which, it is feared, could develop into catastrophe.

Sa'adah Notes Agreement to Revive Lebanese Front

NC031630 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1445 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] A meeting was held this afternoon at the office of Lebanese Forces Executive Committee Chairman Dr Samir Ja'ja'. Attending the meeting with Dr Ja'ja' were Phalangist Party leader Dr George Sa'adah; his deputy, George 'Umayrah; National Liberal Party leader Engineer Dany Sham'un; and head of the Maronite League Shakir Abu Sulayman.

Earlier today Dr Sa'adah said during a meeting of the Phalangist Party's Political Bureau and the Central Council that contacts regarding the Lebanese Front have ended, noting that an agreement was reached to revive the Front and proclaim it this week on a broader basis of Christian representation and consultation. Sa'adah affirmed that the Front will consider formulas for cooperation among the Front, former presidents, and current deputies, who will have the right to participate in the Front's meetings in various forms. Sa'adah said the stagnation of the government dialogue has had a negative effect on the economic situation.

Fighting Reported in Beirut, Tyre Camps

NC031803 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1715 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] One person was killed and six others wounded in a new security setback that rocked Burj al-Barajinah camp lines this evening. The situation flared up at 1700 and was exacerbated at 1715 when both sides traded rocket fire. The intensity of shelling later subsided, but the combat lines are still being subjected to sniper fire.

In a similar development, a state of high tension prevails in and around the Al-Rashidiyah camp this evening as a result of rocket fire this afternoon. According to security sources, 4 people have

been killed and 12 others wounded in battles over the past 24 hours in Beirut and the south.

Camp Clashes Denied

NC031930 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] It has been reported that guarded calm prevails in and around the Burj al-Barajinah camp this evening, interrupted only by limited sniper fire and some bursts of machine gun fire. There has been almost no traffic on the streets close to the camp. No other operations have been reported.

Regarding the Al-Rashidiyah area, guarded calm is prevailing there following limited violations that had occurred, accompanied by an exchange of medium- and light-caliber weapons fire.

In another development, a responsible source in the Camps Security Coordination Committee has denied reports that have been disseminated by some private radios about clashes in and around the Burj al-Barajinah camp. The source emphasized that the situation there is completely calm, that the Beirut Airport road is open, and that the committee is continuing its work without any problems.

Meanwhile, an Amal Movement source has dismissed as untrue information being disseminated about tension in Suhmur. The source said the situation there is completely calm.

Syria Reportedly Beefs Up Forces in Al-Biqa'

JN041102 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic
2 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] Diplomatic sources have confirmed to *Al-Ittihad* in Cyprus that Syria has recently beefed up its military forces in Lebanon, especially in the western and central Al-Biqa' regions next to the regions still occupied by the Israeli forces in southern Lebanon. These sources have also said Syria does not presently rule out the possibility of a large-scale Israeli military operation in Lebanon. The sources added that the Syrian reinforcements included the entry of an armored brigade that took up position in the Dayr al-'Asha'ir and 'Ayha region. The brigade consisted of about 4,000 troops, 100 T-72 tanks, and support units such as radars and anti-aircraft missile batteries. The sources also said the number of Syrian troops in Lebanon has risen to 35,000 men equipped with about 1,000 tanks and support units, including artillery, missiles, and air defense systems.

Qansuh Opposes Palestinian Expansion From Camps

NC021321 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Engineer 'Asim Qansuh, regional secretary for the Ba'th Party organization in Lebanon, stressed the following today: We will not permit the Palestinian people to be killed while we stand by as mere spectators. However, neither will we permit the Palestinian people, under leaders who have been defeated, to expand outside the camps.

In an interview that will be published in tomorrow's edition of *Al-Liwa'*, Qansuh disclosed that he advised Minister Nabih Birri not to react to the military actions inside the camps, saying: It is necessary that we not react to such actions at present. These actions can be tolerated somehow if we realize that they [not further specified] want to drag the Amal Movement into a fight. He expressed his fear that the disruptions would extend to Ba'labakk and elsewhere.

Qansuh says: Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] does not want to give us any rest. He is currently distracting us from our fight with Israel and from implementation of the Lebanese national plan. He is keeping us occupied in the Al-Rashidiyah camp, Tyre, Sidon, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah.

In his interview, Qansuh emphasized that there have been attempts to persuade the Palestinian National Salvation Front to permit forces to enter the camps to protect the Palestinians from 'Arafat and to separate those who are loyal to 'Arafat from those loyal to the Front. He added: However, members of the Front have failed to establish their presence to date. He pointed out that the Salvation Front has a battalion in the Burj Al-Barajinah camp and another in a different camp. He said that the Salvation Front's members have not yet agreed to resolve the situation in the camps in their favor.

Qansuh added: We will fight any Palestinian expansion outside the camps. This is why we sent a military force to the Al-Awwali Bridge, placing it at the disposal of Mustafa Sa'd, who shares in Lebanon's national decisionmaking. He noted that the current disruption in the camps serves 'Arafat's desire to counter the decisions made in Damascus by which the Salvation Front was given the task of confronting Israel and its agents at home. He also said that Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt are in accord, that they speak sincerely, and that they believe what they say. [passage omitted]

Radio: 'U.S. Rulers' Plan To 'Frighten' Syria
JN031437 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1215 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The United States has continued its escalation of the campaign of threats and pressure against Syria. In a television interview, U.S. President Reagan said the next step which the United States will take to punish Syria may be a military step. After that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said they want to carry out a successful action against Syria. Yesterday, Donald Regan, the White House chief of staff, joined the bandwagon of those making threats. He said the United States may take military action to punish Syria if Damascus should continue to support terrorism.

Such U.S. threats to Syria irrefutably reveal the role played by the United States in the scenario at London's Heathrow Airport and exposes the party that needed to fabricate some kind of pretext to wage a wide-scale organized campaign against Syria.

According to the science of criminology, the search for the criminal requires finding out who stands to benefit from the crime. It is those who engineered, organized, and executed the scenario at Heathrow who now beat the drums of threats, issue warnings, and demand concessions from Syria and the Arabs. The demands publically being made by the rulers of the United States today are the same demands they made in closed meetings, in memoranda, through ambassadors and envoys, and sometimes in the press and in statements by senior officials long before the scenario at Heathrow.

The aim of the U.S. rulers is certainly not to combat terrorism, but to terrorize and frighten Syria to compel it to change its policy of struggle and abandon its resistance to plans to compel Arabs to be subservient to imperialism and to capitulate to Israel. They asked Syria to refrain from opposing the Camp David accords, which are hostile to a just peace and to the Arabs' legitimate national interests, and Syria refused. They asked Syria to enter into direct capitulatory negotiations with Israel, making references to the Golan, but Syria refused.

They also asked Syria to remain silent about defeatist Arab parties joining direct talks and the Camp David policy, but Syria refused. They asked Syria to end its support for the resistance to Israeli occupation in the occupied Arab territory, but Syria angrily affirmed its determination to support the resistance and distinguished between terrorism and resistance. They prompted Israel to make threats of aggression against Syria in the hope Syria would be intimdated and fall silent and desist from resisting the imperialist-Zionist onslaught against the Arab homeland. Syria responded through its president and leader who declared: Syria does not fear threats, does not succumb to pressure, and does not forfeit Arab land or Arab rights whatever the cost. Syria is prepared to capably defend itself and its nation and the masses of our people are ready to make all necessary sacrifices to defeat the imperialist-Zionist plot against the Arab nation, its territory, and rights.

If the rulers of the United States really wanted to combat terrorism they would have directed their efforts at the principal hotbed of terrorism in Tel Aviv and would have ended their support for the rulers of Tel Aviv who have turned terrorism into state policy implemented by regular forces and government bodies. They would have also stopped supplying funds and weapons to terrorist gangs throughout the world, unleashing them against progressive regimes and national liberation movements.

However, by resorting to threats and terrorism, the rulers of the United States want to remove the Syrian obstacle which obstructs their plans to dominate the region so the road will be paved and clear for them. Syria, under the leadership of Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, is above threats and intimidation and knows that with its people, its Armed Forces, the masses of the Arab nation, and its friends and allies in the world it is capable of confronting any stand imposed on it with appropriate stands, actions, and steps. Syria is confident of victory because its cause is just and the cause of those who are playing with fire near the area's powder keg is unjust.

The president has repeatedly affirmed that we are not warmongers but seekers of a just peace based on the principles of the UN charter, yet at the same time we are capable of defending ourselves and will spare no effort to ensure the means for such defense. Everyone is responsible for the consequences of his action.

Ba'th Party Delegation Leaves for Nicaragua
JN031450 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1324 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Damascus, 3 Nov (SANA) — An Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegation, led by Comrade 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, member of the Party's regional command and head of the regional economic office, has left Damascus to participate in Nicaragua's celebrations marking the 25th anniversary of the Sandinist Front.

GDR Interior Minister Arrives, Makes Statement
JN031940 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1755 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Damascus, 3 Nov (SANA) — GDR Interior Minister Friedrich Dickel arrived in Damascus today. He leads a delegation on a visit to Syria of several days at the invitation of Interior Minister Muhammad Ghabbash.

In a statement on arrival, the GDR interior minister affirmed the GDR's strong support for the Syrian people in the face of attacks by world imperialists and reactionaries primarily aimed at Syria's steadfastness in the face of plots. He declared: We are fully confident that with the support and backing of all Syria's friends and through the friendship existing between the GDR and Syria, these attacks will be foiled and will fail.

The GDR interior minister emphasized that relations between Syria and the GDR in various fields are well developed. He asserted his visit will contribute toward developing and

strengthening existing cooperation between the GDR and Syrian Ministries of Interior to serve the interests of the two friendly peoples.

In conclusion, Dickel expressed his pleasure at visiting Syria and asserted his visit will succeed in strengthening the ties of cooperation between the two ministries, adding these ties are now in their 20th year.

Meets With Ghabbash

JN040633 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
2115 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] GDR Interior Minister Friedrich Dickel has asserted that being the impregnable bastion facing the imperialist, colonialist designs against the Middle East region, Syria is opposed to the aims and principles of the imperialist and reactionary forces in the world. Syria, therefore, is always subjected to various pressures and practices to weaken its steadfastness and divert it from its principled, patriotic stands, he added.

During his meeting with Interior Minister Muhammad Ghabbash this evening, the GDR minister said that his country fully understands the firm Syrian position and stands by Syria in its just struggle against the imperialist and colonialist plots and all attempts to impose hegemony on the free, progressive countries by the world imperialism, led by the United States, to undermine these countries' sovereignty and national liberty.

The GDR minister pointed out that relations between the two friendly countries, which were established by Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Erich Honecker, continue on the path of progress, affirming the importance of these relations to entrench and strengthen the friendly relations between them, which are based on serving the general interests of the two countries.

For his part, Interior Minister Muhammad Ghabbash said Syria and the GDR are in the same position and trench which is opposed to imperialist colonialism in the world and are in the struggle for freedom and just peace. This, he added, enhances the importance of meetings on various political, economic, and cultural levels. He said the Arab people, led by the Syrian people under the leadership of struggler President Hafiz al-Asad, will remain an impregnable bastion in the face of challenges and will continue their struggle to liberate all the occupied Arab territories and to regain the Palestinian people's legitimate rights to establish their independent state on their national soil.

Finnish Friendship Delegation Arrives on Visit

JN031947 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1856 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Damascus, 3 Nov (SANA) — A delegation from the Finnish-Arab Friendship Society, led by Mikko Lohikoski, secretary general of the society, arrived in Damascus today on a 1-week visit to Syria at the invitation of the People's Assembly.

A program has been prepared for the visiting delegation. The program includes meetings with party and state officials, as well as with officials of the Arab Parliamentary Union, and visits to economic installations, archaeological historical sites, and to the liberated city of Al-Qunaytirah.

Mashariqah Addresses Socialist Unionist Rally

JN311447 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1415 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] In Damascus, Vice President Comrade Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, deputy leader of the Progressive National Front, has affirmed that Syria, under struggler President Hafiz al-Asad's leadership, will remain the only trench of confrontation and the high bastion of steadfastness in the region defending the Arab nation's honor, loftiness, and dignity. In a speech he delivered at a rally today held on the anniversary of the establishment of the Socialist Unionist Party, Mashariqah said: Syria will continue the march on its militant and liberation path depending on our Arab masses and on the support of friends from the forces of progressive and liberation forces, particularly the socialist bloc countries led by the USSR — the Arab nation's faithful friend.

On the hostile campaign embarked on by imperialism against Syria, Comrade Mashariqah said: Our masses in Syria were a victim of terrorism planned by imperialist and Zionist circles and they suffered a great deal from this terrorism for many years. He added: The imperialist forces practice organized international terrorism. The Zionists commit massacres in the villages of Palestine, Lebanon, and other Arab countries within the framework of their policy based on terrorism. All of the Zionist enemy leaders are heads of international terrorism of all forms, said Mashariqah.

Parliament Speaker, Members Condemn Britain

JN030700 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Excerpts] The People's Assembly held a session today chaired by Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi and attended by the ministers.

The People's Assembly devoted part of its session to discussion of the ill-famed Balfour Declaration made by the British foreign secretary on 2 November 1917.

At the beginning of the session the speaker of the People's Assembly said: The Balfour Declaration was a culmination of a long chain of hatred and rancour that had accumulated over many centuries against the Arabs. The Thatcher gonvernment's recent action in severing diplomatic relations with Syria adds another link to that chain of rancor and hatred harbored against the Arab nation, and Syria in particular, for Syria is the symbol of Arab pride and glory. Al-Zu'bi added: The Thatcher government's disregard for Syria's declared stand that opposes terrorism in all its forms and its insistence to ignore the convincing evidence furnished by Syria that it has no connection with the Hindawi case, expresses a biased stand that was preplanned by imperialist circles in London, Washington, and Tel Aviv.

The speaker of the People's Assembly said that statements by U.S. officials in this regard confirm that the fierce campaign waged against Syria is a cover for a joint plot that is being hatched by the said circles for political extortion and for preparing for a direct military aggression. He declared: The purpose has become very clear; namely, to punish Syria for its firm stand against imperialist hegemony and against Israeli expansion, because Syria is the real obstacle obstructing the realization of the dreams of imperialism and Zionism to impose hegemony and capitulation on the Arabs.

Al-Zu'bi said: The fierce campaign and its hostile intention against Syria have confirmed the important position enjoyed by Syria and its struggling leader Hafiz al-Asad on the Arab and international levels and the value of its struggle as a forward position in resisting imperialist expansion in the Arab region. Hence the rallying of the Arab masses and their national and liberation organizations around Syria, and their denunciation of what the Thatcher government and its masters in Washington and Tel Aviv have done and are doing. Hence the wide scale support for Syria by the forces of freedom and peace in the world.

Al-Zu'bi reviewed Britain's history in the region. He asserted that Britain was responsible for all the attempts to divide and fragment our Arab homeland. The Balfour Declaration in 1917 was but another link in Britain's anti-Arab policy, a policy that always reflected the interests and expansionist plans of world Zionism. [passage omitted]

Assembly members spoke of the imperialist support Israel receives from Britain and the United States. They emphasized that the recent action by the British government in severing diplomatic relations with Syria merely indicates hostility to the Arab nation in general and Syria in particular. They said that such an action is not corroborated by any evidence of Syria's involvement in an incident engineered by the Israeli intelligence service, Mosad, and the U.S. CIA at London Heathrow Airport.

The assembly members stressed their support for the steps and measures taken by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic in retaliation for the British Government's behavior, which will bring a loss to that government, which is subservient to Israel and to the United States. [passage omitted]

In their speeches the Assembly members paid tribute to Arab strugglers and martyrs. They greeted all the peoples, states, and liberation movements that supported Syria in its sound and firm stand in the face of the unjust imperialist onslaught. They appealed to the world's parliamentarians and freemen to stand united in the face of the enemies of mankind who have changed all concepts and sought to depict the peoples' struggle for liberation as terrorism, and real official terrorism as legitimate action.

AL-BA'TH on U.S. Stand on UK Crisis

JN040835 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 4 Nov 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Our National Principles are Immune to Blackmail," the newspaper *Al-Ba'th* says: The United States wants to deduce by itself the results, which are commensurate with its hostile stand, of the crisis in Syrian-British relations that erupted recently due to the unjustified British step of severing diplomatic relations with Syria, which was followed by the immediate resolute Syrian response of severing relations with and closing Syrian ports and airspace to British ships and planes. Because the United States and its special organs, in cooperation with the Zionist Mosad, have greatly contributed to paving the way for this crisis and torpedoing Syrian-European relations in general, it cannot accept anything less than denunciation of Syria and putting it in a position deserving punishment so that Washington can find convincing means to play its war games in the Middle East waters and airspace.

The paper adds: Although the EC states have adopted a stand that is in harmony with their convictions after having read the incident's file, Washington does not accept anything less than denunciation and punishment of Syria.

Concluding, *Al-Ba'th* says: Washington knows very well that Syria cannot be intimidated by threats of aggression. By adhering to its stand toward all the issues of the Middle East conflict, Syria stresses its commitment to its national and pan-Arab basic principles — principles for the sake of which sacrifices and difficulties will be easy regardless of the force behind these difficulties.

Shamir: Ties With U.S. Not Hurt By Settlement

TA040621 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has denied that the U.S. secretary of state reprimanded him for his remarks in favor of settlement. Mr Shamir believes settlement in the last 10 years has not had an adverse effect on Israel's relations with the United States and the Arab countries. The prime minister was speaking last night at a ceremony to mark 10 years of settlement in the Gaza District and the 10th anniversary of the Yamit Yeshiva. Our settlement correspondent Avshalom Ginosar reports:

[Begin recording] [Ginosar] Yitzhaq Shamir seized the occasion to reiterate his commitment to settlement. He scoffed those who say that the continued settlement drive or even talk about it might lead to a confrontation with the United States and the Arabs. The prime minister denied reports according to which U.S. Secretary of State Shultz had castigated him for his remarks in the Knesset in favor of settlement.

[Shamir] There has been nothing of the sort. I have not been reprimanded; I have not heard or read even one word denouncing my remarks from my friend, Secretary of State Shultz.

[Ginosar] The prime minister added that there may be differences of opinion between us and the Americans regarding Israel's borders, but friendship between the two countries persists and continues to grow stronger.

[Shamir] Have our relations with the United States ever been better, closer, or friendlier than in this decade of settlement in Eretz Yisra'el? So why is there an attempt to intimidate and frighten the Israeli people?

[Ginosar] According to Yitzhaq Shamir, relations with our Arab neighbors have also improved in the last 10 years. Peace has not yet been attained but, according to him, there is no doubt that relations with them have not worsened. The prime minister added that we may celebrate 10 years of settlement with joy and pleasure.

[Shamir] Let us say that 10 years of settlement in all parts of Eretz Yisra'el have not brought any disasters on the Israeli people, God forbid. They have brought settlement and have created an important historical fact in Eretz Yisra'el and, at the same time, they have brought about cooperation with an ally that is the strongest country in the world and they have even helped improve relations with our neighbors.

[Ginosar] The prime minister went on to congratulate the Yamit Yeshiva on its anniversary and said that this type of yeshiva successfully combines the three elements of Torah studies, settlement, and defense. [end recording]

Shamir Asks USSR To Change Attitude Toward Jews

TA031621 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has called on the Soviet Union to change its attitude toward the Jewish people, to allow emigration, and to permit direct flights of Soviet emigrants to Israel. In reply to a motion on the Knesset's agenda on the Reykjavik summit, Mr Shamir said that despite Washington's firm intervention for the cause of Jewish emigration, Moscow has not budged from its position. The number of Jews leaving is very low, and the condition of those struggling to leave the Soviet Union is worsening. The prime minister added that the phenomenon of Soviet Jews who opt not to come to Israel adversely affects emigration prospects. There is no justification for letting Jews go if instead of coming to Israel they go to other countries, Shamir noted.

USSR To Speed Up Processing of Visa Applications

TA041205 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Excerpt] The Soviet Union has promised to speed up dealing with urgent visa applications to Israel, and these will now only take several days. This was learned by the Voice of Israel's correspondent in Vienna from members of the Soviet delegation attending the security conference which opened in the Austrian capital a short time ago. [passage omitted]

Romania Asked Not To Aid Leftist Delegation

TA031350 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1300 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Israel has asked Romania that it refrain from extending aid to the leftist delegation that is expected in Bucharest in 2 days for talks with PLO representatives. Our correspondent Moshe Nussbaum reports that Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said during a tour of Jerusalem today that Romania should not contribute to a violation of Israeli law. He expressed the hope that Romania will take action in accordance with the friendly ties that exist between the two countries. On another matter, Shamir said Israel and Jordan share common interests that sometimes call for a certain degree of coordination.

Peres Says Relations With Austria To Continue

TA041204 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres today made it clear that relations with Austria will continue, although the latest report about the wartime activities of Austrian President Kurt Waldheim is being investigated. He was speaking to our reporter Vivien Royston during a visit to the north for the opening of a new chocolate factory set up by the Histadrut and foreign investors. Reporter Royston first asked Mr Peres whether, in the wake of the release of the U.S. hostage, Israel could now hope for some progress on the Israeli airman captured in Lebanon last month.

[Begin recording] [Peres] All these are the sort of things that the less you talk about, the better you are off.

[Royston] What about Waldheim?

[Peres] Well, there has been information. We are checking it and waiting for the view of the justice minister, and then we shall see.

[Royston] Do you feel we should have relations with Austria in the light of what has come into view?

[Peres] We have and will continue to have relations with Austria. [end recording]

Basyuni: Egypt Wants To Promote Normalization
TA041011 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew
4 Nov 86 p 1

[Report by the political correspondent]

[Text] Egypt has informed Israel that it is interested in promoting normalization between the two countries. The message was conveyed last night by Egyptian Ambassador Muhammad Basyuni in a meeting with Yosi Ben-Aharon, director general of the Prime Minister's Office.

The meeting with the incoming director general was initiated by the Egyptian ambassador, who told him that the Cairo Government wants to work in full cooperation with the Israeli Government headed by Yitzhaq Shamir to promote the peace process. Various ways and possibilities for promoting relations, particularly in trade and tourism, were raised in the meeting.

Officials in the Prime Minister's Office are pleased with the meeting. They point out that the Egyptians understand the political change that occurred in Israel in the wake of the rotation and want to maintain close working relations with the prime minister and his senior aides.

Participation in Cairo Trade Fair Announced
TA040609 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Israel has announced its intention to participate again at the next trade fair in Cairo. The Israeli Embassy's trade officer made the announcement. The level of purchases of Israeli goods did not markedly increase after the last trade fair. A Voice of Israel reporter says the Egyptian Government is still raising difficulties for Egyptian importers who express interest in Israeli products.

Police Minister Denies Vanunu Imprisoned
TA032011 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Excerpts] The Israeli Government has maintained absolute silence on everything pertaining to the Vanunu [Israeli who gave information on Israel's alleged nuclear capabilities to the London *Sunday Times*] affair, and it has not reacted to any of the reports citing the man's name. Our political correspondent sought the reaction of the Prime Minister's Office and the Foreign Ministry but was told that Israeli Government officials do not intend to break the silence on the issue anytime soon. [passage omitted]

Police Affairs Minister Hayim Bar-lev said today that Mordekhay Vanunu is not in any Israeli Police or Prison Authority installation. This is reported by our police affairs correspondent Uri Kohen- Aharonov.

AL-SHA'B Editor Appeals Deportation Order
TA032039 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Akram Haniyah, editor of *Al-Sha'b*, has appealed to the special appeals committee to prevent the implementation of the deportation order issued against him by the commander of the Central Command. Haniyah, 33, of Ramallah, intends to appeal to the High Court of Justice if the appeals committee rejects his petition. [passage omitted]

POST Criticizes Expulsion
TA040820 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
4 Nov 86 p 10

[Editorial: "Explusion for What?"]

[Text] The order for the explusion of Akram Haniyah, editor-in-chief of the East Jerusalem daily *Al-Sha'b*, issued early yesterday morning by the O/C [Officer in Command] Central Command, Aluf [Major General] Ehud Baraq, should please all those who believe in an "iron fist" policy — who believe that putting fear in the hearts of discontented Palestinians in the territories will lead them to eschew all resistance to the occupation. Perhaps even to leave en masse for a future under some Arab sovereignty.

What comfort, however, can be derived from this action by anyone who holds that Jews and Arabs will sooner or later, and one way or another, have to live in peace and a modicum of mutual trust in this land?

Mr Haniyah and the newspaper he has been editing for three years reflect what is considered the more "moderate" wing of the PLO "meanstream." Whatever that moderation may mean it will be rejected by the overwhelming majority of Israelis.

However, those views, shared in one way or another by the bulk of West Bankers, do not yet make him a lawbreaker.

The expulsion order issued yesterday described him as a leading Fatah functionary, but it did not even allege that he had been involved in anything like terrorist activity.

Had the security authorities gathered any evidence of such involvement it would surely have been indicated in the expulsion order. And in that case a court trial would have been in order.

Formally, even Mr Haniyah's strictly political activity, especially on the PLO's behalf, has been illegal. Yet if that is the case against him, he could then too be arraigned in court on charges of violating the ban on political activity in the territories.

Why then expulsion? Why this resort to the old Emergency Regulations of the British, long decried as a blot on Israel's legal system?

Only two reasons spring easily to mind:

The due process of a court trial would be inconvenient because it would involve a trial not over terrorist activity, but political activity. This would be embarrassing and contradict Israel's claims that the West Bank is benignly administered, not occupied.

Or alternatively, the expulsion reflects Israel's evolving relationship with Jordan for some kind of joint rule. That relationship includes becoming King Husayn's agent in stamping out opponents to his rule this side of the Jordan River.

If this expulsion order is indeed the fruit of such an accord, and thus a sign of more to come, the question must be asked what Israel is getting in return?

To be sure the PLO is now the common foe of both countries. But Husayn has yet to give the PLO a genuine bill of divorce. Nor has he endorsed the international conference formula which Shim'on Peres tailored specifically for him.

The chances are that both Likud and Alignment leaders are becoming enamoured again with what once was called a "functional solution" — namely, implicit, if not explicit joint rule. And they are doing so on the basis of hints and winks from the King about his future good tidings.

But his flip-flop record belies such confidence. With survival his prime priority, Husayn has always taken the path of immediate advantage with many escape hatches available for policy reverses.

If yesterday's expulsion order, therefore, means that Israel is nowembarked on a policy in the West Bank which will alienate even further the bulk of the population for the sake of commitments it hopes Husayn may make in the future, it has chosen a precarious course, guided by an overdose of wishful thinking.

Cairo Amman Bank Opens in Nabulus 3 Nov

TA040815 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 4 Nov 86 p 1

[Report by the Middle East staff]

[Text] The Cairo-Amman Bank quietly opened its long-awaited Nabulus bank branch yesterday without fanfare or formal ceremony, *The Post* has learned.

The Nabulus branch of the Amman-based bank is the first West Bank financial institution to resume business following the June, 1967 war.

The opening had been postponed several times over the last two months ostensibly because renovations and financing arrangements had not yet been completed.

But sources told *The Post* that the bank managers also were fearful of the immense media interest that would be generated by a formal opening ceremony.

The bank opening marks a milestone in recent Jordanian-Israeli cooperation in the territories.

West Bank Bus Company Team To Travel to Amman

JN040906 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 3 Nov 86

[From "With the Events" program]

[Text] West Bank bus companies face financial difficulties and are trying to persuade the Jordanian authorities to postpone repayment of the loans which they obtained from these authorities. Ibrahim Shahid telephoned the manager of the Hebron National Bus Company Fayiz al-Qawasimah.

[Begin recording][Shahid] A number of West Bank bus company managers met recently to discuss issues concerning their companies. What did you discuss in the meeting?

[Al-Qawasimah] Two years ago, we established a federation for the West Bank bus companies. We asked that this federation be registered officially. We met on Thursday [30 October] to discuss issues related to the federation and the general conditions in the West Bank bus companies. We had internal problems that we presented to a transport officer in the Nabulus area who was present. We agreed to send a delegation to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to discuss with the Jordanian officials the possibility of supporting the Hebron and West Bank buses and postponing repayment of the loans [words indistinct] for 4 years.

[Shahid] In your opinion, what are the causes of these financial difficulties?

[Al-Qawasimah] The first problem is the widespread use of private vehicles on public transport routes.

Between 18 and 20 thousand private vehicles operate on West Bank roads as public vehicles. The second problem is taxes. The third is the lack of any kind of backing. Nobody backed us. We have replaced our buses twice since 1967 on our own.

[Shahid] But you obtained loans from Jordan?

[Al-Qawasimah] We obtained only one loan, and they are asking us to repay it. We are unable to at present.

[Shahid] Apart from the postponing repayment of the loan, what is the delegation intending to discuss in Amman?

[Al-Qawasimah] To request assistance within the development plan if there is a development plan.

[Shahid] We wish the delegation success in its Amman mission.

[Al-Qawasimah] God willing. [end recording]

EEC Aid to Territories 'Cautiously Welcomed'

TA031357 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in English 31 Oct 86 p 5

[Editorial: "European Move Needs Political Parallel"]

[Text] The European foreign ministers' recent decision to extend financial support to Palestinians in the occupied territories has been cautiously welcomed.

The European move, made in response to requests submitted by PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to French EEC representative Claude Cheysson, is perceived positively because it treats the occupied territories as a distinct entity, separate from both Jordan and Israel. Europe has moved to bypass the Jordanian "five-year development plan" and aid Palestinians directly. The initiative is to be applauded because it undermines Jordan's political ambitions in the occupied territories. The European decision to treat Palestinian agriculture separately from Israeli agriculture will most certainly help hurting Palestinian farmers by opening new markets for their products.

We welcome the European plan as a step toward helping Palestinians establish an independent state.

These attributes notwithstanding Palestinians have to be cautious. The history of the area has taught us to evaluate foreign intentions warily. Although our caution sometimes borders on paranoia, we must scrutinize every proposal from all angles.

We have to consider this European proposal carefully despite its many positive elements. Why for instance, is Europe interested in Palestinian development now? This interest comes at a time when the economy of the occupied territories is in trouble. Will the new programs benefit only selective individuals or organizations and not others? Will the programs develop a special class of Palestinians whose interests coincide with European interests? Will the aid be used to start efficient new enterprises to benefit all of society or will they only help the rich get richer? Will the Europeans use their political clout to ensure that economically beneficial programs are allowed by the Israelis, or will they allow the occupation authorities to veto projects that advance the welfare of the Palestinian collective? Will the aid make the Palestinian economy more independent or will it support service related projects which the Israeli authorities are supposed to pay for?

We also question the implementation of any economic program unaccompanied by a parallel political initiative that will free the occupied territories from Israeli occupation. Without a sincere European effort to bring the 19-year-old Israeli occupation to an end, the financial aid will be perceived here as a "carrot" aimed at pacifying the population and continuing the undesirable status quo.

Economic aid alone is not enough. But a joint economic and political campaign would most certainly be supported by all Palestinians.

Population Statistics, Projections Released

TA040813 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 4 Nov 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by Avi Temkin]

[Excerpt] Emigrants will apparently out-number immigrants in 1986 for the second year in a row, the government's chief statistician said yesterday.

As a result, statistician Moshe Sikron said, the country's population will grow only 1.5 percent this year, compared to a 2-percent annual growth rate in the early 1980's.

Presenting the 1986 Statistical Abstract of Israel to the press, Sikron said the Central Bureau of Statistics estimates that Israel has a population of about 4.3 million, of whom 3.55 million are Jewish.

He said that between 1995 and 2000, the country's population will reach 5 million, of whom 4 million will be Jews. At that time there will be 1.5-2 million residents of the territories.

Emigration totalled 15,300 in 1985 while 10,600 immigrants arrived that year, Sikron said. This year's figures are likely to be similar, he said.

The birth rate among Israeli Arabs continued to fall in 1985 and 1986, the statistician said. The birth rate among Israeli Moslems was 34 per 1,000 compared to 47 per 1,000 in 1978. The birth rate among Jews was 22 per 1,000, he said. [passage omitted]

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Algerian Officials

LD031219 Tripoli JANA in English 1024 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Tripoli, al Harth 3, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The leader of the revolution, victory and defiance received yesterday Messrs Mohamed Djechaba, member of the Central Committee of the (?Algerian) Front of National Liberation [word indistinct] and minister of strugglers, Youcef Yalaoui, Central Committee member of FLN and the secretary general of the national organization of Algerian strugglers (Mujahideen).

Algerian FLN Official Addresses Tripoli Rally

LD021602 Tripoli JANA in English 1451 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Tripoli, al Harth 2, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The Arab masses in Great Jamahiriyah yesterday celebrated the 32nd anniversary of the outbreak of the Algerian revolution by holding a massive national popular rally at the 1 Million Martyrs Farm in Tripoli which was used during the Algerian war of liberation as a training camp for the Algerian freedom-fighters and a post to raise funds by the Libyan Arab people for brotherly Algerian freedom-fighters.

This popular and national rally was attended by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud and Mohamed Djechaba, member of the Central Committee of the FLN and minister of Ministry of Mujahidin, and Youcef Yalaoui, the secretary-general of the organisation of al-mujahidin in Algeria.

The ceremony was attended also by members of Arab diplomatic missions accreditted to Great Jamahiriyah and a number of Libyan Arab Mujahidin.

The rally was overwhelmed by [words indistinct] chants of long live the two revolutions in Algeria and Great Jamahiriyah calling for prompt unity between Algeria and Great Jamahiriyah.

Mr Youcef Yalaoui, member of the Central Committee of FLN and secretary-general of the Algerian national organisation of al mujahidin made a speech lauding the support provided by the Libyan Arab people during the war of liberation and said that the Libyan Arab people was in the middle of the battle as it gave assistance and sacrificed lives for the liberation of Algeria ... and here we are celebrating this anniversary on the Libyan Arab soil which used to be the seat of the Supreme Council of the Algerian revolution and embraced its meeting seeing the most serious decisions taken and amongst them the programme of Tripoli which determine the future of Algeria. [as received]

He said: Our presence here today is an acknowledgement and a decision by the Algerian people, its mujahidin and its political leadership of the positive and effective role played by the Libyan Arab people in support of the Algerian revolution. Also our presence asserts that the Algerian people will never forget those who stood by it. He added our presence amongst our brothers and families on the soil of Great Jamahiriyah reaffirms and highlights solidarity and revolutionary provision between the revolutions of the Great al-Fatih and the 1st of November.

He reiterated the support of Algeria for the Libyan Arab people saying we declare today our unconditional total solidarity with the Libyan Arab people against any aggression or threats to its territorial integrity whatever the justifications and the source of that may be.

He declared that Algeria will implement the provisions of the national charter and realise the will of the Algerian people for Arab unity. He asserted that the Algerian peoples' determination to realise unity is identical to that of the Libyan Arab people and that determination will secure the realisation of Arab unity between the two countries.

He said the Arab nation is going through difficult conditions and subjected to vicious imperialist onslaught threatening its security and stability and the best example of that is the action of the American aicraft carrier — Britain — against steadfast Syria. He reaffirmed the support and solidarity of Algerian Government and people with the Syrian Arab people.

Mr. Yalaoui concluded his speech by saluting the Libyan Arab people and the great leader of its revolution. He said I convey the greetings of President Chadli Bendjedid to his brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhdafi, the leader of the Great al-Fatih revolution.

Also speeches were made for the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress lauding the 32nd anniversay celebrated by the Libyan and Algerian people on the soil of the fortress of freedom-fighters and revolutionaries — Libya. The delegate of the secretariat called for the exploitation of this historical occasion to declare prompt unity between the Arab people in Libya and Algeria. The delegate urged the leaders of the steadfast front to hold an emergency meeting declaring prompt and total Arab unity amongst these countries.

The secretary of the people's congress for the municipality of Tripoli hailed the occasion saying that the masses of basic people's congresses insisted on marking this glorious anniversary and taking struggle lessons from it in intensifying national struggle and escalating confrontation against the enemies of the Arab nation. He said that the Arab nation is facing the tenth scornful crusaders vicious war being led by imperialism and Zionism aimed at the obliteration of this nation. This requires, he added, to work earnestly and firmly for the realisation of total Arab unity and declaration of holy war waging total liberation war.

Algerian Officials End Visit

LD031812 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1745 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Tripoli 3 Nov (JANA) — At noon today, Brother Mohamed Djechaba, member of the FLN Central Committee and minister of veterans, and Youcef Yalaoui, member of the FLN Central Committee and secretary general of the Algerian Veterans Organization, left Tripoli after a several-day visit to the Great Jamahiriyah, during which they attended the Libyan Arab

people's celebrations of the 32d anniversary of the Algerian revolution. [passage omitted]

JANA: U.S. Reviving 'Big Stick Policy'

LD041000 Tripoli JANA in English 0905 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Rome, al Harth 4, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — "Donald Regan' the head of the U.S. "Black" House staff announced the possibility of a military aggression against Syria carried out by the administration of Israel's mad dog.

Donald Regan repeated the false accusations made by the U.S. stationary aircraft carrier Britain against Syria during an interview with "A.B.C." American station. He said: "Military action against Syria is expected".

JANA's Arab affairs editor commented by saying: "These U.S. official threats reveal once again the dimensions of the racist campaign being launched by the U.S. stationary aircraft carrier — Britain — against sisterly Syria. What takes place now surpasses the political issue and closely shows that it is a practical preparation for a racist war of hatred against the Arab nation by the triad of evil and hostility the U.S., its aircraft carrier, the Zionist enemy. The present concentration on Syria as the target by fabricating the charges against it is nothing but a disguise and splitting this of this war and an attempt to deal individually with the Arab nation's lively forces as those enemies did in their failed barbarous aggression against Great Jamahiriyah". [sentence as received]

The editor added:

"Such repeated announcements from the "Black" House voiced by its most senior officials confirm to the whole world that the mad dog's administration had officially adopted state terrorism as a method to deal with all those who reject the policy of domination and the imposition of annexation pursued by this administration. By that it tries to revive the big stick policy which vulnerability was proved and had broken over the heads of its pursuers in Vietnam, Nicaragua, Iran, in Lebanon and lastly in the Gulf of Sidra and the failed U.S.-NATO barbarous aggression against Great Jamahiriyah.

JANA's editor asserted that the enemies' plot is clearer now more than ever. What is needed is Arab clarity in facing such a plot or the adaptation of a practical united Arab stance based upon not giving chance to the enemies to deal with the Arab nation individually, to amass forces towards creating a united Arab front against the crusade of hatred either it is disguised with political reasonings or by revealing its military intentions". [sentence as received]

JANA Editor Views Withdrawal of U.S. Carrier

LD031442 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1230 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] The *Kuwaiti News Agency* has reported, attributing it to officials in the U.S. War Department, that the U.S. Administration has decided to reduce its military presence in the Mediterranean and has recently withdrawn one of its aircraft carriers from the area. The Voice of America quoted those officials as saying that the aircraft carrier *Forrestal* has left the region and is on its way back to its base at [word indistinct] port in Florida, leaving the aircraft carrier *Kennedy* alone in light of the reduced level of tension in the region. We feel that the aircraft carrier *Kennedy* is sufficient to cover us at the present time. The VOA also said that the United States had kept two, and at times three, aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean following the attacks on U.S. installations in Europe and in light of the strained relations between Washington and Libya.

The JANA international affairs editor has commented on this U.S. military measure saying: The great 1 September revolution, with its piercing foresight and its revolutionary honesty, has repeatedly drawn attention to the perils of the U.S. military presence in the Mediterranean because this presence represents a blatant provocation to the countries of the area and also constitutes a fatal peril to world peace. He added: Today, when the U.S. War Department takes this military measure, it is certain that the countries bordering the Mediterranean will feel satisfaction and ease because it will keep them safe from any military or psychological provocation and grants them tranquility and stability. The JANA international affairs editor affirmed that the U.S. Administration's withdrawal of its forces and fleets from the Mediterranean will allow the European countries bordering this sea to avoid becoming victim to the U.S. military presence and the U.S. fleet's provocation against the Arab countries bordering the Mediterranean. The editor added that it has become very clear that the U.S. forces, which were stationed for a long time in this area, were seeking to sacrifice the interests of the European peoples, a fact that was realized by these peoples following the attack on the U.S. 6th Fleet's control stations at Lampedusa Island by the Arab Libyan Armed Forces during the U.S.-NATO barbaric failed aggression on the Great Jamahiriyah last April.

The JANA international affairs editor stressed that after this enlightened realization by the European peoples, this sea will be transformed into a lake of peace between the Europeans and the Arabs to serve the mutual cultural and economic interests of the peoples.

The editor recalled at the conclusion of his commentary that the Great Jamahiriyah, the Soviet Union, and all of the peace-loving countries had called earlier for the withdrawal of all foreign military presences from the Mediterranean and said that these countries felt satisfaction now at the withdrawal of the U.S. forces and fleets from the Mediterranean.

JANA Notes CIA-Israeli Cooperation in Chad

LD041002 Tripoli JANA in English 0901 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Paris, al Harth 4, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The administration of Israel's mad dog has turned its embassy in Ndjamena into a centre for gathering intelligence and espionage directly supervised by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency [CIA].

Information published in the French daily *"Le Point"* out yesterday reported that CIA experts had installed very sophisticated equipment in the embassy and erected now advanced listening aerials which it described as "very refined".

Last month, the U.S. Administration admitted that it had a team of military experts in Ndjamena to support renegade Habre and his clique.

JANA Editor Recalls Balfour Declaration
LD031520 Tripoli JANA in English 1420 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Tripoli, al Harth 3, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Today is the 69th anniversary of ill-omened Balfour's Declaration carried out by the colonial forces against the Arab nation and the Palestinian Arab people.

On 2 November 1917, Britain through its secretary of state, Lord Arthur James Balfour, gave its pledge to the Zionists to grant them the Arab land of Palestine as a national home, thereby planting them as a strange object in the Arab body.

Ever since this declaration of bad omen, the Palestinian Arab people has been subjected to the worst kinds of oppression at the hands of the alien Zionist gangsters. These tramps have been greatly supported in these criminal acts by the imperialist forces spearheaded by the U.S. and its aircraft carrier Britain.

This declaration was given by a circle which did not own Palestine to people who did not deserve it. Hence, the Zionist octopus has been brought in the heart of the Arab homeland.

JANA's Arab affairs editor has commented on this sad anniversary saying that the Arab existence is being threatened by the Zionist death train which has started its journey by first occupying Palestine killing or displacing its people and is still running its course in a savage manner being supported by the treacheries of Arab rulers in the Egyptian oppressed capital, Amman, Baghdad and Muscat and others, for they have acknowledged the Zionist presence and have been licking up the paws of the Zionists which are stained with Arab blood, apart from frequently going on a pilgrimage to U.S. Dark House.

The editor adds that colonialist Britain, after the passage of 69 years, stresses once again that it is still prejudiced against the Arab nation. The body of its prime minister child killer Thatcher has been reincarnated with the soul of this declaration to wage an endless war against the Arab nation, so much so that Britain has been transformed to an American aircraft-carrier.

Senile Britain has acted as a spearhead of new crusade against the Arab and Muslim peoples.

This has been confirmed by its dirty role in the abortive and savage aggression earlier this year against Great Jamahiriyah and its racist campaign being waged now against Syria backed by Israel's mad dog Reagan and its Zionist stick in occupied Palestine.

The editor adds that time has changed and Britain should come to know that it is now senile and it is time it woke up, for the people in our region have awakened as was shown in the nationalization of the Suez Canal by Al-Nasir, the evacuation of its bases and the defeat of 1956 aggression, apart from the outbreak of the Great al-Fatih revolution in Libya, the evacuation of its bases and the failure and defeat of the U.S.-NATO aggression against Great Jamahiriyah.

The editor concludes that the Arab people will not forgive the British their historical crimes against the Arab nation apart from its threat against our entity, culture and presence. The new Arab generation believing in arms as a means and a language to defeat colonialism, will revenge on whoever cause the desecration of Palestine and enabled the Zionists to reach the pure Arab land.

Burkinabe Diplomat Praises Joint Relations
LD031916 Tripoli JANA in English 1810 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Rome, Al Harth 3, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Dr. "Cansour Lazar" [quotation marks as received] the charge d'affaires at the Embassy of Burkina in Rome praised the strong relations that link Great Jamahiriyah and Burkina.

He described the relations of struggle that link Great Jamahiriyah and Burkina as "very strong and solid which abide by combatting colonialism and its agents in Africa. [no closing quote mark received]

In a statement he made to JANA's Rome correspondent, the charge d'affaires of Burkina condemned the campaign of misinformation launched by the administration of Israel's mad dog — Reagan — against Great Jamahiriyah.

He said that the administration of Israel's mad dog had fabricated this campaign of lies to pass its hostile plots in the Mediterranean region.

He confirmed that the escalating outrage in Latin America and within the Contradora Group is resulted from the criminal support this administration provides for the fascist Somozan gangs.

The African diplomat pointed out to the anti-Syrian campaign led by the U.S. Administration and said: "It is a misleading campaign which main aim is to serve the strategic Zionists goals in the Arab region. [no closing quote mark received]

MAURITANIA

President Receives Kuwaiti Envoy, Amir's Message
LD032311 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation [CMSM] and head of state, received 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, adviser to Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, at noon today. The meeting was attended by Ahmed Ould Rahalla,

advisor to the president, and by the Kuwaiti ambassador to Nouakchott.

After the meeting, the Kuwaiti official made a statement to our colleague Dada Mohamed in which he said he handed the president a message from his brother Amir Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah:

[Begin 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn recording] A short time ago I conveyed to the president greetings from his brother Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah and handed him a message from the amir in which he proposes that the president participate in the meetings of the Islamic summit, which will be held on 26 January in Kuwait. The president was responsive and showed willingness to participate in that great event. We also talked about bilateral relations between our countries and about the issues of joint interest, especially the Arab and Islamic issues. The amir, the Kuwaiti people, and the government are looking forward to welcoming the president in Kuwait during the summit. [end recording]

MOROCCO

Laraki Delivers Government Statement 3 Nov

LD040005 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Prime Minister Azzedine Laraki presented the broad lines of His Majesty's government's program at the House of Representatives this evening. The house will begin debating the government statement on Wednesday, and the finance minister will submit the draft finance law for 1987 tomorrow. The prime minister focused in his statement today on specifying the permanent features of the government's policy at the national and international levels and explaining the measures that the government will adopt with regard to the three axes King Hassan II defined at the opening of the current parliamentary session. The government statement also dealt with the bases of the government's policy in the field of supporting local democracy and economic and social development.

Dr Azzedine Laraki initially recalled the royal directives contained in the speech by which the king opened the current legislative session and from which the government program draws its principal axes: giving prominence to the field of education, securing food self-sufficiency, and [word indistinct] semipublic institutions. He added that firm options have opened to our people, embodied in adherence to Islamic religion, to the unity of Al-Maliki [subsect of Sunnism followed in Morocco] discipline, to the constitutional monarchial order, to the Kingdom's territorial unity, to the consolidation of the pillars of democracy, to our country's connection to the Arab, Islamic and African world, to caring for the unity of the Arab Maghreb, to the opening up to all continents, and to placing the supreme interests of the homeland and citizens at home and abroad above everything else. These options constitute a firm framework for the government's policy in all fields.

The prime minister said that the government is committed to working toward consolidating the roots of Islam as a creed, law, and code of behavior in society, together with preserving the sectarian unity.

In the field of consolidating democracy in our country, the prime minister stressed that the government believes in the benefits of dialogue, and will make it the basis of dealings between the legislative and executive authorities in order to make our democratic system more dynamic according to the August royal directives.

As for our territorial integrity, Dr Azzedine Laraki said that it constitutes the first priority in the government's preoccupations. He stressed Morocco's commitment to maintaining its Royal Armed Forces, the police and security forces, and the auxilary forces at the level of shouldering their responsibilities and simultaneously praised the role played by these forces. He said that Morocco also considers Cueta, Melilla, and the Moroccan islands in the Mediterranean as integrated parts of its soil. He added that his majesty has enough wisdom, diplomacy, and [word indistinct] to secure the return of our usurped territories to the fatherland.

As for foreign policies, the prime minister said that Moroccan policies are based upon commitment to peace, security, stability, and cooperation with all countries, and upon adopting the Arab, Islamic, and African causes. He recalled our country's stand by the Palestinian legitimacy and its insistence upon the Fes plan as the correct course for every Arab move.

Dr Azzedine Laraki then moved to the government's preoccupations on the national level. He said that the aim is to secure social justice, equal opportunity, equality, to reduce social differences, establish sound justice, and strike a balance between the rural and urban areas. He stressed the necessity of continuing the policy of encouraging the private sector and the free initiatives so that they play a larger role in the economic and social development fields.

As for the education field, the prime minister recalled his majesty's decision to establish a committee comprising government officials and representatives of the parties to achieve a leap forward in this sector. He stressed that the government will place all its sources, departments, and experience at that committee's disposal.

Regarding the field of food self-sufficiency, the prime minister declared the government's determination to continue the intensification of grain and fodder production, the implementation of a vast forestation program, and the reclamation of the traditional plantations producing oil by planting 300,000 hectares, in addition to increasing sugar production and searching for resources to build a dam every year and relying upon fishing resources through the modernization and renovation of the (technical?) fleet. The prime minister announced that the measures for revising the management of the semipublic establishments fall within the framework of the objective assessment of every establishment separately [words indistinct]. The government will be concerned in this field with the economization which his majesty, may God grant him victory, ordered.

He then pointed out that the government will seek to reestablish the balance of foreign accounts, follow up tax reforms, activate

national production, and encourage the private sector. He added that the creation of the administrative unit will be the sole interlocutor for investors. Dr Azzedine Laraki stressed that the government will march along the path of strengthening the role of the localities. In addition to supplying them with 30 percent of the value-added tax collected, new measures aimed at reforming national taxation will be adopted.

On the other hand, he pointed out the government's determination to increase the profitability of the administrative body, to raise its moral standard, and to introduce improvements in the management methods. He announced that the government will submit the next development plan to the House of Representatives in 1987. He pointed out that the perception of the government's action will be modified in light of the economic and social changes witnessed by the country, emphasizing that the government's fundamental aim is to raise the living standard of the Moroccan peoples to improve their individual income.

The prime minister added that the government will be concerned with preparing the general atmosphere suitable for dialogue between the government and all the other parties, including the trade unions and bodies concerned, with the consideration that the government believes in the usefulness of dialogue within the framework of winning the social and economic development battle currently taking place in our country and primarily to fulfill the national interests.

SUDAN

Further Reportage on 2 Nov Student Riots

Police Chief on Rioters

JN031211 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1050 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, 3 Nov (SUNA) — Police arrested 60 of those who demonstrated yesterday in the capital's three major areas of Khartoum, Omdurman, and North Khartoum. Some of those arrested are unviersity students. A vehicle belonging to the Khartoum University was seized carrying a quantity of (?wire), loudspeakers, and pamphlets. This was announced by the capital's chief of police Lieutenant General Muhammad al-Hasan Yusah.

In a statement issued yesterday, the Khartoum University students' union said that among those arrested were the president of the university union and the presidents of a number of unions in secondary schools.

The Khartoum police chief also said that those arrested face charges of disturbing the peace, staging an illegal demonstration, and rioting, adding that two university students were injured, one of them by gunfire according to a medical report. He said casulaties among police personnel included [words indistinct] from other other ranks, five of them received serious injuries. The police chief pointed out that the police tried to disperse the demonstration, which was led by the Khartoum University Union, because it was illegal. The police action was calm, but when students began using stones and Molotov cocktails, the police force had to use teargas. He said police were able to halt demonstrations certain secondary schools were organizing in response to the day before yesterday's call.

Meanwhile, a responsible source at Khartoum Hospital said that one of the injured students shot in yesterday's demonstrations is in good condition after shrapnel was removed from his body. The other student is suffering tmporary paralysis of the lower part of his body after receiving a blow to his spinal column. The source said the student will undergo surgery later.

Commissioner Criticizes Riots

JN041138 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1040 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, 4 Nov (SUNA) — In a statement yesterday, Khartoum Commissioner Karam Muhammad Karam stressed that safeguarding security and stability is not the responsibility of the government only, but also the duty of citizens.

The Khartoum commissioner pointed to the incidents and student demonstrations which took place in Khartoum last week describing them as an insult to the noble Arab and Sudanese morals. The commissioner was referring to the repugnant slogans calling for the return of the tyrant dictator Numayri. The statement also referred to acts of violence which led to the death of an innocent citizen.

The commissioner's statement also referred to yesterday's demonstrations and said that they had been carefully planned. He said this was clear from the buses and radios used in the demonstrations. The commissioner said that the type of radio equipment used could only be found with the security forces. He added that the police seized the equipment.

In his statement, the commissioner said that the police also seized a vehicle belonging to Khartoum University, which was carrying several students, among whom were some of the leaders of the students union. He said that these students were carrying loudspeakers and leaflets prepared by the Islamic National Front, and a quantity of (?wire).

The commissioner added that the fierce and violent acts of the demonstrators encouraged them to destroy public property, schools, and vehicles. The statement stressed that any attempt to jeopardize citizens' security and the safety of their properties and possessions will be firmly confronted.

Students Submit Protest

JN031908 Khartoum SUNA in English 1732 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, Nov 3 (SUNA) — Khartoum University Students Union has called for the release of all the political detainees who were arrested here yesterday following the demonstrations.

In a memorandum submitted to the Chief Justice Muhammad Mirghani Mabruk, the students called for lifting the state of emergency and halting aggression on press freedom.

Mabruk pledged, in press statement to SUNA, to carefully study the memorandum.

The students have waged a demonstration today in order to submit a memo to the chief justice in protest against police attacks to yesterday demonstrations.

Director General of the National Capital Police Gen. Muhammad al-Hasan Yusuf said police arrested today 13 students and 3 citizens who took part in the demonstrations reaffirming the police forces have contained the situation.

Nine students were injured when police tried yesterday to disperse demonstrations organized by Khartoum University Students Union along with some higher secondary schools.

The students have waged demonstrations in protest against the government economic policies, the constitutional amendments, the delay of convening the proposed constitutional conference and the preezing of sharia laws.

Meanwhile, the Islamic National Front, the main opposition group in the Constituent Assembly - parliament - has condemned the government handling of the students demonstration and hailed the student role in toppling former President Numayri.

On the other hand, Constituent Assembly Speaker Muhammad Ibrahim Khalil announced here today that the Assembly will discuss in tomorrow's Tuesday session the demonstrations and the security situation in the national capital.

Southern Leader Protests

JN041042 Khartoum SUNA in English 1021 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, 4 Nov (SUNA) — Andrew Wiu, leader of the Southern Party Sudan African National Union "SANU", has criticised the government for its violent behavior towards students' processions. He said demonstration is a legitimate right for all citizens in the democratic rule, and that the peaceful processions should not be met with violence.

In a statement to the opposition party daily paper *Al-Rayah*, Wiu said the slogans shouted by the masses in the demonstrations were the same slogans of 1985.

Taj al-Din Returns From CAR, Zaire 31 Oct

JN311543 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, 31 Oct (SUNA) — State Council Member Dr 'Ali Hasan Taj al-Din returned home from Kinshasa at noon today after a 5-day visit to Zaire and the Central African Republic [CAR]. In a statement to the press, he said that during the visits he met with the Zairian and CAR presidents. He added that he conveyed a message on bilateral relations from the State Council chairman and the prime minister to CAR President General Andre-Dieudonne Kolingba and Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko. Taj al-Din described the visits as successful.

Taj al-Din's visits to CAR and Zaire fall within the framework of Sudan's declared policy based on improving relations with neighborly states.

Steps on South's Administration 'Next Week'

JN031618 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1503 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, 3 Nov (SUNA) — Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has said steps concerning the administative system in the south will be taken next week.

Following his meeting with the State Council Chairman and members at the presidential place this morning, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi said he briefed them on security measures in the country and on policies the government has made to (?safeguard) the security of the capital and the regions in view of what occurred during the recent demonstrations. The prime minister added he also briefed them on the results of meetings with the regional governors and the capital's commissioner in the past 2 days.

In another development, the Southern Sudanese Political Association [SSPA] issued a statement today on its position toward the administration of the south. The statement said the SSPA stresses the need to respect and fully implement what is mentioned in the Constitution under Article 16 D and also in the 1972 self-rule law for the southern provinces regarding administration.

The statement, issued following the meeting of the SSPA Executive Committee yesterday, demanded that the implementation of the decentralization policy agreed on by the SSPA be under the authority of the Higher Executive Council [of the Southern Region] in consultation with southern parties and political key figures. It pointed out that all political bodies in the south are subject to questioning by the Higher Executive Council which, in turn, is subject to questioning by the State Council and the elected regional People's Assembly. The statement said any amendments to Article 16/2 and to the 1972 self-rule law for the southern provinces should be made in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution or the constitutional conference.

Finance Talks With EEC in Khartoum Begin 2 Nov

JN021931 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1712 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Nov (SUNA) — The first round of talks between the Finance Ministry and an EEC delegation led by Dr (Diterfersh), director of the Development Department at the EEC presidency in Brussels, was held here this morning. The talks aim at reaching an agreement with Sudan to benefit from the allocations of the Third Lome agreement which total $145 million.

This round of talks was opened by [words indistinct] Bashir 'Umar, minister of finance and economic planning. He stressed that Sudan has as a priority to benefit from its program concerning the Third Lome agreement in the fields of countryside development, the promotion of exports, and the rehabilitation of development projects and the infrastructure. He also stressed the need to benefit from regional aid to the African states group which total $185 million in order to implement joint projects in the fields of combatting drought and desertification in addition to benefitting from the aid devoted to the refugee programs which totals $80 million.

Dr Bashir 'Umar hailed the EEC's aid to Sudan in all development fields.

(Diterfersh) lauded Sudan's program to benefit from the allocations of the Third Lome agreement. He expressed hope that the development Sudan seeks will be achieved. The talks are scheduled to end on Thursday by signing Sudan's program.

These talks are a continuation of the talks which the finance minister began with the EEC in Brussels from 4-10 October. It is noteworthy that the Lome agreements are cooperation agreements between the EEC and the African, Caribbean, and Pacific countries.

The EEC delegation arrived in Sudan yesterday evening. It comprises the director of the East Africa Department and technicians in the fields of agriculture, transportation, and communications. The delegation's activities includes inspection visits to the projects financed by the EEC in Jabal Marrah, Jibal al-Nubah, and Bananusah. The delegation will also attend a celebration to be held on the occasion of the conclusion of work on the project for improving the railway between Bananusah and Abu Zabad.

Police Ban Islamic Front Press Conference

JN031911 Khartoum SUNA in English 1728 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum Nov (3) — SUNA — The national capital police has today banned a press conference by the Islamic National Front which was scheduled here today.

In a statement released here the Islamic Front said the police director of the national capital had banned the conference thus contradicting earlier directives by the concerned security authorities.

The Islamic Front described the move as "anti-democratic" and said substitute press conference will be held on Wednesday in the Islamic Front premises here.

Islamic Party on Plans To 'Liquidate' Members

JN041142 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1035 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, 4 Nov (SUNA) — The Islamic National Front (INF) which leads the opposition in Sudan has accused the government of planning to liquidate the Armed Forces' military elements who allegedly belong to the Front.

It is believed that the accusation, which was voiced by the front's newspaper *Al-Rayah*, is directed against the Al-Ummah Party which is headed by Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi. Leaders of the two ruling parties accused the Islamic National Front yesterday of being behind the recent Khartoum incidents.

TUNISIA

Interior Minister Announces Election Results

LD041305 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Address by Interior Minister Zine Labedine Ben Ali at news conference with Tunisian and foreign journalists in Tunis on 3 November — recorded]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The Interior Ministry has sought, within its authority and in accordance with the directives of the president of the republic, to provide all material and organizational means which would guarantee carrying out elections amid good conditions and within constitutional legitimacy and respect for the law. This fact was manifested during all phases of the election operation starting from registering candidates, drawing up elections lists and enabling citizens, whereever they might be, to fulfill their voting right, as well as collating the votes.

During the legal nomination period, 5 through 18 October, we have recorded the participation of five lists that fulfilled all the conditions laid down in the elections list. These are:

1. The National Unity list, present in 23 constituencies.

2. The Popular Unity list in Sousse, Zaghoual, Aryana and Ben Arouss.

3. The Democratic Alliance list in Gafsa.

4. The Democratic Challenge list in Ben Arouss.

5. The Democratic Union list in Gafsa.

Therefore, the Tunisian people have carried out their election properly and have chosen their representatives to the House of Representatives, totalling 125 deputies — 1 representative for every60,000 inhabitants. I am honored, publicly and in accordance with Article 105 of the Elections List, to announce the official results:

The number of eligible voters is 2,622,488.

The number of voters is (?2,105,073).

The number of invalid votes is 10,036.

The number of declared votes is 2,165,057.

The total percentage of participation was (?82.74) percent.

The National Unity candidates won all 125 seats.

You may see the details of the final results which are published in this hall. I do not want to bore you by enumerating them. I would like to point out that the National Unity list won a high voting percentage compared to the other four lists whose voting percentage was very low.

The Popular Unity list won 1.70-1.06 percent.

The Democratic Challenge won 1.40 percent.

The Democratic Alliance won 1.60 percent.

The Democratic Union won 2.66 percent [words indistinct]

It is worth noting that, despite the decision of the Democratic Alliance and Popular Unity to boycott the elections, the Interior Ministry, which is in charge of organizing these elections, considers this boycott — declared unofficially and outside the legal framework — to be an illegal boycott because it contravenes Article 77 of the Election List which stipulates that it is impossible to withdraw candidacy after the end of the nominating period [words indistinct]. On this basis and in accordance with legal regulations, the Interior Ministry has sought to provide ballot cards for the lists of these two parties in the constituencies concerned.

The turnout during this session, as you have noticed, was high, between 85.25 and 73.52 percent. This proves the interest of the Tunisian citizens in elections and his duty to exercise his rights. [passage omitted] [passage indistinct]

Paris Interviews Mzali on Political Situation

LD021549 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Interview with former Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali by correspondent Ralph Pinto in Paris — live]

[Text] [Pinto] Mohamed Mzali, there was a real Mzali era in Tunisia. It was expected that once the supreme fighter, who is now 83, had left, you would succeed him. Then, everything got worse very quickly. New men became prominent, a young woman, very close to the president, came to the forefront. How do you explain that you — as you and your government were working and trying to get the country out of its economic crisis — could be swept away with all your friends and replaced by another team as quickly as this?

[Mzali] I understand your surprise and your question is legitimate. All the Tunisians ask themselves this question, all the observers, and mainly Tunisia's friends are worried by this phenomenon. Indeed, things moved very fast. On 19 June, before 1,300 party people, before all foreign delegations, before some 100 journalists, the president of the republic reaffirmed that Prime Minister Mzali was his son and his man of confidence for the present and the future. Then, on 8 July, I was at home and learned from the television at 2000 that I was no longer the prime minister. As you rightly said, Mr Pinto, this woman, who is his 65-year-old niece, managed by various means — to which we shall return — to influence him. This is all the more so, because the president, given his age and despite his lucidity, cannot travel or receive many people. He only listens to the three or four people who, for some months, have formed his close guard. As a prime minister, I only saw him 30 minutes to 1 hour per day, whereas, on the other hand, the others were with him all day long. His niece, she was even with him in the evenings. She gives him his sleeping pills. I do not know what he was told, but the president changed. This is what is worrying.

[Pinto] This is all the more worrying as you have two very important neighbors. One of your two neighbors is very, very agitated. So, one can have fears for tomorrow's Tunisia; Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, who is extremely enterprising, could imagine that he has a future in your country.

[Mzali] Apart from this, at the moment, there is a morosity, a passivity within the people, who do not understand. Having felt this, the three or four leaders who besiege the president, who form a clan that usurped power and govern on behalf of Bourguiba, this clan felt that this had to be explained to the Tunisians; my departure had to be explained. So, now I am the scapegoat, myself, my children, my friends. They want to explain both to the Tunisian and non-Tunisian observers, why there was such a sudden change. Effectively, as you said it, Tunisia is under threat. There are dangers, and if there is no enthusiasm around the president, the republic — whichever it might be — if there is no government for national unity, anything can happen and the tunisians are more or less demobilized, somewhat spectators.

[Pinto] One last word: Are you still pro-Bourguiba?

[Mzali] I am pro-Bourbuiba in relation to the Bourguiba I met when I was 12 or 13. Unfortunately, I fear that now, this pro-Bourguiba trend might be an alibi for a band of usurpers who fear neither God nor man and who monopolize power. But where is Bourguiba now?

DJIBOUTI

Resumption of Sea, Air Links With PDRY Announced

EA031202 Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali
1645 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] The Republic of Djibouti has decided to restore air and sea links with the PDRY effective tomorrow. This was announced by Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Moumin Bahdon Farah while delivering a message to the PDRY ambassador to the Republic of Djibouti this morning. The message was from President Hassan Gouled Aptidon to his PDRY counterpart, Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, in reply to an earlier one delivered to President Gouled Aptidon by PDRY Minister of Transport Salih 'Abdallah Muthanna. The Republic of Djibouti severed air and sea links with the PDRY after one of its civilian airliners was intercepted in midair by [words indistinct] on 17 August. [passage indistinct]

ETHIOPIA

PMAC Appoints Berhanu Bayeh Foreign Minister

EA040935 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
0900 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] The PMAC has made the following appointment today: Comrade Berhanu Bayeh, WPE Central Committee Politburo member, has been appointed minister of foreign affairs.

KUNA: Eritrean Front Names New Officials

LD030017 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1744 GMT 2 Nov 86

[All names as received]

[Text] Kuwait 2 Nov (KUNA) — The office of the Eritrean Liberation Front announced here today that the Eritrean National Council has elected Abdallah Idris Mohammas as chairman of the Executive Committee of the council and 'Abd al-Wahab Mahmud Jam' as chairman of the National Council.

A statement of the Eritrean Liberation Front distributed here today stated that the National Council has also elected Bahnis Zares Mariam as deputy chairman of the council's Executive Committee, as well as 9 members of the committee, which consists of 11 members. The statement added that Mahmud Kaddan was elected deputy chairman of the Eritrean National Council, which consists of 43 members. It added that it was agreed to name the National Council "Eritrean Liberation Front- National Council" to conform with the constitutional legitimacy of the council.

The statemnet lauded the role played by the Eritrean masses in Sudan and the refugee camps for their exemplary steadfastness with the Eritrean revolution.

KENYA

President Appoints New Assistant Ministers

EA032053 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today appointed two new assistant ministers and transferred one assistant minister. The member of parliament for Kigumo, Mr Francis Mwangi Thuo, was appointed assistant minister in the Ministry of Planning and National Development. The member of parliament for Wanjare South Mugirango, Mr Reuben Oyondi, now becomes an assistant minister in the Ministry of Livestock Development. Mr Nduati Kariuki was transferred from the Ministry of Agriculture to be assistant minister in the Ministry of Livestock Development.

The appointments were contained in a press release from the Office of the President. [passage omitted]

UGANDA

Musevni Returns From Rwanda, Burundi 2 Nov

EA031646 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] President Yoweri Musavi has returned home from state visits to Rwanda and Burundi. The president, who crossed into Uganda at Katuna on the Uganda-Rwanda border yesterday evening, was received by jubilant residents of the area, the minister of health Dr Ruhakana Rugunda, the district administrator of Kabale, Mr Jack Mushabmi, and other government and NRM [National Resistance Movement] officials.

On the Rwandese side of the border, the president was seen off by his host, President Habyarimana, Cabinet ministers, and senior Rwandese Government officials amid cheers and singing by thousands of Rwandese.

Addressing the residents of Katuna on his return home, the president disclosed that Uganda is to receive mattresses, blankets, soap, and bottles in exchange for agricultural produce. He called on the residents to desist from smuggling. Mr Musevni added that the Kabale-Katuna road and the Katonga-Masaka road will be bitumenized.

BURUNDI

Joint Communique on Museveni Visit Reported

EA031633 Bujumbura Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Presidents Bagaza and Museveni today held their final round of talks, which lasted 3 hours, at the Palais Du Premier Novembre this morning. At about 1330, Burundi Minister of External Relations and Cooperation Egide Nkuriyingoma revealed the contents of the joint communique on the official visit of the Ugandan head of state.

[Begin Nkuriyingoma recording] President Yoweri Museveni and his delegation received a brotherly and warm welcome from President Bagaza, the government, and people of Burundi. The two presidents' talks centered on bilateral relations, regional cooperation, and various international issues of common interest. The talks took place in a cordial, brotherly atmosphere of mutual understanding.

On bilateral problems, the two presidents assessed ways and means of intensifying and diversifying cooperation between the two countries. In this respect, they signed a general cooperation agreement that provides for the creation of a joint commission for its implementation.

Regarding the commerce and transport sectors, they instructed their respective ministers to start immediate negotiations to reach a commercial and air transport agreement between the two countries as soon as possible. The two presidents also stressed the importance of the northern transit corridor as one of the principal means of transporting Burundian goods.

To this effect, they called on the relevant officials from the two countries in charge of the departments of transport and communications to see to it that the terms of this agreement are implemented. Reviewing regional cooperation, the two presidents reaffirmed their support for and the need to strengthen regional organizations such as the Kagera Basin Organization and the Preferential Trade Area, which brings together the eastern and southern African states, to achieve social and economic development in accordance with the Lagos plan of action.

The two heads of state reaffirmed their countries commitment to the OAU and UN Charters and to the principles of the Non-aligned Movement.

On the situtation in southern Africa, the two presidents paid tribute to the national liberation movements and reaffirmed their solidarity and moral support for the peoples of the region in their struggle against apartheid. That is why on South Africa, the two presidents strongly condemned the recent intensification of repression following the introduction of a state of emergency. In this regard, they demanded the immediate lifting of the state of emergency and supported the total abolition of the evil apartheid regime. The two presidents also demanded the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners. While calling on the freedom fighters to intensify their armed struggle, the two presidents called on the international community to impose global and mandatory sanctions against the Pretoria racist regime and hailed the countries that had already adopted them.

They categorically rejected the argument formulated by some Western powers, who are arguing that sanctions would harm the interests of the black majority and neighboring countries more. They consider the argument a pretext to protect their economic interests and to support South African intransigence.

The two presidents paid tribute to the Frontline States for the sacrifices they have made in resisting the blackmail, intimidation, and destabilizing policies of the apartheid regime that aims to force them to abandon the firm and courageous position they have always adopted towards the struggle by the Namibian and South African peoples. In this respect, they agreed to support any action carried out by the Frontline States and called on the international community to give the states significant support to enable them to resist the consequences of that destabilization.

On the Namibian problem, the two presidents categorically rejected the linkage between Namibian independence and the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. They condemned these maneuvers, which have contributed greatly to delaying Namibian independence. To this effect, the two presidents demanded the immediate and unconditional implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435, which was adopted in 1978. [passage omitted]

On the international economic situation, the two heads of state expressed concern over the current economic order, which is unfavorable to developing countries. In this respect they called on industrialized countries to adopt a more positive attitude concerning the situation of developing countries, particularly African countries. Consequently, they issued an urgent appeal to the international community to take appropriate measures to implement the UN program of action for Africa's economic rehabilitation that was adopted at the extraordinary session in May 1986 and to alleviate the heavy debt burden and to help increase export revenues.

The two presidents paid tribute to the memory of the late President Samora Machel, whose death in a plane crash deprived Mozambique and Africa of a devoted and tireless freedom fighter. They demanded a thorough and impartial investigation into the causes of the accident. Paying tribute to the late President Samora Machel, they observed a minute's silence and called on the sons and daughters of Africa to continue with greater determination the liberation struggle for which he paid with his life.

His Excellency President Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, president of the Republic of Uganda, expressed his sincere gratitude to His Excellency Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, president of the Republic of Burundi, and to the Government and the people of Burundi for the warm, brotherly, and typically African hospitality accorded to him and his delegation during their stay in Burundi.

His Excellency Yoweri Kaguta Museveni invited His Excellency President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza to pay an official visit to the

Republic of Uganda. The invitation was accepted with pleasure, and the date of the visit will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

Signed in Bujumbura on 2 November 1986. [end recording]

CAR

Kolingba Address on Bokassa, Constitution

AB011220 Bangui Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Address by President Andre Kolingba at a rally at Barthelemy Boganda Stadium in Bangui on 31 October — recorded]

[Text] Dear compatriots, ladies and gentlemen: Thank you for coming in great numbers to listen to me today. I intend to speak to you essentially about the new face of the CAR; that is, about the new constitution that will be submitted to you soon, in a referendum of course. But in view of the rumormongering and gossiping, in short, the (?speculations) here and elsewhere, I want to examine before you what has been termed the Bokassa affair. I will right away confirm to you what you already know.

Bokassa arrived in the CAR under a false name on Thursday, 23 October. He came under the name Christian Soleil. He was deeply disappointed at not being acclaimed, which he had hoped for so much. He was arrested immediately and imprisoned. He is being kept at a safe place. You know well that he is not an ordinary prisoner. As a matter of fact, he is burdened with the responsibility of a sad page of our history. In this regard, he is the instigator and the witness of many events from which we must learn lessons for the future of our country. It is evident that his return poses many problems. A few months ago, I told some foreign newsmen, especially French journalists, of the possible return of Bokassa and I said the latter had done so much harm to our country. He had shed so much blood. I had already anticipated that the French would send him back some day. Many Central African nationals have not forgotten the misdeeds of his reign. Many families still remember the massacre of their children; we still remember that (?he) is the principal person responsible for the economic bankruptcy and the social chaos of our country. As a result, Bokassa was sentenced to death in absentia in 1980 for many crimes and offences.

Bokassa's obvious intention is to [words indistinct], disturb peace and security, hamper our policy of redress, reconciliation, and national unity which is already yielding fruit. In other words, he wants to plunge the CAR back into chaos. Rest assured: We will not let him do that. [applause and drumbeats] No, [word indistinct] his return here, he will no longer harm the CAR. Our wounds are still open; I am aware of the unanimous feeling of disgust for him; I am aware of the burning desire for revenge in many of you. I know many of you would like to deal once and for all with that character. Some would like Bokassa to be summarily executed [applause and drumbeats], but, in my capacity as the first magistrate of the Republic, my function demands that I respect and enforce the law. Yes, sisters and brothers, I must. Bokassa was sentenced to death in absentia in 1980. Under CAR law, Bokassa, who was tried in his absence, must be retried. This new trial will be held at the soonest possible time. The affair must be seen to as soon as possible to bury it definitively. This demonstrates all my attention and my interest in solving this problem unequivocally. I can tell you now that an investigation commission began questioning Bokassa right after his arrest. This notwithstanding, Bokassa should not prevent you from having a sound sleep. The Bokassa affair must not hamper the progress of the CAR. It is such progress that we want to achieve through the new constitution that I will present to you.

Dear compatriots, I invited you here today to explain the outlines of this constitution which will be submitted to you for approval in a referendum of 25 November 1986 [date as heard]. I thank you for coming in great numbers to listen to me before the date of that major national decision. In fact, a new page of our history must be turned. This must be done in peace, dignity, and brotherhood. We must definitively bury our old wrangling and (?hatred). We are therefore going to start a decisive phase of our national political life.

Fellow Central Africans, you have shown political maturity. Calm and tranquility have been restored. You have understood the functioning of the Republic. And now, you are going to adopt a new constitution. Each of you must therefore make a decision to the best of your knowledge and belief on the future of the CAR. I have the strong belief that your sense of responsibility and patriotism will (?lead you to the just) decision.

In 1984, the Constitution was suspended along with all political activities. In spite of this measure, the authority of the state was threatened by subversive maneuvers. So was the national unity and the march toward progress. Thank God, our country has become a reality. The destabilization attempts failed to disrupt it. All these warning lights that signalled the difficulties of our country are now out and hopes have been rekindled. Now our country has bright prospects. It has many possibilities. We have rejected fatalism.

The beginning of the new era provides an opportunity to review the political life of the CAR and change it to suit our specific realities. It is necessary to guarantee the unity of the nation and social peace to carry on with the indispensable recovery program we have launched. We are also anxious to safeguard the CAR as a law-abiding state in which stability and national unity are guaranteed by the government in power. A stable and strong government that is alert to the people's expectations, pursues in unity the same objectives, and fosters the same fundamental interests is a prerequisite for the functioning of true democracy.

Ladies and gentlemen, you will recall that in my 1986 New Year's speech, I promised to provide a new constitution to our people to avert once and for all any risk of despotism and arbitrary rule. To pursue this, I had charged the president of the Supreme Court to set and and chair a national reform commission to this effect. The composition of the commission was left with him. I had outlined the objectives of the commission and determined the major tenets that would govern the drafting of the new constitution. On 9 May, I reminded the president of the Supreme Court of his mission and asked him to submit the

commission's report before 30 June 1986. The conclusions of the commission were submitted on 21 June 1986 and presented to me on 12 July 1986. The government has used this report as the backbone of the new constitution, the major points of which I will outline soon.

But before I continue, allow me to revive the memories of the painful times which prompted the (?reorganization) of our institutions, to make them suit our national realities. I have never confessed to you the concern caused me by the Constitution of 5 February 1981, which had the well-known consequences: anarchy, violence, and so on. I will briefly review a number of these ills, not out of a mean desire to open old sores, but simply and above all because we think of the past in order to give a new direction to the future. [Words indistinct] the future, we must have the past in mind. If in the past, positive elements contributed to our moral and intellectual integrity, we would like to preserve them for the improvement of the future, and strengthen the basis of our (?positive) achievements.

As for the mistakes we made in the past, we have to reject them to avoid unnecessary divisions and continue our progress.

In this regard, we have to recognize that the Constitution of 5 February 1981 only succeeded in sowing confusion and discord among the CAR people. It was, therefore, normal that after years of dictatorship and violation of human rights, freedom should prevail and the people, who only experienced bullying, brutality, and (?injustice), be protected. This 1981 constitution failed to protect freedom; on the contrary, it resulted in denying freedom to the people. [Words indistinct] we did not succeed in building a society protected by the law and which can ensure the well-being and the development of CAR families [words indistinct].

Under the dictatorship, the people (?had no rights) and were considered objects without any importance. Under the multiparty system, it was the cleverest who imposed their dictatorship. Each person used to do what he liked, thus encroaching upon his neighbor's freedom. In fact, under the dictatorship, the people had no rights while under the multiparty system it was uncontrolled freedom and the situation was like that of a beehive. What characterized the system was many tribal problems. Each tribe was incited against the other and discord was everywhere. Other ills were clashes, riots, attacks, and plots. There was no progress, either, in the economy or in the administration where activities were at a standstill. (?The administration sector was characterized by injustice and personal ambitions).

While calling for nationalism — a vague nationalism after all — the party leaders (?behaved) otherwise, thus seriously threatening the unity of the CAR nation, which is a prerequisite for its progress. Not only did they question the authority of the state but also the very significance of the CAR nation. The emergence of many parties and politicians helped drown the questions that the people were rightly asking about the mismanagement of the state's affairs by the politicians and about the dictatorship they were experiencing.

Tribalism and regionalism were used cynically by those politicians to mobilize the masses, which demonstrates their strong will to seize power for purposes diametrically opposed to the national interest. (?To reach their goals), some used to mobilize their wives against their neighbors. Never had our nation experienced such an upsurge of tribal hatred. No progress was, therefore, possible under those conditions. Everyone can understand what I mean however little honesty he may have. However little love each of us has for his country, he still remembers concrete examples of this (?bad past period). For example, in 1985, the state's authority was confronted with many problems, which, to a greater or lesser degree, had consequences on the CAR national life.

I was then the chief of the defense staff. I was responsible for maintaining law and order and for the security of Central Africans. I did everything so that things would develop without violence or bloodshed, and God knows how difficult this was. [Words indistinct] the disarray into which the rivalry for political power was plunging our country.

After the promulgation of the Constitution of 5 February 1981 came the presidential elections on 15 March. No more than 5 days later, precisely on 20 March, violent demonstrations took place in Bangui, leaving many dead and hundreds wounded. The disgruntled partisans, the rioters, and other known agitators came together to subject the city of Bangui to fire and sword. On the same day, a state of emergency was proclaimed and was only lifted on 31 March. The democracy, [words indistinct] failed at the outset. The Army had to intervene to restore peace.

On 14 July of the same year, there was a bomb explosion at the Le Club theater. There were more than 30 wounded. Responsibility for the attack was claimed by the Central African Movement for National Liberation. On 25 July, a state of emergency was proclaimed again; and once again the Army was called in to maintain law and order. Listing the consequences would be superfluous when, in fact, you know them, too. (?They resulted from) the multiple cases of human rights violations, the wrangling, as well as the riots and trouble which often sowed doubt and panic among the national community. What was [word indistinct] called democracy was not comparable with the real nature and code of good conduct in other countries.

Meanwhile, instead of the expected promotion of social cohesion, the 5 February constitution, which was not adopted, paved the way for a civil war. It resulted in the loss of human lives and waste of material resources without any positive fruit. It was therefore a great relief when the Army made the historic move leading to social order and general progress. It was necessary to move in a timely manner to prevent the state from losing its leadership position. [Words indistinct] in the well understood interest of each and every one.

The historic action of 1 September, which was nationwide in scope, was based on right, and not on might. It gave precedence to legality. The defense of human rights was also at issue. In this regard, [words indistinct] whatever prejudices they may have, Central Africans are aware that the benefit yielded by stability and peace was the restoration of confidence in ourselves. There is no more bloodshed. In an atmosphere of peace, we are building our country. The economy is doing better. The judiciary has been restored. No one has been harassed or arrested arbitrarily. Wages are paid regularly. The conditions of service in the field

of education are becoming better. The road network is being expanded. Our accomplishments are clear. The GNP is increasing. Sanity has been brought to the national budget. The country is now looked upon as a valid interlocutor with [words indistinct]. The CAR has now become a state where it is pleasant to live. This is evidence of a revival.

Dear compatriots, a new era is opening to us; an era that will enable us to pursue our efforts, [words indistinct] in order to derive the fruit. There is nothing like [words indistinct]; if you plant a tree and you do not water it, it will not grow. Then neither you, nor your children, nor your family will reap the fruit. If our institutions are not founded on peace, and if they are not liked by each of us, time will eliminate the fruit of our efforts, and the first storms will destroy the previously achieved results. This is why I decided to tell you in my New Year's message that it was necessary to set up a commission to review institutions and to draft a new constitution.

I want the constitution to be the symbol of brotherhood and national reconciliation. This is why I instructed the National Reform Commission to co-opt representatives of all sections of the society to work with its members. The commission brought together men and women from all regions, responsible officials from all the administative divisions, and representatives of all (?tribes) of our country, and has done considerable work. Receiving the chairman of the National Reform Commission 12 July 1986, I made it a point to commend the work done.

Ladies and gentlemen, in the past few months, I have traveled a lot in order to sample the views of each and every one on our institutions. I understand the ardent desire of all our people to have — at long last, and perhaps for the first time in their history — institutions that take into account the concern of the people for more security, and the need for more stability in the country. I sought the advice of wise men in the villages and they guided me in my reflection.

This is why the constitution to be submitted to you for approval is the fruit of research by our dear countrymen. It is a young, green tree which each of us — young and old, man and woman — is urged to help grow by saying yes in the referendum. Each of us must slide a green ballot — green is the color of hope — into the democratic ballot box. In saying yes to the constitution, we will all mean yes to the future, yes to continued efforts, yes to stability today for us, and tomorrow for our children. To enable the young tree to grow roots and produce fruit, each of us must be [words indistinct].

I am appealing to those holding responsible positions in our villages and in our schools to read and explain the provisions of the constitution to the villagers and to the schoolchildren. In doing so, we will together continue our great march toward reconciliation.

In reconciling democracy and stability for the first time in our history, we will discover the pride of being united and being Central Africans; we will be proud to be together and united around a team and a leader that respect the constitution, a constitution which also respects the people. I believe that the constitution must be the embodiment of principles that [words indistinct] and give significance to our action. We are proud of our linguistic unity, which many peoples envy. Yes, we want to safeguard the dignity of each man within the framework of principles of [words indistinct]. Yes, we want a law-abiding state where the weak will be defended by the law and where the powerful must respect the law. Here is a constitution to ensure all this.

The CAR people want to establish a state where there is a rule of law which guarantees its citizens their own security and that of their property, protects the weak, and enables each person to freely exercise his rights. In the same way, so the rights of each person will be respected and so no person takes advantage of any privileges he does not deserve, the constitution guarantees that no one would be discriminated against because of his [words indistinct] or because he belongs to a certain (?race) or religious sect of his own free choosing.

Yes, we want man and woman to be free and equal, and that each one should be able to enjoy the wealth of the country, irrespective of his race, religion, or fortune. Yes, we want genuine justice for all. The constitution provides that no person should be indicted without referring to the relevant portions of the constitution. In the same way, no person can be convicted without a fair trial. We want our educational system to enable our children to [words indistinct] and to discover the taste of freedom; and all these are clearly enshrined in the constitution.

We want everyone to be fairly remunerated for his labor; we will not tolerate people taking advantage of the lack of [words indistinct] to loot our country, and steal the labor of its children. We should not only be concerned with preserving what we have achieved; the people as a whole should give the constitution a fair chance by turning out massively on 21 November to vote to approve it. Each green ballot you put into the ballot box will bring a message of hope; a message that will enable us to build together a [words indistinct] where every person will have his place; and that is why after the adoption of the constitution, a vast democratic rally will be established in each region and in each (?district). All could participate in this vast political rally and make it a national party which will be charged with defending the interests of each person. In this political framework, Article 18 of the constitution provides for the establishment of a parliament, comprising two (?separate) chambers — the national assembly and the economic and regional councils. [Words indistinct] and that is why this national assembly will be elected quickly.

Article 19 of the constitution stipulates notably that the national assembly will be composed of deputies elected to 5-year terms through direct universal suffrage. This national assembly will no longer be the forum for disorder; rather, it will be the appropriate arena where our representatives will freely debate and discuss laws which will be submitted to you for your approval. These laws will then be implemented by magistrates whose independence the constitution will guarantee and whose incompetence it will reprimand. Of course, your desire to have representatives of all political shades of the nation participate in the democratic process has been taken care of; and that is why the constitution envisages the setting up of a large economic and regional council

which will bring together men and women (?known to have some merit).

Representatives of cadres, representatives of women, officials responsible for the economic life of our country, [words indistinct], you will have the right to give your opinion on national issues; you will be called upon to participate in this assembly and to give your opinion on major issues of our policies.

It is well known that at the head of a sovereign and free state there should be a head of state who is respected by all. Elected by the people, he is the only person capable of avoiding obstacles, of preventing disorder, of encouraging initiative, and of giving institutions guaranteed under the constitution the necessary impetus that will enable them to flourish in an atmosphere of freedom.

Article 4 of the constitution stipulates that the president of the Republic is the head of state. He is the embodiment of the unity of the nation; sees to the (?properties) of the state and to the territorial integrity of the nation. He is the guardian of the institutions adopted by the people. In order to have a head of state, there should be a state, and there should be a head. The state is what we have reconstructed together, and it is between [words indistinct] and on the ruins of dictatorial regimes. In voting all together in favor of the constitution, we will sign another (?pact).

The strength that has enabled me to steer away from personal interests and to stubbornly defend our country's interests stems from the trust you have been showing in me for the past 5 years, and for which I want to sincerely thank you. It is to take up the new challenge that the constitution is today submitted to the people. You and I have together taken up the challenge of democracy and strengthened the struggle for development. You know me, I don't promise much, but the little I promise I honor.

My dear countrymen, for a little over 5 years now we have been trying to take up the challenge of national recovery in a particularly delicate national economic atmosphere because of past events and in an unfavorable development environment stemming from the world economic crisis. We have together made every effort to restore hope to our country, that is, its credibility.

All those — and there are many — who have been (?watching) the CAR for 5 years have noted that it made great progress as far as peace and the reorganization of the country's economy are concerned. (?In fact), the CAR has been brought back onto the path of national unity and courageously embarked upon reorganizing its economic sector. This would not have been possible without the total adhesion of the CAR citizenry to the government's program and without their patriotism. All of you agreed in discipline to make the sacrifices imposed by the situation. The civil servants, the cadres and wage earners in general showed a remarkable national conscience without which the reorganization of the public financial sector certainly would not have begun to yield fruit. Once again, I would like to give them my congratulations — which they deserve — for their contributions.

Fellow CAR countrymen, the 5 years I have spent at the head of the state reinforced my conviction that you are sincerely and strongly dedicated to the unity of your country. In this troubled Africa where peace is uncertain everywhere and national unity constantly threatened, we constitute a difference with our powerful melting pot of ethnic groups and our national language, Sango, which constitutes a unique link ensuring national cohesion among us, and which many of our African brothers envy.

The weakness of the African states, which is unanimously noted today, is first of all due to the lack of a strong national unity, which often leads to situations marked by tension and internal disputes. In this merciless world where selfish interests have been reinforced by the international economic crisis, and where the mighty continue to impose their laws, the African states' weak structures are and remain a serious handicap.

Peace now prevails in our country, but we must know that peace is something delicate which needs to be permanently protected. Now that peace and union have returned to our country, all CAR citizens must be vigilant and protect them [words indistinct]. Defending and consolidating peace and unity, that is what I have been striving relentlessly to do since (?1 September 1981). Today, like in the past, I have no other ambitions but to serve with all my energy the cause of peace and national unity.

It would be dishonest on my part to make you believe that all the problems are resolved. If it is obligatory to tell the truth, I have the duty to tell CAR citizens that our problems are far from being resolved, rather they are yet to be resolved. Now that peace and unity have been achieved, efforts must be made to protect and cherish them; but achieving peace is not the final stage of the struggle. Rather, it is the first and absolutely necessary condition and the vital framework from which we will try to reach the final goal — that of any national policy — of the well-being of the people. This well-being is necessarily dependent on the economic and social development of the CAR.

First of all, we must endow our country with viable political institutions responsible for its stability. We must also continue the reorganization and the improvement of the quality of our civil service so that the state's structures can become more rational and efficient. It is particularly urgent that we clearly resolve the dreadful economic problems by restructuring and improving our production system. The rapid development of the production sector is necessary to eradicate unemployment among the youth who, in fact, constitute the true national guard. The state cannot ignore the youth's concern for the future because, as I recalled last 7 May, the future of our country lies with our youth, and we cannot close our eyes on the future of our country. Instead of words and intentions, we should devote ourselves to concrete actions.

The Democratic Rally that I invite all CAR citizens to join will be a framework where people of goodwill will meet — that is, all people of goodwill without any sectarian tendencies; people who have transcended past vicissitudes and divisions and who are free from tyranny and adventure. The common objective of the CAR citizens within this rally will be to discover concrete solutions to our problems of national reconstruction. It will also be to collect and collate all the constructive proposals and then translate them into concrete policies for the government to implement.

If the Democratic Rally is viewed as such, it will be a true means of progress. It will, first of all, prove that CAR citizens are able to transcend unnecessary quarrels to devote themselves to important issues, which will also show that our people are a wise people who can draw positive lessons from past mistakes. The constitution that I submit to your approval represents all that I have just enumerated. It is also a historic opportunity offered to you to unite your efforts to reverse our economic and social underdevelopment, and to build a new, stronger, much worthier and prosperous CAR. Let us not miss this opportunity.

If you approve massively and freely the draft constitution submitted to you, it is clear, dear fellow countrymen, that you will reinforce my determination to continue at the head of the state the renovation work of our country. I need this public expression of your confidence which will give me the necessary moral strength to lead the nation toward the new horizon of progress ahead. It is now only up to you to make the dream come true by answering positively and massively the following question: Do you approve the constitution submitted to you and do you want General Andre Kolingba to assume the function of president of the Republic in order to continue the work of unity, peace, and progress he initiated. I had promised you a new constitution before the end of the year. [applause, shouting, and drumbeats]

Fellow CAR countrymen, I urge all of you in all the regions and villages to choose the green paper ballot and to say yes, yes to the constitution, yes to the trust linking me to you so that together we can win new victories.

Long live the Republic! [applause]

CHAD

Bardai on Libyan Ties, French, U.S. Activities

LD032225 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] The news media, which is financed and manipulated by French-U.S. imperialist circles, has recently been telling many stories, one funnier than the next, on the political, military, and social position prevailing in the liberated zones of the north [of Chad] and on Chadian-Libyan relations.

If they are to be believed, the northern zone is [words indistinct], while the [words indistinct] of Chadians in Libya are the object of all types of harassment and moral and physical persecution. In fact, this is nothing more than disinformation, or if you like, news-fiction. We know that through this method, which is contrary to the journalistic ethic, the imperialist-reactionary press, always on the lookout for a sensation, is deliberately seeking to exploit the slightest passing incident in the ranks of the Chadian patriotic forces to exaggerate it out of all proportion, and this with the obvious aim of destabilizing the Chadian liberation movement, while sowing confusion in peoples' minds.

The other aim of the diabolical action, to say the least, of the [word indistinct] imperialist press is to discredit the struggling militant and fighting forces by all possible means and to strike a serious blow to the Chadian popular revolution. [passage indistinct]

On the question of Chadians living in the Jamahiriyah, after fleeing the crimes perpetrated in the other part of the national territory, or rather by French forces, Chadians cannot, in any way, be ill-treated by their Libyan brothers and neighbors. In fact, the links between the Chadians and Libyan peoples plunges their [words indistinct] in the (?night of blood), and it is [words indistinct] the artificial border drawn by the French and Italian colonizers to separate them. The Libyans found refuge with their Chadian brothers at the time of Italian fascism. Chadians who today are the victims of a French-U.S. plot have been welcomed in a brotherly way by the brother Libyan people, and they benefit from their active and multifaceted solidarity with the demands of the Chadian national liberation fight.

In other words, the brother Libyan and Chadian peoples are presently confronted with the same enemies outside of Africa [words indistinct] to (?fraternize) more in order to [word indistinct] the dossiers of history. [Words indistinct] all the fuss made by the [word indistinct] of the imperialists with a view to influencing international [word indistinct].

The imperialist forces' flagrant interference in Chadian affairs [words indistinct] Western occupiers in the southern region of Chad. The truth, the bitter truth, which Western circles are vainly attempting to hide by diversions, (?is) the increasing French military occupation of the southern half of Chad, with a view to its socioeconomic exploitation.

As for the United States, it (?dreams) of establishing military bases in that part of Chad with an eye to attacking, dominating, and exploiting the peoples of the region, and it is doing things quickly to establish a military presence in the country.

Today, while our compatriots south of the 16th Parallel are suffering from all the [words indistinct] by the occupiers from outside Africa, the French and U.S. imperialists are daily attempting to consolidate their presence on Chadian territory, trampling on the peoples' right to decide their own fate. French-U.S. interventionism in Chad is a serious threat to the freedom and independence of African peoples and the OAU must give it serious thought. [passage indistinct]

At the same time, the United States is daily stepping up its military penetration [words indistinct]. Thus, according to the latest information, we have heard that new U.S. advisers and specialists have arrived in Ndjamena and were immediately dispersed to the barracks and military groups to train the FANT [Chadian National Armed Forces] soldiers and to teach them to operate sophisticated weapons delivered by the United States. [passage indistinct]

RWANDA

Uganda's President Museveni Makes State Visit

Urges East, Central African Unity

EA311207 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Excerpt] President Yoweri Museveni, now on the last stage of his 3-day state visit to Rwanda, has called upon East and central African states to ensure cooperation and maximum unity based on their common traditions and history. The president, who was addressing a large crowd who turned up to welcome him in Butare, south Rwanda, noted that the people of East and central Africa share a lot in common, including similarities in languages.

Introducing President Museveni to the crowd, his host President Habyarimana, said Rwanda, like Uganda cherishes the principle of peace, unity, and development. He stressed the need for security, and condemned illegal activities like smuggling on the common border. The Rwandese leader said barter trade would be encouraged between the two countries, and stressed its importance if Third World countries are to break away from the traditional form of trade, which is based on North-South relations. [passage omitted]

Joint Communique Issued

EA312130 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Uganda and Rwanda have agreed to intensify measures for the promotion of trade, transport, telecommunications, crime detection, and disease control through the Uganda-Rwanda Joint Commission for Cooperation. This is contained in a communique issued by President Museveni and President Habyarimana at the end of a 3-day state visit to Rwanda by President Museveni.

The two heads of state noted with satisfaction the progress being made in the promotion of regional cooperation and understanding. They expressed their commitment to the Kagera basin organisation and the PTA [Preferential Trade Area].

The presidents recognized that instability and insecurity in either country affects the other country, and they agreed to actively consider the matter while at the same time realizing the need to respect each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

On Africa, the heads of state noted with concern the current critical economic situation obtaining in the Third World. They were, however, optimistic that Africa would receive sufficient support from the international community to be able to implement economic recovery programs adopted at the extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly held in May 1986.

The two presidents reaffirmed their countries' commitment to and respect for the principles enshrined in the charters of the UN, the OAU and the Nonaligned Movement.

They expressed their concern over the racist regime's refusal to dismantle apartheid and its illegal occupation of Namibia while extending its aggression to Frontline States. This, they noted, is a serious threat to international peace and security. They proposed that the only lasting solution to this explosive situation is to eradicate apartheid by establishing majority rule.

They commended those countries which have imposed mandatory sanctions against the apartheid regime and called on the international community to assist Frontline States in their efforts to withstand South Africa's aggression and blackmail.

They expressed solidarity with SWAPO and called for immediate implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution No 435 adopted in 1978.

They further declared their solidarity with the people of the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic and the Palestinian people in their struggle for self-determination.

The heads of state called for a thorough investigation into President Machel's death.

Before his departure President Museveni thanked his host and the people of Rwanda for the warm reception and hospitality accorded to him. He extended an invitation to President Habyarimana to visit Uganda, which was accepted. The two presidents exchanged gifts at the Ururwiro Villa after holding private consultations.

President Museveni also met Ugandans resident in Rwanda, who unanimously thanked him for having liberated Uganda and restoring peace in the country. The president briefed them on the measures the government is taking for the country's economic recovery.

ZAIRE

Mobutu Appoints New MPR Political Bureau Members

AB312150 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1937 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 31 Oct (AZAP) — Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, founding chairman of the MPR [Popular Movement of the Revolution], and president of the republic, today signed an order appointing members of the Political Bureau of the MPR. The Political Bureau comprises 16 members. Here is the text of the order:

Order No 86-270 of 31 Oct 1986 concerning the appointment of members of the Political Bureau:

The founding chairman of the MPR and president of the Republic, considering the Constitution, especially Articles 36 and 68, decrees:

Article 1: The following persons have been appointed members of the Political Bureau:

1. Bapa-Banze Mudiangombe
2. Derikoye Tita Avungara

3. Engulu Baanga Mpopgo Bakokele-Lokanga
4. Epee Ganbwa
5. Ileo Songo Amba
6. Kakule Mbahingana
7. Kankolongo Ndaye (female)
8. Kishiba Kasangula
9. Kithima Bin Ramazani
10. Kptitvboumansi Benga Ntupdu
11. Mosagba Ngbuka
12. Ndolela Siki Konde
13. Nsona Kukabusu (female)
14. Nyembo Mwana Ngongo
15. Twkizala Luyan Muis Mbingin
16. Wembi Kakesi

Article 2: All previous provisions contrary to the present ordinance, which enters into effect at the date it is signed, are abrogated.

Issued in Kinshasa on 31 October 1986

[Signed] Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, Marshal

New Military Security Body Established

AB302211 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, supreme commander of the Zairian Armed Forces, today convened an extraordinary meeting of the Supreme Defense Council to examine the directives and decisions of state made by the Central Committee of the MPR during its 12th ordinary session and to execute all the directives and decisions concerning the Zairian Armed Forces. The Supreme Defense Council undertook to scrupulously implement these directives and decisions of state, because as the founding chairman of the MPR said in his closing speech yesterday, these decisions will bring hope for the future.

The Supreme Defense Council noted the decisions of state concerning a few members of the Zairian Armed Forces, and undertook to ensure their implementation.

As a result of a state decision on the running of the Military Intelligence and Action Service, the Supreme Defense Council was compelled to closely examine the running of this service and noted that the honor, the reputation, and the dignity of the Zairian Armed Forces were seriously damaged by some actions perpetrated by this service.

Thus Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, supreme commander of the Zairian Armed Forces, decided first to summarily abolish the Military Intelligence and Action Service and to replace it with a more effective, more efficient, and more trustworthy military security service that will ensure the safety for all militants of the MPR as well as for foreigners who have chosen to live in Zaire.

Second, he decided to set up a council of discipline comprising General Singa Boyenge Mosambay, inspector general; General Likulia Bolongo, secretary of state for national defense; and General Eluki Monga Aundu, general chief of staff of the Zairian Armed Forces, to give a ruling on all allegations made against leaders of the Military Intelligence and Action Service at whatever level they may be.

Henceforth, nothing will be the same as before within the Zairian Armed Forces, the marshal concluded.

Sudanese Vice President Concludes Visit

AB312242 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1443 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 31 Oct (AZAP) — Ali Hasan Taj al-Din, member of the Council of State and vice president of Sudan, said today that the Sudanese delegation was very much honored to be received by Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko and is satisfied with the results of the talks they held together.

The Sudanese statesman, who was speaking just before his departure from Kinshasa for Khartoum at the end of a 3-day official visit, was received in audience during his stay in Zaire by Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, with whom he discussed issues concerning bilateral relations between the two countries, especially concerning good-neighborliness.

The Sudanese vice president also announced that a meeting of the Zaire-Sudan Joint Commission will be held in Kinshasa in March 1987.

He was seen off at Ndjili International Airport by Citizen Mpinga Kasenda, vice president of the Permanent Bureau of the Central Committee of the party, accompanied by Secretary of State Kabala Kisekaseka.

GUINEA

USSR To Turn Over Project; Experts To Arrive

AB032137 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] The Moussoa Turnkey Project will be delivered by the Soviet Union. This decision was made at the end of a visit to Moscow by Major Alhousseny Fofana, minister of rural development. The contract to this effect will be signed very soon. A team of Soviet experts is expected in Conakry to evaluate the current state of the project site. The first contract, which provided for a contribution by Guinea, has therefore been cancelled.

Minister Alhousseny Fofana said the Soviet Union is going to reactivate the laboratory of the National Soil Service and the IUT's [University Institute of Technology] agrotechnical centers at Koulaya, Ditinn, and Famoila.

NIGERIA

Intelligence Chiefs Accused of Murdering Editor

AB032007 Paris AFP in French 1822 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Lagos, 3 Nov (AFP) — Nigerian civil and military intelligence services on Monday were accused of being responsible for the murder of Dele Giwa, the editor in chief of the largest weekly magazine in the country, *Newswatch*. He was killed on 19 October by a letter bomb. The weekly's lawyer, Gani Fawehinmi, filled a complaint at the Ministry of Justice against Colonel Halilu Akilu, director of military intelligence, and Lieutenant Colonel T.A. Togun, director of the civilian secret service, accusing the intelligence chiefs of murdering the journalist. In October, the two men had accused the *Newswatch* editor in chief of plotting against the state.

A day before the bomb exploded at Mr Giwa's house, Col Halilu telephoned the weekly's editor in chief to ask for his home address. According to Mr Giwa's family, Col Halilu called again an hour before the arrival of the letter bomb. The military officers have acknowledged these facts.

Airlines Refusing Naira To Have Offices Closed

AB041030 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Henceforth, any foreign airline operating in the country and not willing to accept the naira will have its offices closed down and its license revoked. The minister of transport and aviation, Brigadier Jeremiah Useni, stated this while addressing correspondents at Mallam Aminu Kano International Airport in Kano. He said that although the aim of the foreign airlines was to make profits, they had no alternative than to close down if the matter was not suitable to them.

Brig Useni stated that the recent inauguration of a committee of experts on the national transport policy was part of efforts to stimulate a national transport policy. The minister said that the committee was working on a strategy to ensure that seminars on transport were held in different parts of the country to enhance the contributions to the proposed national transport policy.

Brig Useni is in Kano State for the opening of a 3-day seminar on the national transport policy for the country.

SIERRA LEONE

Government Dissolves Freetown City Council

AB311558 Paris AFP in English 1323 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Freetown, Oct 31 (AFP) — A government decree Friday dissolved the Freetown City Council and set up a 25-member Committee of Management to run the affairs of the capital.

The decree followed repeated allegations of corruption and mismanagement of funds levelled against Mayor Oju Mends and his 20-member council by the powerful Petty Traders' Association.

Making the announcement, Interior Minister Mohamed Sidique said he hoped the management committee would help to develop the capital even though it was taking over an impoverished city government.

The Traders' Association accused the municipality of "rampant pilfering" of public funds collected from the city's 32 markets and called for a government probe into the collection and spending of revenue, and its accountability. The association, which has instituted a series of strikes against the council, was warned on August 21 by Second Vice President Abu Kamara "to resort to negotiations rather than confrontation."

The Committee of Management is headed by Alfred Akibo-Betts, a one-time junior finance minister who launched a probe into corruption and financial irregularities in 1983 which ended with 96 top civil servants sacked and three ministers charged.

ANGOLA

RSA Troops Reported 'Deep' in Cunene Province

MB030703 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] The invasion by South African troops is the main impediment to the development of Cunene Province. Agostino Estacado, Cunene MPLA-Labor Party Provincial Committee secretary for ideology, stated that the effective fulfillment of actions organized by the party to develop the province in all fields is experiencing serious difficulties due to infiltration by Pretoria troops. According to Agostinho Estacado, South African Army troops (?have struck deep) into Cunene Province. He said this during a plenary meeting of the Provincial Committee that examined the political and military situation and also the process of graduation of party youth members to party militants.

UNITA General Claims Increasing USSR Combat Role

MB030659 (Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola [no date as received] (KUP) — Despite increasing participation by Soviet personnel in the Air Force, in driving tanks and armored cars, and military maneuvers, as well as the participation of Cubans in direct combat against our forces, our soldiers are confident today after the Cazombo offensives and the Lomba battles, which permitted us to learn more about our enemy. This was disclosed by Brigadier Wambu, who is an important figure on the UNITA armed forces general staff, during an interview with KUP in Jamba yesterday.

Commenting on the Soviet-Cuban military coalition offensive against the liberated territory, Brigadier Wambu expressed optimism and confidence in UNITA's antiaircraft capabilities. In this regard, he said: Our antiaircraft capabilities have neutralized last year's MPLA air support for its ground forces.

Minister Discusses Bilateral Issues with UK Envoy

MB010723 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Comrade Pedro de Castro van Dunem, minister of state for production, received on Tuesday (Patrick Weeden), British ambassador to Angola. Both countries are linked by a cooperaton accord signed in London in June, and it is believed that the two officials assessed the level of implementation of the accord. The audience was attended by the chairman of [name indistinct], a British company responsible for offshore [preceding word in English] oil exploration in the North Sea. On the occasion the British ambassador delivered a message to Comrade Pedro de Castro van Dunem, but its contents were not disclosed.

A press release from Minister van Dunem's office refers to cooperation between Angola and Great Britain, particularly in the diamond and oil industries, as well as in agriculture and education. It will be recalled that last week the British ambassador met with Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and discussed aspects of bilateral interest. The Angolan head of state received a message from British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher at that time.

DPRK Delegation Arrives for Official Visit

MB010631 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] A DPRK party delegation led by Hwang Chang-yop, Central Committee secretary for international affairs, arrived in Luanda today on an official visit. The Korean delegation, which is in Angola at the invitation of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, will be received by Angolan head of state Jose Eduardo dos Santos. Hwang Chang-yop and his delegation will hold official talks with an MPLA-Labor Party delegation and will meet Juliao Mateus Paulo Dino Matros, secretary of state and judicial organs in the party's Central Committee.

Dos Santos Receives Envoy

MB040718 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, this morning received Hwang Chang-Yop, Korean Workers Party Central Committee secretary for external relations, who delivered a message from Korean President Kim Il-song to the Angolan head of state.

Dos Santos Greets DPRK on Treaty Anniversary

MB020715 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] On the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the signing of the friendship and cooperation agreement between Angola and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos sent a message to his Korean counterpart, Kim Il-song. The president of the party and Republic expresses his satisfaction with the excellent results in mutual cooperation efforts, which have united the Angolan and Korean peoples. He also hopes to see the ties of that union developed in all fields. President dos Santos sent wishes of well-being to the Korean people, who, like the Angolans, are progressing in the fight against imperialism.

LESOTHO

Leaders Congratulate New Mozambique President

MB040615 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] His Majesty Moshoeshoe II and the chairman of the Military Council and Council of Ministers, Major General J.M. Lekhanya, have sent a message of congratulations to His Excellency Mr Joaquim Chissano on his election to the presidency of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

In his message, his majesty has said that the mantle of leadership that has fallen on Mr Chissano's shoulders entails onerous responsibilities which are matched by proven qualities of diplomacy and statesmanship, which have been manifest since his wise stewardship of the foreign policy of Mozambique. His majesty said that the recent passing away of President Samora Moises Machel calls upon all leaders of the independent African states of southern Africa to offer Mr Chissano and the people of Mozambique their unstinting and unquestioning support and solidarity at this critical time in the history of the region.

On behalf of himself, the people, and Government of Lesotho, the king has wished Mr Chissano and the people of Mozambique peace and prosperity.

The chairman of the Military Council and Council of Ministers, Maj Gen J.M. Lekhanya, has congratulated Mr Chissano on his election as the president of the People's Republic of Mozambique and also expressed his solidarity and support with the people of Mozambique, and said he hoped that friendly and brotherly relations that have existed between Lesotho and Mozambique will continue to grow from strength to strength.

MOZAMBIQUE

Chairman Chissano Speaks to Frelimo Committee

MB031715 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1521 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Speech by Frelimo Party Chairman Joaquim Alberto Chissano upon his election in Maputo on 3 November — live]

[Text] Long live the Frelimo Party! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live the Frelimo Party! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live the Frelimo Party! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live the Frelimo Party! [Audience: "Long live!"]. Long live the unforgettable memory of Chairman Samora Moises Machel! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live the unforgettable memory of Chairman Samora Moises Machel! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live the unforgettable memory of Chairman Samora Moises Machel! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live the Frelimo Party Central Committee [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live the Frelimo Party Central Committee! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live the unity of the Mozambican people from the Rovuma River to the Maputo River! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live the unity of the Mozambican people from the Rovuma River to the Maputo River! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live the unity of the Mozambican people from the Rovuma River to the Maputo River! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live socialism! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live socialism! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live socialism! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. The struggle continues! [Audience: "Continues!"; repeated three times]. The struggle continues! [Audience: "Continues!"; repeated three times]. The struggle continues! [Audience: "Continues!"; repeated three times]. Independence or death! [Audience: "We shall win!"; repeated three times]. Independence or death! [Audience: "We shall win!"; repeated three times]. Independence or death! [Audience: "We shall win!"; repeated three times]. Revolution! [Audience: "Shall win!"; repeated three times]. Revolution! [Audience: "Shall win!"; repeated three times]. Revolution! [Audience: "Shall win!"; repeated three times]. Socialism! [Audience: "Shall triumph!"; repeated three times]. Socialism! [Audience: "Shall triumph!"; repeated three times]. [Chissano sings Frelimo songs, accompanied by audience]

Comrade members of the Central Committee: We held this special session of the Frelimo Party Central Committee with our country plunged into sorrow and mourning because of the tragic event that killed our dear chairman, Comrade Samora Moises Machel. Our immense sorrow is the sorrow of all Mozambicans from the Rovuma River to the Maputo River. It expresses the profound feeling of one who has lost a dear father, an admired and loved leader, a comrade and continuing colleague of so many glorious battles that we fought throughout the process of building the Mozambican nation. For more than 2 decades, together with Cormade Samora, we jointly took part in the epopee for the liberation of our fatherland from centuries of colonial domination, and together we lived the exhilirating adventure of building the first free and independent Mozambican nation. On this long and arduous march we shared suffering and overcame difficult obstacles. We shared great moments of beauty and happiness. We were always certain and confident because we had with us Comrade Samora Machel, because we saw in him the embodiment of the highest and most noble virtues of the Mozambican people, and because from our comrade chairman we always had correct and just leadership, the bright thought, and energy and determination to make our revolution move forward.

Surprised by the brutal news of the death of our comrade chairman, the Mozambican people, all of us, refused to believe it. We were first paralyzed by sorrow and agony like on 3 February 1969 at the time of the barbaric assassination of Eduardo Chivambo Mondlane, the first Frelimo president. It was difficult and painful to emerge from this sorrow and find energies to continue the combat. It was difficult and painful to realize that we could not let ourselves be overcome by suffering and that even in the absence of our comrade chairman we had to be able to ensure the fulfillment of his noble ideals, to enhance his example and memory, and make his genial thought increasingly live and fertile. We realized that we had to deserve the grandeur of having the comrade chairman as our leader. As we stated in his eulogy, the history of Comrade Chairman Samora is the history of Frelimo, the history of Mozambique. We recalled the decisive role played by Cormade Chairman Samora Machel during the armed struggle for national liberation, as a guerrilla, as the secretary of the Ministry of Defense, as Frelimo chairman, as a diplomat, and the impulses that his action instilled in the progress of our struggle until the final victory over Portuguese colonialism.

It was through the voice of Comrade Chairman Samora that the Mozambican people heard the solemn proclamation of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the independence of our liberated fatherland. We then began new battles to build our state by expanding the experiences of the armed struggle for national liberation throughout the country, and by strengthening people's power and deepening the popular nature of our state.

Under the chairmanship of comrade chairman we created, at the third congress, our party, the Frelimo Party, vanguard organization of the worker-peasant alliance of Mozambique, which embodies the revolutionary struggle of the Mozambican people with the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism. It was under the leadership of Comrade Chairman Samora Moises Machel that we held the fourth congress, a high moment of unity of the party and better definition of our responsibilities and tasks, applying them to the country's actual situation. These are the principles that guide and lead us.

The comrade chairman always knew how to reconcile the intransigent defense of national interests and the struggle for the development and well-being of our people with the internationalist nature of the Mozambican revolution and its involvement in the total liberation of Africa, and the eradication of colonialism and apartheid. The comrade chairman is a symbol of national unity. The example of the comrade chairman, his intransigent fight against all manifestations of tribalism, regionalism, racism, and discrimination is a valuable heritage that we are going to preserve and defend. In these tragic days we deeply lived this lesson of unity that our dear chairman left to us. A personality of international dimension, Comrade Chairman Samora Machel was always in the forefront of all battles for just causes and became the symbol in the struggle of all oppressed peoples. The immense international prestige that Comrade Chairman Samora Machel attained was reflected on our country.

With a discerning and bright insight into the grandeur of our country, the politics and geo-economics of our region, Comrade Chairman Samora Machel knew how to enhance the importance of moving toward the establishment of a regional unity, an immense power which would culminate in the process for the total liberation of southern Africa. It was during this great combat that Comrade Samora Moises Machel lost his life. Comrade chairman, you died in the struggle against aprtheid, (?seeking) peace.

Comrade members of the Central Committee, this special session of the Central Committee is held at a time when forces hostile to our revolution and the enemies of the Mozambican people rage against us. The tragic death of Comrade Chairman Samora Machel dramatically illustrates the threats against us from abroad. At this difficult moment in our history we have to find the necessary courage and serenity to face the challenges before us and to make the indispensable decisions.

During this session we assessed the circumstances under which the death of the comrade chairman took place. We assessed the report of the Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party Central Committee on occurrences since the death of the comrade chairman. We heard about the organizational measures and the actions taken to hold the funeral of comrade chairman and other comrades who died with him. The (?pitiful) moments of sorrow expressed by all the Mozambican people from the Rovuma River to the Maputo River and the admirable example of organization and discipline in suffering, of solidarity, vigilance, determination, and love for our chairman, and the spirit of patriotism, are alive in our memory. We have mobilized our energies and resources to face the situation and all who have been called upon to take part in the task ahead gave proof of total availability so that in an atmosphere of unity they could embody their responsibilities. Nobody spared efforts and we can say that we are once again proud of the immense capacity of our people. The international solidarity that surrounded us is (?comfortable). Huge material and human support have been given to us. High-level representatives and countless delegations from all continents, countries, and organizations came to us and shared our suffering.

The Frelimo Party Central Committee, in fulfillment of the terms of the Statutes, has elected the chairman of the Frelimo Party duirng this special session. Comrade members of the Central Committee, gigantic tasks in this new phase of our history await us. The principles and guidelines are clearly outlined and all of us have the historic responsibility of being (?distinguished) followers of Mondlane and Samora. The fourth congress of our Frelimo Party has shown us the main directions and the great guidelines that must continue to inspire us. The fourth Frelimo Party congress was a moment of supreme reflection on all of our political, economic, and social life. The guidelines adopted by the congress remain opportune. They remain opportune and totally valid, a challenge to our imagination, our capacity of fulfillment, and our involvement. On the internal front we must continue and step up our relentless combat against armed banditry, a true calamity that devastates our country in order to eradicate it once and for all from our fatherland, and to give peace and calm back to all citizens, and guarantee the normal functioning of our economic and social lives. This is our first and fundamental task.

We must make all Mozambicans participate in this task, and mobilize all of our human, material, and financial resources in assuring the victory which will guarantee the continuation of our revolution and the building of socialism. We must give a concrete, practical, and efficient content to the war economy that has been forced upon us so that we can solve all the remaining problems of the country. This demands that we raise to even higher levels the political and military organization of our people so that in every citizen, in every village, and in every inch of our free and independent land the armed bandit will have no room for maneuver and will be faced with the impregnable wall of our unity and determination to win. We will not allow our independence, gained with the blood of the finest sons of the Mozambican fatherland, to be put at stake, nor will we accept that elements led from abroad may threaten sovereignty, territorial integrity, and freedom of our people.

We are going to strengthen our Frelimo Party, increase its membership, improve the quality of the cadres, assure the democratic, correct, and efficient functioning of its organs all the way from the cell to the Central Committee by assigning tasks, demanding accountability, controlling and ensuring the conscientious and permanent involvement of all its members. We call upon Central Committee members to step up the study of our policy so that they can better promote and defend it. Let us make a profound study of our country's economy so that we can more efficiently participate in the tasks of our development. Let us continuously increase the level of our scientific knowledge through all means at our disposal.

We must be conversant with the history of our country and society in order to learn from it the lessons that will strenghten

national unity. As decided at the fifth session of the Central Committee, we will use correct and scientific work and leadership methods. We will demand discipline, direct, open, and frank analysis of the problems. We must assume collective responsibility and have common thought for the decisions adopted. We will be intransigent with deviations that are contrary to party policy. We are going to strenghthen the role of our grass-roots organizations and social and professional organizations beause they are an important factor in our society. Let us mobilize all women, youths and children, workers, artisans, journalists, photographers, and teachers. The immense potential of the grass-roots organizations and their increasing participation in the implementation of democracry in Mozambique is a guarantor of the Mozambican revolution. Let us see to it that the party effectively leads the state and society.

Let us intensify the ideological combat on all fronts, thus ensuring the fulfillment of our principles, by exposing without mercy any deviations, abuses, and malpractices against our moral and revolutionary principles. We are going to be implacable against anything seeking to divide us on the basis of tribe, ethnic origin, race, sex, religion, or any other form of social discrimination.

Our party has defined the construction of socialism the objective of Mozambican society. To achieve this objective we must employ all our efforts and potential because only a socialist society guarantees to the people as a whole equal rights and opportunities and the full accomplishment of the Mozambican man.

On the economic front, the main priority is the struggle against famine and nakedness. Economic and social guidelines of the fourth Frelimo Party congress defined concrete objectives and tasks for all sectors of activity that must be achieved. The conditions that we face in our country are extremely difficult. Destabilization carried out against the People's Republic of Mozambique has led us to a situation where there is a great shortage of essential goods. These actions have reversed the process of economic recovery which started at the begining of the 1980's. They have worsened the people's living conditions. To overcome these difficulties we must know how to resist. We must continue to search for solutions which are essentially based on the use of our own energies by mobilizing new potential and initiatives. Let us correctly and appropriately use the solidarity aid received form abroad by giving priority to the main actions aimed at solving the problems of our country. Taking into consideration the war situation in Mozambique, we must know how to safeguard our achievements, while fulfilling the guidelines of the fourth Frelimo Party congress, and we must learn how to best use scarce resources to create the necessary conditions to situate those achievements in the new context resulting from victory over the banditry in our country.

We must continue with the relaunching of our economy by adopting new economic and financial measures whenever necessary. We will combat without mercy corruption, the black market, negligence, indiscipline, waste of resources, mismanagement, and nonproductivity, by making all leaders continuously revive and undertake the spirit of the political and organizational offensive on the production front.

Let us know how to heighten the level of organization in the state sector of the economy so that it may be a profitable and powerful lever in our effort toward the socialization of the country. Let us strengthen the role played by the cooperatives so that they gain a new dynamism in the creation of wealth and rapidly bring about the advantages of collective production and make a decisive contribution to our development. Let us continously gain more understanding of our economic and social realities. Let us enhance the role and the potential of the family sector in our economy taking into account that agricultural activity is the dominant factor and the basis of our development. We want the private sector to play a useful role economically and socially, and contribute to the development of our country. To the private investor we will guarantee the protection of his property, the return of the invested capital, and adequate conditions for his activities.

Let us consolidate the gains of the revolution in health, education, culture, and justice. Our state apparatus should be increasingly efficient, dynamic, and operational. Let us strengthen the role of the people's assemblies as the supreme expressions of state power, by ensuring their democratic nature, their live functioning, permanent control, and the responsibility of their members. It is during the elections that all Mozambican citizens, from the Rovuma River to the Maputo River, fully embody their political rights and give a more direct and concrete content to our democratic process. It is in the elections that the popular will is asserted by creating the instruments that defend their rights and most legitimate aspirations. We are going to complete the ongoing process of the second general elections by promoting the popular enthusiasm which characterized the first phases of the elections, thus fulfilling an institutional exercise outlined by our national constitution.

On the diplomatic front, the Frelimo Party will remain loyal to the principles of international politics which guide its activities and were outlined by the fourth congress. We will continue to support the African peoples in their efforts to achieve independence and African unity. We shall participate in the OAU and the Nonaligned Movement. They are important instruments in the struggle for the emancipation of the peoples, for independence, for peace, development, and equality of all peoples. We will continue to follow a policy of nonalignment and independence always pursued by the People's Republic of Mozambique. Loyal to these principles, we will not deviate from the aims of our revolution. We will know how to find the safe ways which will lead us toward victory against underdevelopment, and deal with those who wish to cooperate with us. The Frelimo Party continues its consistent combat for the end of colonialism and apartheid in Africa.

The People's Republic of Mozambique will continue to actively participate with the Frontline States. As a cofounder of SADCC, we will dedicate our efforts to the development and strengthening of regional cooperation. We will remain loyal to the UN principles. The Frelimo Party will continue to follow the principles contained in its Statutes and in its relations with the Marxist-Leninist parties and with other socialist states. We will strengthen our relations with all the peoples and nations of the world by seeking to intensify our mutual knowledge and cooperation on the basis of noninterference in the internal affairs of each

country, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, equality and reciprocity of benefits as it is established in our constitution.

Although not new, these giant tasks that we must fulfill appear now as more difficult to accomplish because now we do not have with us our Comrade Chairman Samora Moises Machel. Inspired by his teachings and with redoubled forces and energy that we will get from our sorrow and suffering, we will be able, as in the past, to overcome all difficulties and to achieve new victories, treading the promising paths of the future of the Mozambican nation.

Comrade members of the Central Committee, in expressing the feelings of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, its members, and the Mozambican people as a whole, we want hereby to solemnly declare to the family of our dear Chairman Samora Moises Machel that it is our family. The party will take care of the family, and we will together continue the struggle for which Samora Machel died. In sharing your bereavement and suffering we want to tell you that they are also our bereavement and suffering, and that together we shall find the courage and the necessary virtues to honor the memory of Samora Moises Machel. Comrade Graca Machel, member of our party's Central Committee, in your inconsolable sorrow, aware of the value of your militancy, your boundless dedication, and your example as wife, mother, and leader, we want to say that we continue to count on you in the ranks of the Frelimo Party to untiringly go forward with the struggle for the achievement of the ideals of the Mozambican revolution.

Comrade members of the Central Committee; the Frelimo Party chairman is the commander in chief of the Mozambique Armed Forces-FPLM, the paramilitary, police, and security forces. The Mozambique Armed Forces-FPLM are the inheritors of the glorious traditions of the armed struggle for national liberation and so many other heroic combats we have waged since independence. They are the main guarantors of our sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence. In these tragic and diffifult hours, the defense and security forces are once again called upon to show their limitless patriotism, their spirit of sacrifice, their combat readiness, their total involvement with the Mozambican people and the attacked fatherland. We shall implement the guidelines that the commander in chief, Marshal Samora Moises Machel, outlined to the defense and security forces. We shall base our actions on them. From them we will adopt more efficient methods of combat suited to every combat and every tactical change made by the enemy. We trust you completely. We are proud of you. We are proud of being your commander in chief. We must strengthen our organization, our discipline, our training, our fighting spirit. We will inflict increasingly tougher blows on the bandits, the enemies of the Mozambican fatherland. We will defend every inch of our land, every inch of our border so that they will not be violated. We will heighten our popular vigilance. We will not tolerate deviations, excessive influence, or abuses that might endanger our legality. Let us fight and root out the infiltrated agents from our midst. Let us strengthen people's unity. Let us strengthen the existing unity of our party and our people. We are going to increasingly establish ourselves among the people; we will fight alongside the people to defend the people. We are going to continue the war to end the war.

Comrades, the great strength of our party lies with the people. The Mozambican people who resisted domination and oppression and who united themselves and took up arms to expel the foreign invaders must today, more than ever before, embody their destiny and role in the world to state with courage and determination their will to be free, sovereign, and independent. By hoisting very high the flag of our Republic, the flag of all Mozambicans, united as we are, there is not a force in the world capable of defeating us. The struggle continues! [Audience: "Continues! Continues! Continues!"]. The struggle continues! [Audience: "Continues! Continues! Continues!"]. The struggle continues! [Audience: "Continues! Continues! Continues!"]. Independence or death! [Audience: "We shall win!"; repeated three times]. Independence or death! [Audience: "We shall win!"; repeated three times]. Independence or death! [Audience: "We shall win!"; repeated three times]. Long live the Frelimo Party! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live the Frelimo Party! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live the unforgettable memory of Chairman Samora Moises Machel! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live the thought of Chairman Samora Moises Machel! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live the Frelimo Party Central Committee! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live the Frelimo Party Central Committee! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live the Frelimo Party Central Committee! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live the Mozambican people united from the Rovuma River to the Maputo River! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live the Mozambican people united from the Rovuma River to the Maputo River! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Long live the Mozambican people united from the Rovuma River to the Maputo River! [Audience: "Long live!"; repeated three times]. Down with division! [Audience: "Down!"; repeated three times]. Down with tribalism! [Audience: "Down!"; repeated three times]. Down with regionalism! [Audience: "Down!"; repeated three times]. Down with racism! [Audience: "Down!"; repeated three times]. The revolution! [Audience: "Shall win!"; repeated three times]. The revolution! [Audience: "Shall win!"; repeated three times]. The revolution! [Audience: "Shall win!"; repeated three times]. The revolution! [Audience: "Shall win!"; repeated three times]. Socialism! [Audience: "Shall triumph!"; repeated three times]. Socialism! [Audience: "Shall triumph!"; repeated three times]. [Chissano begins singing Frelimo songs, accompanied by the audience]

Radio Carries Biography of Chairman Chissano

MB040741 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Joaquim Alberto Chissano was born in Malaisse, Chibuto District, Gaza Province, in southern Mozambique, on 22 October 1939. He attended primary school in Xai-Xai and secondary school in Maputo, which was then called Lourenco Marques. While in secondary school he joined the Nucleus of Secondary School African Students of Mozambique, NESAM, which was a nationalist student association founded by President Eduardo Chivambo Mondlane. In it, he contributed to the reaffirmation of patriotic ideals and was its chairman between 1959 and 1960. In that same year, he became a member of the Association of the Natives of Mozambique. In 1960 he left Mozambique for Portu-

gal to continue his university studies. In 1961, he left Portugal clandestinely for France, where he joined the liberation forces. Together with other youths he helped found the National Union of Mozambique Students, of which he became chairman. He became a member of the nationalist movement of students of Portuguese colonies, black African countries, and Algeria.

He took part in the foundation of Frelimo in 1962. As a result of the liberation struggle he interrupted his studies and in 1963 he took up his post as secretary to President Eduardo Mondlane. Under President Mondlane, he also performed the duties of secretary in the Education Department. In 1964, he was temporarily the secretary of the Information and Propaganda Department. Later, he replaced Filipe Samuel Magaia, who was being trained outside Mozambique, as secretary of security and defense. In 1964, he was sent out of the country for training. On his return in 1965, he took up the post as a teacher at the Mozambique Institute. He then resumed his duties as secretary to President Mondlane, and also continued as secretary of the Security Department which became the Department of Security and Defense in 1965. In 1966, he was sent for more military training out of Mozambique.

He became a member of the Central Committee in 1963. Along with President Eduardo Mondlane, Comrade Samora Moises Machel, and other comrades, he actively participated in the struggle against the [word indistinct], reactionary, tribalist, regionalist, and racist forces, during the Frelimo 1966-69 crisis. At the second Frelimo congress which took place in the liberated area of (Maxexe) in 1968 he was elected member of the Central Committee. In 1969, he was elected by the Central Committee as member of the Political and Military Committee. He performed the duties of a member of the Frelimo Executive Committee and headed the Frelimo representation in Tanzania, which was headquartered in Dar es Salaam. Under the leadership of President Samora Moises Machel, he participated in the Lusaka talks in June 1974 and in subsequent talks culminating in the signing of the Lusaka Accords on 7 September 1974. With the implementation of the Lusaka Accords, he was appointed by President Machel as prime minister of the transitional government. He occupied this post until the proclamation of national independence.

In the constitution of the first Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique in June 1975, he was appointed minister of foreign affairs, a post which he occupied until the present date. He represented the People's Republic of Mozambique at the UN General Assembly, at the OAU, at the Nonaligned Movement, in regional organizations, and in several international (?organizations). At the third congress, which established Frelimo as the vanguard party, he was reelected as a member of the Frelimo Central Committee. He was elected as a member of the Permanent Political Committee by the Central Committee, acting as the secretary of the Central Committee for external relations. He was reelected as a member of the Central Committee and Political Bureau at the fourth congress in 1983. In the first general elections of 1977, he was elected as deputy of the People's Assembly. Later, he was chosen as a member of the People's Assembly Standing Commission.

Joaquim Alberto Chissano is major general in the Mozambique Armed Forces. He received the Eduardo Mondlane Order, first class, and the 25 September Order, first class with a sash, and holds medals of the 20th anniversary of Frelimo and as a veteran of the national liberation armed struggle, as well as several foreign decorations. Joaquim Alberto Chissano is married to Marcelina Rafael Chissano. He has four children.

RSA TV Reports Dos Santos Named Vice President

MB032011 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Excerpts] The Mozambican foreign minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano, is that country's new president. He succeeds the late President Samora Machel, who died in a plane crash near Komatipoort two weeks ago. The announcement was made by Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Frelimo Political Bureau. Dos Santos said in a radio broadcast that Mr Chissano was unanimously elected.

Dos Santos is the vice president.

The 130 members of the Frelimo Central Committee who gathered in Maputo to appoint the new leader applauded Mr Chissano's election. According to officials he thus automatically becomes the head of the Armed Forces in the country. [passage omitted]

The new leader reiterated in an interview with the British Broadcasting Corporation that the Nkomati accord between South Africa nad Mozambique is still in force.

He said after his appointment that Mozambique will maintain the accord if South Africa is prepared to do the same.

Chissano Election Said Not Due to 'Power Struggle'

MB040939 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Today, the Central Committee elected the new chairman of the Frelimo Party. [words indistinct] the Central Committee convened with the intention of preserving and improving the political legacy of Samora Moises Machel, the first chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique. This legacy belongs to the Mozambican people. To preserve it and enrich it means mainly to continue the struggle which Samora led for the consolidation of independence and sovereignty. He fought to eradicate famine, nakedness, misery, and underdevelopment in our country. He fought to build socialism, prosperous [words indistinct], justice, and well-being for all. He fought to defend the fatherland from aggression by the Pretoria racist regime [words indistinct].

We all know that this is a difficult struggle. We are confronting powerful and unscrupulous enemies trained in the [word indistinct] of the peoples and educated in crime and massacre. We are also facing arduous and complex tasks in the economic battle, in

a country which colonialism left at a very low stage of development. Just when we were successfully advancing in the process of national reconstruction, the country was (?sunk) by the armed bandits in the pay of Pretoria.

Our people [words indistinct] not to retreat in the face of the most urgent tasks. [Words indistinct], we became aware of the strength in each one of us, making up the immense strength of the people: unity, a just political line, correct leadership, organized life, planning, hard work, and, transcending these values, love for the fatherland and the determination to defend it without thinking of the sacrifices involved.

The party tries to guarantee correct and firm leadership which will alway_ consider the people's interests. To this end, the Frelimo Party Central Committee elected the leader who will guide us as chairman of the party.

[passage indistinct] our people, if they had (?bent) to speculation promoted by certain international media. It was also not because of a power struggle, contrary to what the South African radio, television, and some newspapers hastened to announce, after being tipped off by the Pretoria disinformation centers. We waited anxiously only because our people know and feel — from their experience with Mondlane and Samora — the need for an experienced leader, a firm commander, and [words indistinct].

The Central Committee elected our president, President Joaquim Alberto Chissano, who was one of the founders of Frelimo, a companion of Mondlane and Samora, a veteran combatant of the national liberation armed struggle, and a distinguished leader of the Mozambique Liberation Front, the Frelimo Party, and the Mozambican Government. He is our people's beloved son, because he has fought for the freedom of the people since his youth. He has always dedicated his life to serve the people. As an official of the Mozambican Government, he always supported and promoted the people's most legitimate aspirations and deepest expectations.

We know that, under his leadership, our party, people, and government will continue our just struggle without wavering. President Joaquim Chissano is already a figure that the world knows. Representing our country throughout the world, he defended our national interest, the struggle of the oppressed people, African unity, nonaligned ideals, the socialist cause, peace, equality, friendship, and cooperation among all peoples and states. Our people will close ranks behind President Joaquim Chissano and the Frelimo Party, and march forward [word indistinct], determined, and certain of victory.

As President Joaquim Chissano said today, if we stand united and (?organized) by our party, there is no force in the world that can beat us.

'Thousands' Demonstrate Against Machel Death

MB040903 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Thousands of Maputo youths are demonstrating against the death of President Samora Machel in a plane crash in South African territory on 19 October. The youths are carrying placards with slogans demanding accountability for the tragic occurrence that killed the head of state.

Official Says RSA Renewing Threat Over Land Mine

MB032114 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] An official source in the Mozambican Government said that South African authorities are accusing ANC guerrillas from Mozambique of planting a mine which exploded in Barberton yesterday and that this will be used as an excuse for new aggression against Mozambique.

The South African Armed Forces said today that a mine exploded yesterday about 12 miles form Barberton, a small town in northern Transvaal Province killing a soldier named Albertus le Roux, aged 20. The South Afrian communique did not indicate the exact place where the mine exploded. Barberton is 90 km from Mozambique and 40 km from the border between Swaziland and South Africa.

The source recalled statements by members of the South African Government that part of the South African border with Mozambique was electrified. There is also a huge massing of South African troops near the Transvaal eastern border with Mozambique. Thus it is not understandable how one can refer to ANC operations from Mozambique. The source added that Pretoria is creating a similar situation to the one on 6 October. At that time, South Africa announced the explosion of a mine which injured six soldiers in the KaNgwane area near the border with Mozambique. The source recalled the campaign waged then by General Magnus Malan, South African defense minister, against Mozambique and its President Samora Machel.

Finance Minister on 'Economic Rehabilitation'

MB021420 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] The Mozambican minister of finance, Abdul Magid Osman, says the priority to Mozambique's economic rehabilitation is to stimulate agricultural production in the peasant family sector. Mr Osman, who was speaking at a press briefing in Maputo yesterday, said that the government's priority would mean making more consumer goods available to the peasantry, introducing rural extension services, and bridging the gap between town and countryside. Mr Osman said the second priority is transport and communications, pointing to the key role Mozambican ports and railways play in the regional SADCC economic development alliance. He also gave a summary of Mozambique's economic development since 1975. Mr Osman said that Mozambique's foreign debt is currently about $3,000 million. The debt is mostly to government rather than to private banks and is largely related to concessional loans stretched over the past 5 years as a means of compensating for the loss of finance caused by South Africa's actions.

Mr Osman spoke about South Africa's undeclared sanctions against Mozambique in the mining, employment, and transport

sectors. He said the country's economic recovery program would mean stiff austerity measures aimed at reducing the deficit on the state budget and incurred by private and state companies. Mr Osman said the current deficit on the state budget is equivalent to about $250 million. Measures being considered would also entail the dismissal of workers from the civil service and from unproductive companies. These workers would then be relocated to productive work in the countryside. Mr Osman said such a relocation process would be carried out through financial and economic incentives rather than through administrative measures. He said the number of workers to be dismissed would depend largely on how the companies respond to the measures to be taken and on cooperation from the international community in making the maximum use of the unexplored capacity. Mr Osman said the main objective of the international community's cooperation is not to start new projects but to rehabilitate the existing infrastructure.

Referring to the negotiations with the International Monetary fund, the IMF, Mr Osman said some of the measures to be taken will be orthodox. He said, however, that the Mozambican Government does not see demand management as the key to reaching financial equilibrium. Mr Osman said Mozambique is concerned more with increasing supply rather than with restricting demand. The country's goal is not just to remove imbalances but to increase production, Mr Osman said.

Renamo Spokesman Says Fight To Be Intensified

HK040320 Hong Kong AFP in English 0214 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Lisbon, Nov 4 (AFP) — The Mozambican guerrilla movement, MNR, said on Monday it would intensify its fight against the Maputo regime, as the choice of Joaquim Chissano as new president changed nothing.

The MNR's spokesman here, Paulo Oliveira, said Western governments were preparing to engage in dialogue with the Marxist regime in Mozambique, and in order to have a clear conscience about doing so were presenting Mr Chissano as a moderate.

"That is far from the truth, he is even closer to the Soviets than Machel," said Mr Oliveira, referring to President Samora Machel who died last month in a plane crash in South Africa.

He said Mr Chissano was also opposed to the Nkomati Mutual Security Pact signed between Mozambique and South Africa in 1984.

SOUTH AFRICA

P.W. Botha Announces Cabinet Reshuffle

MB041500 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1452 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 4, SAPA — In a major cabinet reshuffle today the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, announced the retirement from their posts of a number of ministers and new appointments to important portfolios.

The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, will from December 1 become the government candidate for the post of speaker of Parliament, and he is to be replaced by the present deputy minister, Mr Adriaan Vlok.

The deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel, is to be replaced by Dr Stoggel van der Merwe, MP for Helderkruin.

Mr Botha said Mr Nel had been offered a number of posts but that he was still deciding. "He is still saying I love it not," he said in response to questions at a press conference in Pretoria.

Mr Botha said a number of his cabinet colleagues had informed him they wished to retire from the cabinet and that it had become necessary to make adjustments.

The ministers are Mr Hendrik Schoeman (transport), Dr L.A.P.A. Munnik (communications and public works), Mr Sarel Hayward (agriculture and water supply), and Dr G. de V. Morrison (own affairs, health services and welfare).

Mr le Grange had indicated he would welcome a change.

Mr Botha said he had decided to reduce the number of general affairs cabinet posts and rationalise the ministries as far as possible.

There were no changes to the composition of the ministers councils of the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates.

Mr Botha said the former vice president, Mr Alwyn Schlebush, was appointed from December 1 "minister in the office of the state president concerned with the commission for administration for the South African Broadcasting Corporation." Mr Schlebush would also assist the state president with ceremonial duties.

The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, would retain his post, but would have two deputies due to the heavy responsibilities involving the TBVC [Transkei, Venda, Bophuthatswana, Ciskei] states, southern Africa and in the broader international sphere. The present deputy minister, Mr Ron Miller will be joined by Mr Kobus Meiring, MP for Paarl.

The minister of national education, Mr F.W. de Klerk, retains this post and that of chairman of the Ministers Council in the House of Assembly, and takes Mr Schoeman's place as leader of the House.

The minister of education and development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, retains his post as well, but will be assisted by a second deputy minister.

The deputy minister of education and training, Mr Sam de Beer, will be joined by Mr Hendrik Tempel, MP for Ermelo, who will have responsibility for development aid.

The minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, retains his portfolio, and he will be assisted by Mr W.N. Breytenbach, MP for Kroonstad, as deputy minister of defence.

The minister of manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, retains his post and will also take responsibility for public works, which "as a result of the devolution of power" had tranferred much of its activities to other state institutions.

Mr Kobie Coetsee, retains the justice portfolio.

The minister of agricultural economics and water affairs, Mr Greyling Wentzel, has been appointed minister of agriculture for both general affairs as well as own affairs in the House of Assembly.

His present deputy minister, Mr Gert Kotze, is to be joined by Dr A.I. van Niekerk, MP for Prieska.

The present minister of mineral and energy affairs, Mr Danie Steyn, is to head a new ministry — of economic affairs and technology. This ministry will include trade and industry, mineral and energy affairs, and will also implement the policy of deregulation and privatisation where necessary. Due to the heavy work load this would give one minister, Mr Botha said he was appointing two deputies. They are Mr Danie Hough, former administrator-general of SWA/Namibia and current chairman of the Tourism Board, and Mr George Bartlett, MP for Amanzimtoti.

Mr Barend du Plessis retained the finance ministry, and economic advisory services are to be added to his existing Department of Finance, Treasury, Internal Revenue and Customs and Excise. The present deputy minister, Mr Kent Durr will be joined by Dr Org Marais, MP for Waterkloof.

Mr John Wiley, minister of environment affairs, will also take responsibility for the Department of Water Affairs. The deputy minister for environment affairs, Mr S.V. Naiker, will be joined by Mr J.A. van Wyk, MP for Gordonia, as deputy minister concerned with water affairs.

The cabinet members without portfolios, Mr Allan Hendrickse and Mr Amichand Rajbansi, remain unchanged.

Mr Stoffel Botha, minister of home affairs, is to become minister of home affairs and communications, which will include the Department of Posts and Telecommunications. Responsibility for the government printer will also be transferred to him.

Mr Eli Louw, presently minister of economic advisory services, is to take over the transport portfolio, and Mr Myburgh Streicher, MP for De Kuilen, has been appointed deputy minister.

Dr Willie van Niekerk retains his portfolio of national health and population development but will also take over the own affairs health portfolio in the House of Assembly. The deputy minister of population development, Mr Luwellyn Landers, is to be joined by Dr M.H. Veldsman, MP for Rustenburg, as deputy minister of health services.

Mr Vlok, as the new minister of law and order will be joined by Mr Roelf Meyer, MP for Johannebsurg West, as deputy minister, who will also succeed Mr Vlok in the security management.

Mr Botha said that because a new Ministry of Economic Affairs was being established, Dr Dawie de Villiers, presently minister of trade and industry, had agreed to take over the post of budget and welfare in the House of Assembly Ministers Council.

Mr Botha said the speaker of Parliament, Mr Johan Greeff, had agreed to be the governments candidate for chairman of the President's Council.

The state president said that as far as the Department of Transport was concerned, there were also a few functions which could be devolved to other state institutions and that the commission for administration was engaged in an investigation of this. "This concurs with the government's policy of devolution of authority to lower government levels," Mr Botha said.

Mr Botha said the Ministry of Constitutional Planning and Development under Mr Chris Heunis, and its departments, had transferred a great number of its tasks to the provincial administrations. It had already been announced that about 70 per cent of the development function of the department would be transferred, with the necessary personnel, to the provinces by the end of the year. The former functions of the development boards had already been transferred to the provinces.

"A special division which will assist the ministers with advice and help in connection with constitutional affairs is created." The present director general, Dr Andreas van Wyk, would head this division, to be known as "Constitutional Development," and Mr E.G. de Beer would become director general of the Department of Development Planning. Land affairs and the Decentralisation Board would be added to this department. The deputy ministers for this ministry would be Mr Ben Wilkens and Mr Piet Badenhorst, presently deputy minister in Mr Heunis' office.

The state president said it would be up to those of his colleagues who had indicated a wish to retire from the cabinet to decide on whether or not they wanted to continue as ordinary MP's. Among them were personal friends and colleagues who had given many years loyal service. "I understand the reason they gave me, although I regret that we have to lose their services."

Mr Botha paid special tribute to Mr le Grange who had undertaken a "great task" the last number of years and also had to "overcome a serious health problem." Mr le Grange was recently given a clean bill of health by doctors following more than a year of secret chemo-therapy treatment for cancer.

Mr Botha said it was his conviction there was so much talent among National Party parliamentarians that he could fruitfully strengthen the deputy minister corps in an attempt to ensure more efficient administration.

Mr Botha said the chairman of the President's Council, Dr Piet Koornhof, "has agreed to accept an important foreign post, but because international negotiations in connection with this are taking place I cannot be more specific."

Mr Botha said he believed the interests of the state administration would be promoted and that "the demands in these difficult times" would be better handled by his adjustments to the cabinet.

Pik Botha Wishes Chissano Well in New Job
MB040546 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Excerpt] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has wished the new president of Mozambique, Mr Joaquim Chissano, well in his new office. Mr Botha was approached in Johannesburg to comment on the news that Mr Chissano had been elected by the ruling Frelimo Party to succeed President Samora Machel, who was killed in an air crash last month. He said the new head of state faced a difficult task. [passage omitted]

Pik Botha Denounces 'Unethical' Mozambique Rumors
MB031445 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1441 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria Nov 3 SAPA — Nothing could be more unethical than deliberately sending rumours into the world that South Africa was responsible for the fatal air crash on October 19 in which Mozambican President Samora Machel was killed, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today. Responding to allegations from Maputo to his release at the weekend of certain facts about the instrumentation of the Tupolev 134 aircraft and the crash itself, Mr Botha said in a statement in Pretoria some of these rumours had their origin in Maputo.

"I merely made known a few facts that have already been established, and because the facts do not concur with the accusations against South Africa, there is now apparently concern in some circles," he said.

Mr Botha also reacted to the allegation the South African team of aviation experts participating in the international investigation was supposed to have travelled to Mozambique on October 25, but did not turn up. "The technical teams of South Africa, Mozambique and the Soviet Union are continuously in contact with each other and the investigation so far has been done jointly." What had happened was that the Russian and Mozambican representatives requested the South African team to travel to Maputo on that Saturday, with the "black boxes" — including the cockpit voice recording — to depart that same evening for Moscow aboard an Aeroflot flight. "The Russians and the Mozambicans were informed that this was not possible at that stage because the South African Government was liaising with the International Civil Aviation Organisation and certain governments to get technical advice on the question of decoding the recording devices," Mr Botha said.

Pik Botha Speaks on 'Capacity To Change'
MB040435 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2234 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov. 3, SAPA — South Africa could not be boycotted by any country or organisation in its willingness and capacity to change and negotiate for a better future for all its people, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said tonight.

Speaking in Rosebank, Johannesburg, Mr Botha told about 800 people that South Africa was destined to become a bastion of freedom and democracy.

"That is the destiny for all of us."

Mr Botha admitted that the government had made mistakes in the past and still did so and that it had gone too far in "compartmentalising people."

"But in 1986 there is not a cabinet minister who will condone separate entrances to buildings for white people and black people, for example.

"It is still there but we are removing these barriers."

At the heart of the problems facing South Africa was the struggle for power to control central government.

That struggle was led by the ANC and its "dominant element," the South African Communist Party, Mr Botha said.

He said the ANC made no secret of the fact that it did not want power-sharing and negotiation.

"If the ANC exile this country there will be no private business, no right of assembly and a nationalisation of industry." [sentence as received]

Western leaders such as the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, President Reagan of the United States and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany had accepted that the policy of the ANC was to rule the country as a one-party state with an "iron fist."

"If this happens there will be no meeting like the one tonight," Mr Botha said.

"There will be no PFP [Progressive Federal Party] or CP [Conservative Party] or Inkatha," he said to loud applause.

A woman in the audience shouted that the government should allow the ANC to speak for itself. She was booed and left the hall.

Mr Botha said the government was ready to negotiate with all communities on a dispensation of power-sharing that would include safeguards for minority rights.

The government had gone a long way to removing apartheid and all forms of discrimination, he said.

"But I am getting very tired of the hypocrisy and double standards of foreign countries who want to prescribe the future of this country for us."

Mr Botha said that, despite the "real and dramatic programme of reform" in South Africa, violence continued.

"We will share power and enter into negotiations with any leaders who abandon violence. We want to negotiate a new South Africa. What is wrong with that?

"No terrorist is going to get us out of our country. We will have to pay a price and we are doing so now." But this price would be small and insignificant compared to that which would have to be paid should the South African Communist Party take power, he added.

Mr Botha also referred to the decision of the World Boxing Association to suspend South Africa.

He said boxing in South Africa was de-segregated and the American authorities had known this.

"If that is the reward we get from our so-called friends and associates, what can we expect from people who are not our friends?" he said.

'Clash' With Zimbabwe MP
MB041131 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1128 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 4, SAPA — In an extraordinary clash at a National Party meeting last night, a visiting MP from Zimbabwe disputed a claim made by the minister of foreign affairs that there was no freedom in Zimbabwe.

Mr Charles Duke, a member of the ruling ZANU-PF Party who is visiting South Africa, stood up at Mr Pik Botha's public meeting, attended by 700 people in Rosebank, Johannesburg and said he disagreed that Zimbabwe was not free.

Speaking during question time, Mr Duke asked the minister how the South Africa Government could claim to have a multi-party system and still pass "extremist legislation."

He said the South African Government had no new proposals for solving problems in the region.

In his reply, Mr Botha attacked Mr Duke "for criticising my government." He questioned whether any South African politician would be allowed to do the same in Zimbabwe.

He said he would take up Mr Duke's offer to visit Zimbabwe to see conditions for himself, providing Mr Duke could provide the assurance he would be able to "cross the border alive."

Mr Botha criticised the prime minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, warning that his "totalitarian and Marxist" plans would mean the end of freedom in that country.

He said the government would not allow South Africa to be taken over by the forces now in control of many countries to the north of it.

Earlier in his address, Mr Botha said apartheid had not been the problem in Zimbabwe, but now the country had independence "there is hardly a person who can say it has freedom."

Mr Botha also criticised the African National Congress, saying it was dominated by the South African Communist Party and was not interested in peaceful negotiation.

He said the country's enemies had realised many years ago that South Africa's "pluralist" policies made it an easy target of criticism — and outside pressure had steadily increased over the years.

Sanctions were inevitable but "the people of South Africa cannot be boycotted in respect of their capacity to adapt and change and negotiate," he said.

Referring to a possible general election, Mr Botha said support for his meeting showed the National Party would seriously challenge the Progressive Federal Party in Johannesburg.

State Withdrawing Charges Against Allan Boesak
MB040708 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0703 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 4, SAPA — The state yesterday withdrew charges against Dr Allan Boesak, moderator of the NG Sendingkerk [Dutch Reformed Mission Church] and president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, SABC radio news reported today.

The four charges under the Internal Security Act against Dr Boesak were withdrawn in asbentia in the Malmesburg magistrates court by the advocate general of the Cape, Mr Niel Rossouw, SC [Senior Counsel].

The charges arose out of the alleged organisation of a march to Pollsmoor Prison to demand the release of African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela.

The charges also included the encouragement of school and consumer boycotts and the disinvestment campaign against South Africa.

Dr Boesak first appeared more than a year ago.

Commentary Decries 'Sordid' Media Propaganda
MB040519 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The propaganda campaign against South Africa — always a sordid affair of dishonesty and duplicity — has sunk to a new low in the past fortnight. The most atrocious accusations — indeed outright lies — are being made about South Africa following the death in an air crash of President Samora Machel

of Mozambique, and these lies are being repeated even after having been shown to be without any foundation whatsoever.

It would be easy to dismiss this deplorable situation as merely being a manifestation of irrationality on the part of African states. But the malady has spread much wider and deeper: In the world at large, propaganda is no longer directed at breaking down the international image of South Africa — there is now a calculated campaign to construct an image of this country that is so objectionable that all countries and people everywhere should sever all contact with South Africa and South Africans.

The heaviest artillery is being deployed towards this end. For example, the British Broadcasting Corporation — once regarded as the epitome of journalistic professionalism — is under fire from the ruling party in its own country for the false image that it consistently portrays of South Africa.

The influence that such a false portrayal has on the general public is graphically illustrated in the results of an opinion poll conducted in Britain by the Gallup organization on behalf of Markinor. The poll revealed that the majority of Britons have totally inaccurate perceptions of South Africa. For example, 52 percent of Britons believe that blacks and whites are not allowed to marry each other and 41 percent believe that blacks and whites are not allowed to play sport together.

Such widespread ignorance of today's South Africa can only mean that the BBC — and other news media — are not telling the story as it really is: Specifically, the fact that the Mixed Marriages Act has been abolished has not reached the majority of Britons; specifically, the fact that sport is integrated has not reached the majority either. Not only is the true story not reaching the people, but propagandists are now spreading the lie that there has been no reform and no change whatsoever in South Africa.

The Makinor-Gallup poll also showed that, in spite of all this deviousness in the war of words, only one third of Britons are actually in favor of economic sanctions. The message here is that all is not lost, that it is not too late for South Africa to make a concerted drive to restore some rationality and balance in the situation.

Such an effort, it is becoming increasingly clear, would require a massive upgrading of, and financial injection into, our information effort abroad. Sanctions, currency exchange difficulties, and other economic problems are a direct outflow of the harmful image that has been fabricated of South Africa. Because of this, all taxpayers are directly affected; it is in their own interests and the interests of their country that the false image of South Africa be turned around.

Police Strike for Higher Pay; 115 Arrested

MB311859 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1823 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 31 SAPA — South African police yesterday arrested 115 Katlehong municipal policemen following a work stoppage and demonstration outside the council offices in the township near Germiston, police said today.

About 300 council policemen stopped work and marched on the council offices yesterday where they "started burning tyres and stoning post office vehicles," a spokesman for the South African Police Public Relations Division in Pretoria said.

SAPA's correspondent in the township reports that the municipal policemen last week demanded wage increases to bring their monthly salaries to about R400. Some of them are earning less then R200 a month, he said.

The council-funded policemen approached Katlehong councillors last Friday, and by yesterday no reply had been received, so the men decided not to go to work until the demands were met.

The daily unrest report issued by the Bureau for Information today said "various incidents of arson occurred in Katlehong yesterday. Four vehicles were set alight and three houses were set on fire in separate incidents causing extensive damage. No arrests were made." A bureau spokesman, contacted by SAPA this evening, said he was aware of the arrests, and the incident was separate to any mentioned in today's unrest report.

The council police force, which has been operative for about a year, is made up mainly of people recruited in the homelands of Gazankulu, Venda and KwaZulu.

The striking policemen have said they would rather return to their homelands and starve if their wage demands are not met.

Bus Driver Injured in Protest Over Fare Hikes

MB040856 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0848 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 3, SAPA — A PUTCO [Public Utility Transport Corporation] bus driver was injured in Soweto, outside Johannesburg, today in "one of the most serious incidents" since the company hiked its fares over the weekend, a spokesman said.

Mr Zachariah Mudau, of PUTCO's Soweto division, had head and facial injuries when a mob attacked his bus early this morning in Zola, as he was travelling between Inkwezi and Naledi. He was treated at the township's Baragwanath Hospital and later discharged, the spokesman said.

Mr Mudau was the first person reported injured in attacks on buses since PUTCO increased its fares by 17.5 per cent in the Transvaal and by 15 per cent in Natal over the weekend. The spokeswoman said 500 windows had been smashed in Soweto today in attacks on buses and one bus was partially burnt when a mob set it on fire. Less than 50 per cent of commuters in Soweto were using PUTCO buses, but service was normal in east Rand, Pretoria and Durban, he said.

"The situation is bad in Soweto. As soon as the situation becomes serious, we will have to withdraw our services," PUTCO said.

Managers of Former GM Named; Strike Continues
MB040449 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0209 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 3 SAPA — An American, Mr Bob Price, former MD [Managing Director] for General Motors South Africa in the seventies will head the local management purchase of the company, Mr John McCormack, GM vice president in charge of Latin American and South African operations, announced at a press conference in Johannesburg last night.

Mr Price said he had "permanently separated" from General Motors and denied GM was keeping a stake in the company by supplying the chief executive.

Mr Keith Butler-Wheelhouse, director of GM SA; Mr George Stegmann, GM director of personnel and public affairs and Mr Andre van Rooyen, GM director, strategic planning, make up the rest of the management team.

Mr Price said he could not disclose details of the financial transaction.

"The bulk of the money is in place and we see no difficulty in placing the balance by the end of the year," Mr Price said.

Negotiations would be concluded by the end of the year and the beginning of 1987 would see a new company with a new name.

"There will be a complete continuity of products including new products to supplement lines in the South African motor industry. We have the unqualified support of the dealers," Mr Price said.

The announcement of the team coincides with the launch of GM's new Monza car on Wednesday, said to be critical to the company's future.

Although disinvestment would "exert pressure" the company planned to build up a profitable business in export.

The new team gave its assurance that while they were not obliged to adhere to the Sullivan principles the new company would continue to improve "human and economic problems."

A strike at the Port Elizabeth plant had to be resolved by the present company, he said.

The situation was deadlocked this afternoon when the workers failed to respond to a 12.15pm deadline to report to their supervisors.

Personnel director Mr Stegmann said a declaration for a court order had been postponed until later this month but he had received information that "groups of workers" would return to work tomorrow and no action would be taken by the company.

One of the union demands was board participation but present MD Mr Bob White said GM had no say in the selection of the new board.

Mr Price returned to the United States in 1979 and, until his resignation, was executive vice president of GM overseas corporation.

Police Arrest Muslims Protesting NGK Decision
MB011128 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1124 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 1, SAPA — Two policemen were injured and nine people arrested in a bloody clash between security forces and crowds of Muslims who gathered on Cape Town's parade in Darling Street this morning.

The Bureau for Information confirmed that on three separate occasions, crowds gathering to protest against the recent decision by the synod of the Ned Geref Kerk (NGK) [Dutch Reformed Church] to declare Islam a "false religion," were dispersed by quirt-wielding police.

At 10am a crowd of 200 people, many in colourful Moslem dress, gathered on the parade in defiance of a ban on the meeting yesterday. They were preparing to march on the nearby NGK church when a police officer warned them the meeting was illegal and gave them five minutes to disperse. The crowd began leaving but several groups remained in the area and were chased away by police.

At 1030am about 400 people gathered in the area. "Police on the scene were attacked with bottles and stones," the Bureau for Information spokesman said. Two policemen were injured and nine men arrested.

At 11.45am a 150-strong crowd regrouped on the parade but dispersed after being warned by the police, he added.

SABC radio news reports that some of the streets around the parade were closed off during the clashes.

Meanwhile the Muslim Youth Movement of South Africa has condemned the police action in a statement to SAPA. "The NGK and the state would be unwise and naive to underscore the strong feelings of the Muslims in SA and the world concerning this issue," Mr M.F. Choonara, director of movement, said in the statement. "The banned march and subsequent arrests of Muslims today in the Cape is an indication to how serious this controversy has become."

The proposed march was banned yesterday by the divisional commissioner of police in the western Cape, Brig Chris Swart.

Mr Choonara said the organisation held DS [Reverend] Stoffel Colyn, chaplain general of the NGK in the SAP, responsible for "having generated this conflict by proposing such a resolution (at the NGK synod) against Islam." "It is once again our request, on behalf of the Muslims in SA and the Muslim world, to the Minister of Police Louis le Grange, who has been responsible for

appointing DS Colyn as chap gen, to dismiss DS Colyn immdediately and ask the NGK for the complete withdrawal of the resolution."

Botha Assures Muslims of Freedom of Religion

MB031159 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, has assured the Muslim community that South Africa's constitution determines that it is a national goal to recognize and protect the freedom of faith and worship. Mr Botha issued a statement in Pretoria in response to inquiries from the Muslim community about the controversial resolution adopted by the NG [Dutch Reformed] church synod that Islam was a false religion.

Mr Botha said churches and religious denominations were independent and autonomous, and the government did not exercise any control over their decisions. He noted that the NG Church had issued a statement designed to put the decision in proper perspective and to give the assurance that it was never the synod's intention to offend the Muslim community.

Information Bureau Releases 4 Nov Unrest Report

MB040853 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0850 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 4, SAPA — The following is the unrest situation report for the period 6am yesterday to 6am this morning issued by the Bureau for Information in Pretoria.

"Few unrest related incidents were reported during the above-mentioned period. Only isolated incidents of stone-throwing and arson, causing little damage, occurred.

"An anti-personnel mine was set off yesterday on the Mozambique side of the border with South Africa by a Mozambican citizen, Mr Fillisiane Mabange, 28, while crossing into South Africa. The man, whose right leg was seriously injured, crept through the fence into South African territory where he was found by a security force patrol and taken to their base for medical treatment."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

MB010713 [Editorial Report]

STAR on GM Workers' Strike

A page 14 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 31 October comments on a General Motors SA workers' strike. Despite GM's statements that there will be job security the workers are concerned about "what happens when the new guys come in and start talking restructuring or retrenchment — what control will GM have then?" The editorial says that GM has a responsibility to inform and consult its employees on all developments, but strike leaders must also be aware that "they could be jeopardising jobs" since the strike may not only damage GM product launches, but could give potential buyers "cold feet and prolong the uncertainty."

African Governments Hostile

Gerald L'Ange writes on the same page: "The South African Government apparently wants acceptance on the basis that it has spiritually abandoned racial discrimination and is dismantling apartheid as fast as can reasonably be expected. Whatever black African governments may think about this in private, the public attitude of most of them is that in the first place they don't believe it and in the second place it simply isn't enough." L'Ange believes that the readiness of African countries to blame South Africa for the crash that killed Mozambican President Machel despite the total lack of supporting evidence reflects "the depths of the hostility towards the Republic in much of the continent." He points out that the fiercest atacks on South Africa have come from the Frontline States. "Elsewhere there has often been a silence behind which trade and other dealings with South Africa might well have been proliferating. In public, however, the African States unite, as they did in Geneva to force the International Red Cross to bar South Africa from taking part in its conference."

CITIZEN Urges 'Calmer Attitudes'

"After all the weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth over the death of President Machel on South African soil, we hope that the hysteria will subside and calmer attitudes will prevail," says the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 31 October. "For if the State-controlled press in Zimbabwe, the weepy-waily Kenneth Kaunda and others do not come to their senses, they will create tensions that will be dangerous for the whole of Southern Africa." *The Citizen* says that as for the suggestion that President Machel was a "victim of apartheid" or that he died " 'fighting apartheid' there can be nothing more ridiculous." "President Machel was fighting the MNR, not this country's domestic policies. And it is with the MNR, and not apartheid, that his successor will have to contend."

SOWETAN on 'Peace Song'

"Communication is most certainly lacking between the races in this country as Mr Dave Steward of the Bureau for Information so eloquently explained when he launched the controversial 'peace song,' " says Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 31 October in a page 4 editorial. "In fact the illusion of peace and harmony that the exercise will try to use as propaganda, albeit propaganda of a positive nature, falls flat on its face when we take our condition into consideration. It needs more than a song, albeit an expensive one, to satisfy the many bitter and angry people on both sides of the colour line who are victims of apartheid. To make matters worse we have to pay for another Government blunder."

'Focus' on Red Cross Expulsion

On the same page Sam Mabe says in the "Focus" column that "political prisoners will be the hardest hit by last week's expulsion of the Internatioanl Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC] from South Africa." According to Moffat Zungu, a former political prisoner who spent seven years on Robben Island and who now works for the *Sowetan*, the departure of the ICRC from South Africa will be " 'one of the worst things to happen to political prisoners.' " He says the ICRC delegation visited the island once

a year and that through such visits, prisoners were able to bring a number of issues to the attention of prison authorities. Concern is also expressed by the secretary general of the South African Red Cross Society, Rosa Ferreira, who believes that the suspension of the South African Government delegation " 'opens the door for similar political action against other governments.' "

BUSINESS DAY on Illegal Workers Repatriation

"The repatriation of 1.3m illegal workers in this country could nullify the effect of sanctions on employment in this country for the next nine years. For that reason alone, despite the personal hardship which may be caused, government no doubt feels justified in its crackdown," says a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 31 October. The paper says that 70 percent of the 1.7m foreigners in the job market are in the country illegally. They are holding down jobs or competing for them agains black South Africans. "Many, given the abject poverty which exists in their own countries, are probably bargaining wage rates downward — to the detriment of our own people." "A tit-for-tat response may not be the most productive or humane way to handle the sanctions threat, but we really do have our backs to the wall now. The big question is whether we will be able to prevent illegal migrants from returning, and at what cost."

CITY PRESS on UN Ambassador Resignation

"The resignation by this country's ambassador from his United Nations hotseat comes as no surprise at all. For Kurt van Shirnding, it was four years of hell defending a lost cause," says the page 2 editorial in Johannesburg *City Press* in English on 2 November (as published). "In an ever increasingly critical global community, he just had no leg to stand on in trying to sell apartheid or modified aspects of it going by the name of reform." The paper says that despite the recent appointment of two blacks to the positions of ambassador in Europe, the world will still not accept that there is change in the country. Credibility will only come about when "black people themselves tell the world that apartheid has finally and truly been dismantled."

CAPE TIMES on 'False Religion'

"The moderature of the NG Kerk [Dutch Reformed Church] have tried to undo some of the offence given to South Africa's Muslim community by last week's general synodal decision that Islam was a 'false religion' and a great danger to Christianity both within South Africa and elsewhere in the world," says a page 6 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 30 October. The paper believes that the explanations proffered "do not wash," since the decision was a formal motion adopted by the synod. "If the NGK wishes to restore any semblance of loving co-existence with South African Muslims, understandably outraged at having their religion alone singled out among all the other non-Christian faiths as 'false,' it would be wise to repeal the motion. Such action would constitute real regret, rather than any amount of talk of contexts and intentions."

ILANGA: No Reform of 'Evil Policy'

Durban *Ilanga* in Zulu on 27-29 October in an English-language editorial on page 8 comments on the National Party government refusal to "share the political cake with South African blacks." The paper believes that apartheid is an "evil policy" which "cannot be reformed, but can only be done away with." The imposition of sanctions by other countries will result in many people, "particularly blacks," losing their jobs. "Who will sleep peacefully when millions of people, young and old, go to bed with empty stomachs?" asks *Ilanga*. It believes that President P.W. Botha has the key to the country's solution and he should use it to open the "gates of freedom to all South Africans."

TerreBlanche True Leader of Right

A page 18 editorial in Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 30 October comments on the attempts by the Conservative Party (CP) and the Reformed National Party (HNP) to unite saying that the two leaders have a problem. "They lead their parties, but Eugene TerreBlanche [Afrikaner Resistance Movement leader] is the true leader of the right. He inspires the people and draws large crowds." The paper believes that he is waiting for the right opportunity to take over, and "it is probably not so far in the future."

BEELD on 'Hysteria' Against RSA

A page 8 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 31 October says "the hysteria against South Africa is indicative of the well-orchestrated campaign to place the government under suspicion. The government must be shown to be an unlawful minority regime which has no legitimacy to rule. That is why it suits the world to accuse it of the most sordid deeds possible." The paper believes that South Africa's enemies are waiting for the authorities to "overreact" so that the image of ogre which they are trying to create can be confirmed. The paper advises a "contemplated and well reasoned" conduct by South Africa.

REPUBLIKEIN on Red Cross

A page 8 editorial in Windhoek *Die Republikein* in Afrikaans on 29 October says that the International Red Cross (IRC) has been affected by a "political cancer." The paper believes that it is time that Namibia receives recognition by the IRC. "The IRC surely does not need to wait until Resolution 435 is implemented before it officially recognises that those people who live here are people like those who live in Angola and Mozambique," says the editorial. The paper suggests that the IRC "detach itself from the bondage in which it finds itself and spreads its wings over all types of organizations of authority."

ZAMBIA

Defense Ministers Urge Unity Against RSA

MB031640 Dakar PANA in English 1540 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Lusaka, 3 Nov (ZANA/PANA) — The Zambian minister of defence, Gen Malimba Masheke, has called on Frontline States to forge closer cooperation in matters of defence in the wake of continued threats from South African defence minister, Magnus Malan.

Speaking at talks in Lusaka today aimed at strengthening mutual defences between Zambia and Botswana with Botswana defence minister, Gen Momphati, the Zambian defence minister said South Africa had been driven to a state of desperation and would readily attack the Frontline States if it felt this would buy apartheid a few more months. But like other colonial regimes in

the region, apartheid was now doomed to die. Victory is certain, it is only a question of time, Masheke said.

In reply, Momphati said the Frontline States would have to band thier defences together if they are to make an effective check on South African aggression. We cannot afford to speak with different voices, the Botswana defence minister said, emphasising the need for cooperation. Momphati said that the Frontline States had the advantage of world support in their just stand against apartheid. South Africa is at the moment the issue. The mood of the world is that apartheid must go, he said. [passage omitted]

The Botswana defence minister, who is in Zambia for a week's visit, will tour Zambian military establishments and hold talks with senior personnel with a view of establishing what mutual assistance can be established between the Zambian and Botswana forces.

ZIMBABWE

Harare Reports Delivery of Gorbachev Reply to NAM

MB031815 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] The Soviet president [as heard], Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, has formally responded to the appeal on the (?summons) offered by the Nonaligned Movement [NAM].

Today, the Soviet ambassador to Zimbabwe, Comrade Georgiy Ter-Gazaryants, handed Comrade Gorbachev's written reply to the prime minister and chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, Comrade Robert Mugabe. [Words indistinct] was delivered to the eighth conference of nonaligned countries in September.

Iran

At a rally marking the seventh anniversary of the seizure of the U.S. Embassy, Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani disclosed details of an alleged visit to Iran by Robert McFarlane and several other special security advisers to President Reagan, claiming that the Americans arrived in a cargo plane and asked permission to deliver a message from Reagan to Iranian leaders. According to Hashemi-Rafsanjani, whose remarks were broadcast by Tehran radio, Iranian leaders refused to meet the uninvited visitors, who were deported after being detained in a hotel for 5 days. The Americans had travelled to Iran on Irish passports, arriving at Mehrabad Airport in a plane carrying military spare parts for Iran's "complex needs," he said, but Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni ruled that Iranian leaders should not talk to them and should not receive their message. Iran also declined to accept gifts offered by the Americans, including handguns and a Bible signed by Reagan. The visitors "begged" and "pleaded" to be officially received, and then became "angry" at Iran's refusal, he maintained. As for the proof of his claims, the Majlis speaker said the Iranians photographed the visitors' passports and photocopied the Bible signed by Reagan. Iran is not yet completely certain that the "self-styled Mr McFarlane" was genuine, he said, but the photograph is "similar" to the face of McFarlane.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani viewed the affair as an illustration that the United States can be humbled, asserting that Syria should know from this that crossing swords with the United States is "not all that difficult" and that the latter is not the "frightening giant" it portrays itself to be. On the object of the alleged McFarlane visit, the Majlis speaker said the Americans' immediate aim was to secure Iranian mediation in Lebanon, though their distant goal was to create amicable relations with Iran. Despite the refusal to receive McFarlane, Hashemi-Rafsanjani said that if the United States wants Iran to intercede on its behalf in Lebanon, "we have left the door open," though he stressed that Iranian action on the hostages is conditional on the United States proving that it is not engaging in "senseless hostility" against Iran. The United States and France would have to prove that they are not engaging in "treason" against Iran and that they are not holding Iranian assets. In return, Iran would ask its Lebanese friends to release the hostages. However, Iran's friends in Lebanon "do not owe us anything" and "have not pledged themselves to follow our orders," he pointed out.

Following the Majlis speaker's remarks, Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi stressed that there is "no possibility at all of holding talks with the United States" outside the framework of the existing negotiations at The Hague, Tehran radio reported. Musavi also said the United States denied Iran's disclosure about the McFarlane mission because "such news could create disgrace inside America."

Meanwhile, IRNA stated that the 4 November rally was attended by "tens of thousands" of Muslim youths, who issued a resolution reaffirming their allegiance to Khomeyni and to Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri. The resolution criticized Saudi Arabia and Kuwait for supporting the Iraqi regime and called on Iranian and non-Iranian Muslim students to "storm" Saudi and Kuwaiti Embassies.

Jordan

Jordan rejected a U.S. offer of $3 billion a year in aid in exchange for entering into peace negotiations with Israel, QNA reported citing "informed Jordanian sources."

Signals from U.S. officials that "large-scale multilateral aggression" against Syria is in preparation must be taken seriously, *Al-Dustur warned in an editorial, noting that disunity tempts* enemies of the Arab nation to "sharpen their knives."

In another development, the Soviet ambassador told a news conference in Amman that the USSR is coordinating with Jordan over proposals for a preparatory committee for an international conference, *Al-Ra'y* reported. He spoke of "almost absolute agreement" between Jordan and the USSR on the role of such a committee.

Lebanon

The Burj al-Barajinah area of Beirut was the scene of "violent fighting" between Amal and Palestinian gunmen, according to Voice of Lebanon radio, which cited an AFP report that 19 were killed and 83 wounded.

GCC Summit

The GCC leaders discussed economic issues including ways to stimulate trade, QNA reported. Meanwhile, according to WAKH, the foreign ministers met to discuss the final communique and the oil ministers considered ways to coordinate action as well as the Saudi call for a meeting of the OPEC price committee.

Tunisia

The government-sponsored National Unity bloc won all 125 seats in the House of Representatives, the interior minister announced in remarks broadcast by Tunis radio. He noted that some 82 percent of the eligible voters participated in the elections.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 214 *5 November 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Qaddumi Urges Palestinian Mayors To Resign *[KUWAIT TIMES 2 Nov]* ..... A 1
PNSF Official Denounces U.S. 'Threats' to Syria *[Damascus]* ..... A 1
'Arafat Chairs Military Council Meeting *[Sanaa VOP]* ..... A 1
Amal, SLA Attack on Al-Rashidiyah Camp 'Foiled' *[Sanaa VOP]* ..... A 1

ARABIAN PENINSULA

GCC Foreign Ministers Discuss Economic Issues *[QNA]* ..... C 1
'Abdallah Holds Conference *[WAKH]* ..... C 1

KUWAIT

KUNA: Report of Detainees' Release Denied *[Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD 5 Nov]* ..... C 1

PDRY

Al-'Attas Receives Soviet Envoy in Aden ..... C 1

SAUDI ARABIA

Prince Sultan Discusses Military Industry *['UKAZ 30 Oct]* ..... C 2

EGYPT

Fifty One Students Held on Charges in Asyut ..... D 1
U.S. Base Request Highlights 'Disgraceful' Ties *[AL-SH'AB 28 Oct]* ..... D 1
Opposition to International Conference Examined ..... D 2
USSR's Zhuravlev Favors International Conference ..... D 2
Mubarak Meets Journalists, Discusses Economy ..... D 3
Housing Construction Discussed With GDR Minister ..... D 3
Abu Ghazalah Meets Junker ..... D 3
Talks With Uganda Resume; Committee Planned ..... D 4
Sudanese Head of State Telephones Mubarak ..... D 4
Kuwaiti Envoy Gives Message to Mubarak From Amir ..... D 4

IRAQ

Ground Forces Fighting Detailed in Communique ..... E 1
Saddam Husayn Receives Message From Chirac ..... E 1
'Ali Meets French Official ..... E 1
Cooperation Minutes Signed ..... E 1
Friendship Week Celebrations With Soviets Begin ..... E 1
Minister Meets With Kalenik ..... E 2

JORDAN

QNA: U.S. Peace Proposal Reportedly Rejected ..... F 1
AL-RA'Y Reports USSR Envoy's News Conference *[5 Nov]* ..... F 1
Further on News Conference *[JORDAN TIMES 5 Nov]* ..... F 2
AL-DUSTUR Warns of New Aggression in Middle East *[5 Nov]* ..... F 2

Syrian Free Zone Company Holds Talks in Aqaba ..... F 3
W. Bank, Gaza Allocations To Reach 580 M Dinars *[AL-DUSTUR 5 Nov]* ..... F 3
King Husayn Chairs Bank Meeting on Investments ..... F 3

LEBANON

Al-Jumayyil Welcomes Jacobsen's Release ..... G 1
Al-Jumayyil Receives Message from Soviet Leaders *[RFL]* ..... G 1
PSP Leader Junblatt Returns From Damascus *[RFL]* ..... G 1
Islamic Group Claims Explosion at Radio Station *[RFL]* ..... G 1
Paqraduni Proposes Media Campaign for Peace *[RFL]* ..... G 1
Group Claims 4 Nov Attacks on Syrian Forces *[RFL]* ..... G 1
Overnight Fighting Around Burj al-Barajinah ..... G 1
Amal Threatens To Punish Pro-'Arafat Gunmen ..... G 2

SYRIA

U.S. 'Stick' Not Useful in 'Subjugating Peoples' ..... H 1
DPRK Denounces UK's 'Hostile Acts' ..... H 1
USSR Friendship Society Holds Speech Rally ..... H 1
Information Minister Meets Hungarian Delegation ..... H 2
Qaddah Receives Delegation ..... H 2
Khaddam Meets With Jordanian Ambassador ..... H 2

ISRAEL

Shamir Comments on Romanian Trip, Vanunu Affair ..... I 1
Group Withdraws From Trip ..... I 1
Group Leaves; Peres Critical ..... I 1
Peres on Syrian Desire for Strategic Parity ..... I 1
Peres on Effect of Western Action Against Syria ..... I 2
Weizman: 'Arafat 'Possible Candidate' for Talks ..... I 2
Ben-Aharon Interviewed on Israeli-Arab Relations *[THE JERUSALEM POST 5 Nov]* ..... I 2
Peres Says No Settlement Drive in Territories ..... I 3
Chief of Staff Defends Deportation Decision ..... I 3

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Malian Military Delegation Arrives 1 Nov ..... Q 1
Bendjedid Receives Kuwait Envoy, Mali Minister ..... Q 1

LIBYA

Delegate Addresses Malta Solidarity Conference ..... Q 1

MOROCCO

Khartoum Embassy Denies News Blackout of Sudan ..... Q 1
Construction Accord Signed With Mauritania ..... Q 1
Melilla Leader on 'Unsatisfactory' Talks in Spain ..... Q 2

SUDAN

UN Envoy Arrives For Talks With Officials ..... Q 2
FRG Defense Ministry Delegation Arrives 1 Nov ..... Q 2
Al-Mahdi Meets Delegation ..... Q 2
Reportage on Visit by FRG State Official ..... Q 2
Delivers Message to Al-Mahdi ..... Q 2
Nur Confers With Official ..... Q 2

State Council Meets Official ..... Q 3
Radio SPLA Reports 'Enemy' Casualties 27 Oct ..... Q 3
Briefs: Ambassador to USSR ..... Q 3

WESTERN SAHARA

UN Resolution Supported, Morocco Condemned *[Algiers]* ..... Q 3

CENTRAL AFRICA

CHAD

Parisian Envoy Cited on Oueddei's Fate *[Paris LE MONDE 4 Nov]* ..... S 1
'Breakaway' Opposition Factions Planning Summit *[AFP]* ..... S 1

ZAIRE

Mobutu Presides Over First Meeting of New Cabinet ..... S 2
Mobutu Clarifies MPR Decisions at 2 Nov Rally ..... S 2

WEST AFRICA

IVORY COAST

Togolese President Eyadema Begins Visit ..... T 1

MALI

Traore Resumes Activities; Receives Draft Charter *[AFP]* ..... T 1
Ghana Cooperation Meeting Opens in Bamako ..... T 1

TOGO

Eyadema Returns From Ivory Coast Visit ..... T 1

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Minister Says RSA Troops 'Deep Inside' Territory *[Umtata]* ..... U 1
50 Rebels Said Killed in 4th, 5th Regions ..... U 1
Hungarian Delegation Arrives for Talks 1 Nov ..... U 1
Talks Begin 3 Nov ..... U 1
DPRK Delegation Visit Ends With Press Release ..... U 1
Savimbi Notes 'Positive' Results of European Trip *[KUP]* ..... U 2

BOTSWANA

Masire Congratulates Mozambique's Chissano ..... U 2

MOZAMBIQUE

Youths Attack Malawian Embassy, RSA Trade Mission ..... U 2
BBC Reports Details ..... U 2
Demonstrators Send Letters ..... U 3
Youth Organization Communique ..... U 3
Troops Guard SAA Offices *[PANA]* ..... U 4
Chissano To Be Sworn In as President 6 Nov ..... U 4
Chissano Chairs Political Bureau Session ..... U 4
Renamo Sees Growing Signs of Cuban Intervention *[Johannesburg]* ..... U 4

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Claims Eight RSA Soldiers Killed in Attack *[PANA]* ..... U 4
Tear Gas Canisters Fired Outside Newspaper Office *[SAPA]* ..... U 5
Council Formulates Draft Constitution *[SAPA]* ..... U 5

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Calls Maputo Attack 'Hostile Display' ..... U 5
P.W. Botha Reaffirms Commitment to Nkomati Accord ..... U 6
Foreign Experts To Be Requested for Crash Panel ..... U 6
SADF Spokesman Reacts to Angolan Claim on Troops ..... U 6
Analysis Calls Cabinet Reshuffle Far-Reaching ..... U 6
NRP Leader Reacts to Cabinet Reshuffle ..... U 7
PFP Leader Not Impressed by Cabinet Reshuffle ..... U 7
Pik Botha, Malan Meet With Namibia Cabinet ..... U 7
9 Top Businessmen Not To Attend Economic Summit *[Umtata]* ..... U 8
P.W. Botha Denies Economic Conference Threatened ..... U 8
Foreign Affairs Official Named New UN Ambassador ..... U 8
ANC Member Convicted of Treason, Arson ..... U 8
Consumer Boycott Resumes in Port Elizabeth ..... U 9
Information Bureau Releases 5 Nov Unrest Report ..... U 9
WEEKLY MAIL 31 Oct-6 Nov 'Apartheid Barometer' ..... U 9
Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems ..... U 11
2 Nov ..... U 11
3 Nov ..... U 11

ZIMBABWE

HERALD Reports 'Rogue Beacon' Downed Machel Plane *[28 Oct]* ..... U 13
Mugabe Congratulates Chissano on Election ..... U 13
Iraqi Party Delegation Arrives for 5-Day Visit ..... U 13

Qaddumi Urges Palestinian Mayors To Resign

JN041558 Kuwait KUWAIT TIMES in English
2 Nov 86 p 1

[By Tawfiq al-Basha]

[Excerpt] The head of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Faruq Qaddumi, has asked the Palestinian mayors in the occupied area to relinquish their positions immediately to foil the American-Israeli plan which aims at imposing a civil administration which may suit the Israeli occupation designs.

In a telephone interview with *Kuwait Times*, Qaddumi said the appointment of Palestinian mayors by the Israeli authorities aimed at creating confusion and differences in the Palestinian ranks. He was absolutely hopeful that the financial aid offered by the U.S. or any other parties will not persuade the Palestinian people to accept the israeli occupation. He was convinced that nothing short of ending the Israeli occupation could improve the lot of the Palestinian people.

Qaddumi asserted that the Palestinian people were determined to end the Israeli occupation in their homeland. He said the present as well as the coming Palestinian generations will remain committed to liberating themselves through armed struggle.

Qaddumi said the United Nations will devote a special session to discuss the Palestine question on Nov. 29 which coincides with the International Solidarity Day with the Palestinian People. He said he will leave for New York to attend this session. [passage omitted]

PNSF Official Denounces U.S. 'Threats' to Syria

JN042029 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1915 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Farhan Abu al-Hayja', Palestine National Salvation Front Command [PNSF] member and official spokesman for the Al-Sa'iqah Forces, has denounced the threats the Washington rulers level from time to time against Syria. He stressed that Syria is not alone in the battle and that these impudent provocations will not harm Syria, which confronts all defeatist and capitulatory schemes and which heroically defends just Arab causes, chief of which is the Palestinian cause. He added that friendly world countries, particularly the USSR, support Syria.

'Arafat Chairs Military Council Meeting

JN041749 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, chaired a meeting of the Higher Military Council of the Palestinian revolution in Baghdad yesterday. During the meeting, talks dealt with a number of military and organizational topics regarding the Palestinian Revolution Forces stationed in a number of Arab countries.

Those at the council discussed in detail Israel's continuous air and sea aggression against our camps in Lebanon. They also reviewed the savage aggression being waged by the Amal Movement gangs and one of the Arab intelligence groups in the Lebanese arena against our kinfolk and camps in southern Lebanon and Beirut, particularly against the Al-Rashidiyah and Al-Burj al-Shamali camps. The participants analyzed the dimensions of this plot, which aims to expel our Palestinian people within the framework of the sectarian partitioning scheme being implemented in Lebanon. Some Arab parties are involved in this scheme, and its price is being paid by the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. The council also talked about the repercussions of this dangerous plot on our Arab nation.

The military council also reviewed the situation in the occupied homeland, the systematic state terrorism there, and the Zionist occupiers' repressive and arbitrary measures against the Palestinian people. It dwelled upon the dangerous and tragic situation of our imprisoned heroes inside the Zionist jails who are being exposed to repression, terrorism, and oppression. After discussing the situation in the occupied homeland, the council concentrated on a number of other issues, made a number of appropriate decisions and measures, and formed a number of committees to follow up their implementation.

Amal, SLA Attack on Al-Rashidiyah Camp 'Foiled'

JN041754 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] A responsible Palestinian military source has stated that units from the militias of what is called the South Lebanese Army [SLA], the agent of the Zionist enemy, have taken part in the attacks by the Amal Movement gangs against the Al-Rashidiyah Palestinian refugee camp in southern Lebanon. In a statement distributed yesterday, the source said the heroes defending Al-Rashidiyah camp have foiled several attempts by the Amal Movement gangs to approach the camp with the assistance of the agent militias. The statement also said the Amal forces have imposed a siege on the Al-Buss, Al-Burj al-Shamali, and Al-Qasimiyah camps, which are near the Al-Rashidiyah camp. They also detained a number of Palestinians and Lebanese sympathetic to the PLO.

GCC Foreign Ministers Discuss Economic Issues

JN041415 Doha QNA in Arabic 1313 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 4 Nov (QNA) — Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE foreign minister and chairman of the GCC Ministerial Council, announced that the GCC foreign ministers will meet at 1800 today to discuss and finalize the final communique of the GCC summit conference. They will also discuss a number of Gulf and Arab issues, said the UAE foreign minister.

Rashid 'Abdallah said that at the third session today the GCC leaders discussed economic issues, creating opportunities for GCC citizens to engage in commerce, and supporting them by giving them loans from investment institutions. In a statement at the conclusion of the third session, Rashid 'Abdallah said the GCC leaders also discussed the budget of the GCC Secretariat General. It was learned that the budget amounts to approximately 85 million Saudi riyals.

Rashid 'Abdallah noted that the GCC leaders will hold their final session tomorrow, Wednesday.

'Abdallah Holds Conference

JN042121 Manama WAKH in Arabic 2005 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 4 Nov (WAKH) — Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE foreign minister and chairman of the GCC Ministerial Council, said the GCC leaders concentrated during their meetings today on economic agreements. At a news conference here this evening, 'Abdallah said the final session of the GCC summit conference will be held tomorrow. He added that what will be achieved within the GCC will be within the framework of united Arab interests and one pan-Arab security.

'Abdallah touched on the meeting held by the GCC oil ministers today. He said: The oil ministers held consultations on various oil issues concerning the GCC states. He added the GCC oil ministers have not made any decisions during this meeting. They left the matter for the OPEC Pricing Committee, he added. 'Abdallah expected the OPEC Pricing Committee to hold a meeting within the next 2 days. He expressed hope that the GCC states would reach a strategy [words indistinct] the oil-producing countries and the consumer states.

Rashid 'Abdallah said: The initiatives on oil issues are made within OPEC. The GCC states cannot make decisions in this respect alone. He expressed hope that if decisions are made they will be in the interest of the oil producing countries so that the price of a barrel of oil would reach $17-18.

On the issue of unifying passports in the GCC states, 'Abdallah said: This issue was discussed. We hope we will soon reach a situation in which the sons of the Gulf will travel between GCC states without a passport or with an identity card, as is the case in [word indistinct] states. He added that the GCC states are doing their utmost so their people could move freely and have the privileges of the people of any GCC state. [passage indistinct]

'Abdallah added that during the GCC summit, the leaders endorsed a media ethics charter and other cultural issues on the agenda.

'Abdallah said the GCC countries are very concerned about implementing all articles included in the unified economic agreement among the GCC states. He said: This is a big objective, and everything looks good. On the possibility of establishing a united Gulf stock exchange, he said: So far, we have no plans to establish such a stock exchange. He said currency is one of the issues of the economic agreement, noting that the issue of currency is important and complicated and that it will be discussed by the heads of financial institutions and stock exchanges in the GCC states.

KUWAIT

KUNA: Report of Detainees' Release Denied

LD050916 Kuwait KUNA in English 0811 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Nov 5 (KUNA) — Kuwait's Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah has denied in a press statement published here Wednesday that his country will release detainees convicted for perpetrating explosions crimes in Kuwait in December 1983.

Kuwait emphatically denied such baseless news, he told *"Al-Ittihad"* newspaper, adding that the convicts were tried in accordance with Kuwaiti law in a just trial.

Verdicts were passed, he said, and added Kuwait will not bargain over release of these convicts in return for the setting free of American hostages in Beirut.

"Nobody has the right to interfere in our internal affairs and in our decisions against those who violate Kuwait's security and stability," Shaykh Sabah emphasized.

PDRY

Al-'Attas Receives Soviet Envoy in Aden

EA042208 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, received Comrade Albert Ivanovich Rachkov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to Aden, in his office this morning. During the meeting, a number of issues were discussed concerning bilateral cooperation and the means for further developing and reinforcing them, as well as issues of common interest.

Brother al-'Attas expressed his pleasure with the continuous development of strategic relations between the two friendly countries and peoples, strategic relations that serve the joint goals our two parties and peoples are struggling for. Brother al-'Attas praised the selfless internationalist support in various areas,

provided by the friendly USSR, which is the loyal ally of our party and people.

On his part, the comrade ambassador expressed his appreciation over the developments in various sectors in Democratic Yemen and stressed the determination of the USSR to provide continuous support for Democratic Yemen and the YSP.

SAUDI ARABIA

Prince Sultan Discusses Military Industry

PM041655 Jeddah 'UKAZ in Arabic 30 Oct 86 p 1

[Report on interview with Prince Sultan Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general, by Sami al-Muhanna and 'Abdallah al-Ghamidi in Al-Kharj; date not given]

[Text] Al-Kharj — Prince Sultan Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general, confirmed that the creation of the General Establishment for Military Industries in Al-Kharj is a sound and positive step, not a propaganda and publicity ploy.

The prince said: This establishment provides our Armed Forces with at least 60 percent of their requirements.

The prince also said: "Studies are being carried out to establish an industrial technical college for our Armed Forces."

'UKAZ asked about the extent of the contribution of the General Establishment for Military Industries, which he inspected yesterday, to providing our Armed Forces with their needs in terms of these industries, and about the position of such an establishment in the light of the military cooperation among the GCC countries and its capacity to meet these countries' requirements. The prince confirmed that the General Establishment for Military Industries, with its production of arms and ammunition, is capable of providing our Armed Forces with at least 60 percent of their needs, especially ammunition and small arms.

The prince also confirmed that the defense ministries of all the Gulf states are carrying out studies, and meetings have been and will be held until a joint industry is accomplished. The prince added that the military plants in Saudi Arabia may be the base, because they have been developing for 37 years and it has development plans for military industries. This is not to belittle the value of what is available to our brothers in the Gulf states, but I think we have the technical manpower, in the shape of about 4,000 technicians at least, to make a good base for the GCC states' military industries.

With regard to the possibility of considering the Secondary Industrial Institute, from which the first class will graduate next year, as the nucleus for establishing a military industrial college, the prince told *'UKAZ* the Armed Forces General Staff is studying the question of establishing an industrial technical college. We hope this will be done in the near future, God willing. In reply to a question from *'UKAZ* about whether there are more incentives to attract Saudi youth to work in the Armed Forces, Prince Sultan said: I think young Saudi men are induced to join the Armed Forces not by financial incentives but by national motives, and there are many advantages for Saudi youth in all the military sectors.

Asked about the results of the second meeting of the establishment's board of directors, held and chaired by the prince yesterday afternoon, he said the board viewed the good results, and, praise be to God, we started to agree on drawing up the development plans for the next 5-year plan for the plants.

Asked about the contribution of the military industrial sector to developing the country's industry in general, the prince referred to the simultaneous existence of industries, indicating we have industries in the areas of Al-jubayl and and Yanbu'. There are other industrial areas in Riyadh and the eastern province, each with its own field, and so the establishment's board of directors includes among its members the ministers of industry and electricity and finance, as well as the president of the King 'Abd al-'Aziz Science and Technology City, in addition to members from the private sector, all for the purpose of uniting the industrial family in the country as well as developing and improving it together with public and private sectors.

Asked whether this industry is to develop with the participation of the other Arab countries, the prince said: In fact we welcome the participation of other Arab countries, we do not discriminate against this, but we will begin first of all with the GCC states until the industry grows; then the doors will be opened to our brothers in the Arab countries.

The prince yesterday sponsored the graduation ceremony at the industrial training center of the General Establishment for Military Industries for the second group of 10 students. He kindly distributed prizes and certificates to outstanding students and graduates. The prince then delivered a speech on behalf of King Fahd and the crown prince hailing all the staff for their efforts in developing the establishment and confirming that its creation was not a propaganda or publicity ploy but a sound and positive step. The prince then inaugurated one of the most modern military plants and inspected various sections and workshops of the Establishment for Military Industries, where he reviewed working procedures, expressing his admiration and appreciation of this great indicator of the Saudi nation's capabilities.

Fifty One Students Held on Charges in Asyut

NC041601 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1535 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Asyut, 4 Nov (MENA) — Calm prevails in Asyut University as classes in all the university's colleges have resumed following the events at the Al-Jam'iyah al-Shar'iyah Mosque in Asyut city last Friday [31 October]. The general prosecutor in Asyut issued a decision today remanding nine more students to indefinite custody. This brings to 51 the total number of students being held indefinitely on charges of gathering and resisting the authorities. The prosecutor is still investigating these events.

U.S. Base Request Highlights 'Disgraceful' Ties

PM041135 Cairo AL-SH'AB in Arabic 28 Oct 86 p 12

[Dr Mahjub 'Umar article: "Blackmail and the Military Bases"]

[Text] People, all people inside and outside Egypt, are satisfied when they hear President Mubarak declaring that he will not submit to blackmail and will not agree to the establishment of military bases on Egyptian soil.

When the president repeats these statements, he does not aim just to reassure the Egyptian people, the entire Arab nation, and the peoples of the Nonaligned Movement that Egypt will continue, despite everything, to merit their good opinion of its leadership, to reject alignment, and to distance itself and its nation from the arena of destructive international conflict; he is undoubtedly also sending open messages to those concerned over this matter.

Of course, it is not now the Soviet Union that is asking to set up military bases in Egypt, nor is it West European countries, so we refer to the United States.

Although the newspapers have reported nothing about a direct American request for military bases on Egyptian soil, an observer of the American and the Western press in general would sense and could also read about urgent negotiations between Egypt and the United States on debts, interest payments, and rescheduling; in addition to a flow of articles that describe the situation in Egypt as if it were about to collapse or explode and that seek to agitate the authorities in Egypt against opposition forces on all fronts, especially Islamic trends.

People outside Egypt would imagine, because of the amount they read about it, that its leadership has no option but to accept the American requests.

The American requests, directly declared, relate to economic situations: They insist on liquidation of the public sector, the abolition of subsidies, the strengthening of the private sector's role, and submission to the World Bank's terms. These requests could make the president talk about blackmail, because they make agreement to reschedule the debts and reduce the interest on them conditional on acceptance of those terms.

It seems that there are other unstated conditions that can be deduced from statements by Zionist pressure groups and other groups that frankly proclaim the necessity of exacting a price from Egypt before easing its debts. Among these statements are continual discussions and queries about the difference between "ally" and "friend." In their opinion, an ally must allow coordination in all fields — economic, political, and military. The economic coordination required is clear in their economic conditions. Political coordination is indicated in their press commentaries and official statements about Egypt's stands in the Nonaligned Movement, its UN voting, its stands in the OAU, and Egyptian reactions to international, regional, and local events.

The Americans request from Egypt a stand like that of Israel in the United Nations regarding important issues such as international detente, racism, and the stand toward South Africa. If the Egyptian leadership adopts stands based on Egypt's national interests and its regional and local role, procedures for approving aid and food consignments are immediately delayed, even without any links being declared between the two. Regarding the field of military coordination, the Americans are of course displeased with the diversification of arms sources for the Egyptian Army, with the manufacturing of weapons and ammunition, and with the development of independent strategies for the Army. In addition, they request a cooperation similar to Israel's cooperation with them, bringing Egypt into the strategic alliance and making it a military base to which some tasks are allocated within the scope of general American strategy. The Americans reveal, notably through newspapers criticizing the Egyptian leadership from abroad, that they are asking to set up military bases — precisely two large bases, one in the eastern desert and the other in the western desert similar to the Negev desert bases in southern Palestine that the Americans built for Israel on the pretext of compensating it for the Sinai bases.

This is what alliance means to the Americans, and this is the difference between it and the friendship to which the Egyptian leadership declares its adherence. There is nothing surprising about the American stand. When the U.S.-Egyptian special relationship began the way it did more than 10 years ago — since then America has drowned Egypt in debt and introduced the factors of social Westernization, fragmentation, and weakness; has carried out joint maneuvers with Egypt; and has also once used one of its bases to attack Iran — it was actually to be expected that the United States would ask openly and also in accordance with written agreements to set up military bases.

Despite all these restrictions, the Egyptian leadership is still even now declaring its rejection of blackmail and its refusal to permit military bases. No two Egyptians would differ on supporting this stand, but those who are sincere are asking what can be done to strengthen this position and keep it from being abandoned.

The American Administration would not have requested military bases if it did not estimate that the Egyptian leadership was in no position to refuse. In fact, it did not ask to set up military bases until it had succeeded in establishing psychological, social, and political bases for itself in Egypt. It is confident that such an impudent request will not be received with anger and rejection, as used to happen in the good old days. It is essential, then, to

reconsider the road that led Egypt to this situation; it is essential to deal with the case of accumulated debts not by continuing to submit to humiliating economic and political terms but by choosing an independent road, even if it is a difficult one, and by specifying Egypt's terms for the settlement of the debts, not the terms set by creditors who have received a lot more than they paid.

It is essential to reconsider the idea of the special relationship with the United States — a relationship that has developed to the point at which the American Administration thinks that it can request military bases. The American role in the Camp David agreements ended in separate peace, and the American leadership has taken no action at all against the increasing Israeli expansion — not even against Israel's breach of the contents of those agreements. Why does Egypt continue to adhere to this special relationship? Why, indeed, does it continue to adhere to agreements that are not being implemented in the most important aspect, the Palestinian aspect, which is the essence of the question, as affirmed by all?

If what we ask is difficult for the Egyptian leadership at present and if it is said that measures and time are needed for all this, then can we not make a start? Is it so difficult to start with openness — such openness as declaring the name of the country that is asking to set up military bases on Egypt's soil — so the people know that the price of U.S. "friendship" is the loss of sovereignty and will then drop this disgraceful relationship and its consequences?

People, be aware that the United States and Israel are enemies of Egypt, and all of you be ready for a confrontation that rejects blackmail, that rejects the establishment of military bases, and that maintains freedom and independence.

Opposition to International Conference Examined

NC041854 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1240 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Ahmad al-Qasir commentary: "The European Role Is Required for Achieving Peace in the Middle East"]

[Text] Fate seems to have allied itself with those regional and international forces hostile to the people of Palestine. What else would explain this campaign, which seems to be drawn geometrically to thwart any move to boost the Middle East peace process and in which every party is playing its designated role with timing suited to distracting attention from the concept of achieving a just peace and finding a just solution to the Palestinian issue? To explicitly affirm the correctness of this view we say: Since the outset of Egyptian-European-Palestinian coordination to revive the peace process, which led to the signing of the Amman accord in February 1985 — in which the concept of convening an international conference for peace attended by all the concerned parties in addition to the superpowers was crystallized — the Arab side has proposed the principle of peace in exchange for land. Intensified Egyptian diplomatic efforts were crowned by Israeli approval of convening an international conference at the Alexandria summit between President Husni Mubarak and former Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and by Israel's agreement on the need to discuss the Palestinian issue in all its aspects. All this was welcomed by the entire world. After the achievement of this important step on the road to peace, we find an adverse and parallel trend on the other side to negate this constructive Arab effort. From the beginning obstacles were placed before the concept of convening the international conference. All the efforts made during 1985 were lost amid the problem of Palestinian representation. Some capitals refused to receive the Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation. This was followed by a wave of terrorism, and some people tried to link this criminal phenomenon to the Arabs and the Palestinians. Thus, the concept of the international conference was wiped out by Europe's concern over terrorism.

When the Alexandria summit took place Egypt again stressed to the world the need for an international conference, and the world became optimistic that the conference would soon be held. However, the current diplomatic battle being waged by Britain and its allies, with the support of Washington, against the Syrian regime is drawing the attention of the entire European arena. This new European focus was accompanied by a dangerous escalation of the ill-fated Gulf war and the start of an eradication campaign against the Palestinians in Lebanon at the hands of the Shi'ite Amal Movement and its allies, who are working for Damascus rulers. This was followed by new Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's statements affirming the settlement expansion plan in the occupied Arab territories. Given his statement yesterday to the French *Le Figaro*, in which he said that the concept of the international conference will not achieve peace in the region, we may say that there is mutual interest among some Arab, Israeli, and international parties in burying the concept of an international conference. In the face of this immense challenge to the peace efforts, the Egyptian stand remains firm and principled. This was confirmed by President Mubarak yesterday in his meeting with a joint delegation of international figures during a seminar on the Suez Canal nationalization anniversary. The president noted the need for Europe to initiate a strong move that would boost the peace process. He affirmed that peace will serve the Arab interests in the Arab region and reminded Europe of the role it must play to make the concept of the international conference succeed. It is not a coincidence that President Mubarak's appeal to the European Community comes when the European conference on security and cooperation is meeting in Vienna. Washington and the European states at this conference will suggest to the Soviet Union the need to discuss human rights. Are there any people whose rights have been more abused, who have endured more extradition and suffering, or whose case needs to be discussed more than the Palestinian people?

USSR's Zhuravlev Favors International Conference

NC041419 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1300 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 4 Nov (MENA) — Soviet Ambassador to Egypt Gennadiy Zhuravlev held a news conference today at the foreign correspondents' club in the Marriott Hotel. The ambassador praised Soviet-Egyptian relations, which, he said, have taken a turn for the better. The Soviet Union and Egypt are seeking to revive their ties in all areas, despite certain financial problems over debts, he said. The ambassador pointed out that an official

Soviet delegation will visit Egypt before the end of this year to discuss these difficulties and work out appropriate solutions. Leaders in both countries are well aware of the importance of eliminating these problems for the sake of better ties, Zhuravlev declared. The Soviet ambassador said the Middle East issue cannot be settled without a solution of the Palestinian problem, the focal point of the Middle East conflict. The Soviet Union, he added, believes a comprehensive solution cannot be achieved in the Middle East unless an international conference is held under UN sponsorship, with the participation of all countries concerned. The five permanent members of the UN Security Council should certainly take a direct part in such a conference, he said. He stressed that a preparatory committee should make arrangements for the meeting and draw up the agenda.

The Soviet ambassador referred to the problems standing in the way of this conference, citing the U.S. and Israeli refusal to recognize the PLO as the lawful representative of the Palestinians. He also noted that some parties are against Soviet participation in the conference. Israel, he said, was laying down several conditions, including the granting of permission to Soviet Jews to emigrate and the restoration of Soviet-Israeli relations. On the subject of the Israeli objections, Zhuravlev said that emigration from the USSR is an internal affair regulated by the country's laws. He also noted that the reason for the severance of Soviet-Israeli ties still stands; namely, the fact that Israel has not withdrawn from the land it occupied in 1967.

Zhuravlev said that the Soviet Union and Egypt are currently making common efforts to turn concept of an international conference into a tangible reality which could lead to practical measures. Asked to comment on U.S. threats of military action against Syria, the Soviet ambassador expressed his country's denunciation of all forms of terrorism and its support for international cooperation to eradicate it. He pointed out that the campaign against Syria is extremely dangerous and provocative and that it could lead to an increase in tension in the Middle East. At this juncture, Zhuravlev condemned state terrorism, saying that it is far worse than terrorism conducted by individuals.

Mubarak Meets Journalists, Discusses Economy

NC041758 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak held a meeting today that was attended by the chairmen of the boards of directors of press insitutions; chief editors of Egyptian daily and weekly newspapers; a number of journalists; Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif; Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs; and Dr Mamduh al-Biltaji, head of the Public Information Authority.

According to Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif, the session was in line with President Mubarak's desire to place all the facts about our positions on foreign and domestic issues and events before the press and men of letters and opinion.

The president used the meeting to express his interest in freedom of the press and in differing points of view. He noted that every Egyptian official will patiently accept all criticism made in the public interest. At the start of the conference, the president explained the economic situation and the goal of the next 5-year plan. He highlighted ways of facing our difficulties, dealing with our mounting problems, and conducting a thorough reform of public utilities. In addition, the president touched on the accomplishments of the current 5-year plan, including the expansion and improvement of agricultural output and the renovation of factories.

Housing Construction Discussed With GDR Minister

NC041355 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1148 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 4 Nov (MENA) — Eng 'Abd al-Rahman Labib, minister of housing and utilities, has had a meeting with Wolfgang Junker, the visiting GDR minister of construction. Eng 'Abd al-Rahaman Labib said Egypt's housing program calls for the construction of 1 million units during the second 5-year plan, 60 percent of which will be for those with low incomes. Projects involving the manufacture of cement and reinforcing rods have also been prepared. He noted that there are numerous opportunities for bilateral cooperation, including the establishment of new factories to produce cement, iron reinforcing rods, and various kinds of bricks. This is in addition to extending facilities to various housing districts, as the rate of construction in Egypt is increasing by 15 percent a year.

The German official expressed his country's willingness to share its expertise in housing research and in building materials and technology, areas where the GDR has made considerable progress. He also said that the GDR was ready to broaden its cooperation to include the mechanization of construction and to supply suitable equipment for this purpose. In addition, it is prepared to help in the production and development of building materials and in reducing the cost of new homes in Egypt. He noted that the GDR has excelled in this field.

The two countries have agreed to form a high-level committee to follow up the coordination between their ministries and to search for the best way to generate a fruitful form of bilateral cooperation. The two ministers will sign a protocol covering collaboration in housing and construction tomorrow. The GDR minister arrived in Cairo yesterday for a 4-day visit.

Abu Ghazalah Meets Junker

NC042006 Cairo MENA in English 1840 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, Nov. 4 — (MENA) — Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah [deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production] received today visiting East German Minister of Construction Industry Wolfgang Junker. Earlier in the day, Junker had a meeting with Minister of Industry Engineer Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab. They explored prospects of cooperation in the field of manufacturing building equipment in Egypt in collaboration with East Germany.

Talks With Uganda Resume; Committee Planned

NC041832 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1645 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 4 Nov (MENA) — The talks between Egypt and Uganda, which began yesterday at the Foreign Ministry, resumed today. The Egyptian representatives were led by Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, while the Ugandans were headed by Foreign Minister Ibrahim Mukiibi, who is leading a delegation on a visit to Cairo.

Today's session was devoted to a review of the results of the Ugandan delegation's consultations and meetings in Cairo with the ministers of irrigation, industry, and economy and foreign trade. Dr Ghali said that since Yoweri Museveni's government took power in January 1986, Uganda has seen a new era marked by serious work for national reconstruction and the return of security and stability to the country. He added that Egypt is fully willing to cooperate with Uganda so it may again be the pearl of Africa. The two ministers will sign an agreement tomorrow on the formation of an Egyptian-Ugandan joint committee for coordination in various areas and a communique on the outcome of the trip.

Sudanese Head of State Telephones Mubarak

NC041502 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1440 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 4 Nov (MENA) — Ahmad al-Mirghani, chairman of the Sudanese State Council, telephoned President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this afternoon, and the two leaders discussed several issues of interest to both countries. Al-Mirghani also conveyed to Mubarak the greetings of the political leaders in brotherly Sudan.

Kuwaiti Envoy Gives Message to Mubarak From Amir

NC042203 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2150 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 4 Nov (MENA) — 'Abd al-Rahman al-'Utayqi, an envoy of Kuwait's Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad, arrived here this evening on a 2-day visit to Egypt. In an arrival statement, Al-'Utayqi said he is carrying a message to President Husni Mubarak from the Kuwaiti amir.

Ground Forces Fighting Detailed in Communique

JN041712 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Communique No 2,428 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 4 November 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our victorious forces have continued their heroic activities against the cliques of evil and aggression.

The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. Units from our forward forces in the East Basra III Army Corps sector opened fire on enemy positions in front of them, inflicting more losses on the Khomeyniite rogues. Our units killed nine enemy soldiers, injured a number of enemy soldiers, destroyed one 60-mm mortar, one machine gun position, and one infantry position and damaged one vehicle.

2. In the II Army Corps central sector, our units fired on enemy positions and vehicles killing and injuring a number of personnel. Our units also destroyed one vehicle, two infantry positions, and an observation post.

3. A number of enemy soldiers were killed and wounded and two weapons emplacements were destroyed in the VII Army Corps sector.

4. An enemy shelter was destroyed and all its occupants were killed in the I Army Corps northern sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 4 November 1986

Saddam Husayn Receives Message From Chirac

JN041238 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1147 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Nov (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has received a message from French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac. The message deals with bilateral relations and ways to promote them in the interest of peace and stability in the region.

Michel Noir, French minister delegate in the economic minister's office in charge of foreign trade and head of the French side to the joint Iraqi-French committee for economic, trade, scientific, and technical cooperation, delivered the message when President Saddam Husayn received him here today.

'Ali Meets French Official

JN041300 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1230 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 4 Nov (INA) — RCC member and Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali met with Michel Noir, French minister delegate in the economic minister's office in charge of foreign trade, here today. During the meeting, the two sides discussed the developed relations between the two countries and means of promoting them for the sake of their joint interests. [passage omitted]

Cooperation Minutes Signed

JN051008 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0915 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Nov (INA) — Iraq and France signed joint minutes for economic, trade, scientific, and technical cooperation at the end of the work of the joint Iraqi-French committee's ninth session. The minutes, which were signed for the Iraqi side by Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi, and for the French side by Michel Noir, French minister delegate in the Economic Minister's office in charge of foreign trade, organize the relations of joint cooperation in accordance with a plan to be implemented by the two sides next year.

The heads of the two countries' sides expressed the Iraqi and French governments' desire to further promote their developed relations in the economic, trade, scientific, and technical fields. Michel Noir and the accompanying delegation left Baghdad late last night following a visit of several days to Iraq.

Friendship Week Celebrations With Soviets Begin

JN041851 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1550 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Nov (INA) — The Iraqi-Soviet Friendship Society began its celebrations today on the occasion of the week of friendship between the two friendly countries. A large popular celebration was held at the Al-Mustansiriyah University hall in Baghdad. It was attended by 'Abd al-Fattah Muhammad Amin, chairman of the Iraqi friendship societies; Yevgeniy Kalenik, second secretary of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers and head of the Soviet-Iraqi Friendship Society delegation; a number of heads of Arab and foreign diplomatic missions; and leaders of Arab federations and organizations.

The deputy chairman of the Iraqi-Soviet Friendship Society delivered a speech in which he expressed on behalf of the society Iraq's pride in the developing relations with the USSR and its desire to continue and develop relations of cooperation and friendship between the two countries. He said: The historic visit to the USSR by President Saddam Husayn in December 1985 contributed to deepening and strengthening the developing bilateral relations in the service of joint interests.

The deputy chairman reviewed the aggressive roles played by Zionism and imperialism against regional states' interests and independence. He noted the war launched by the aggressive Iranian regime against Iraq is aimed at harming the achievements of the glorious 17-30 July revolution.

Yevgeniy Kalenik also delivered a speech affirming the USSR's pride in the friendly relations with Iraq in the hope of achieving more cooperation between the two countries in all fields. He reiterated the importance of the recent visit to the USSR by President Saddam Husayn in deepening the friendship and cooperation between the two countries. He added that the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war serves imperialist and Zionist plans in the region. These forces want to interfere in regional affairs and exploit regional disputes to achieve aggressive objectives. The celebration also featured Iraqi and Soviet artistic exhibits.

The deputy chairman of the Iraqi-Soviet Friendship Society today met with Yevgeniy Kalenik, second secretary of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers, and his accompanying delegation. During the meeting, the two sides discussed the activities of the friendship societies in the two countries to reinforce spheres of common cooperation in the service of the two friendly peoples.

The chairman of the Soviet-Iraqi Frienship Society praised the five principles included in President Saddam Husayn's letter to the Iranian rulers. He also affirmed the USSR considers these principles a positive plan to peacefully end the war and to guarantee the two countries' rights.

Minister Meets With Kalenik

JN051003 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0910 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Nov (INA) — RCC member and Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali met with Yevgeniy Kalenik, second secretary of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers, and his delegation here today.

The delegation is currently on a visit to Iraq. During the meeting, the two sides discussed the developed economic, trade, and technical relations between the two friendly countries and ways to promote them.

QNA: U.S. Peace Proposal Reportedly Rejected

JN041953 Doha QNA in Arabic 1910 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Amman, 4 Nov (QNA) — It has been learned from informed Jordanian sources that the Jordanian Government has rejected a U.S. offer to give Jordan $3 billion annually in exchange for Jordan's agreement to enter into peace negotiations with the Zionist entity to achieve a peaceful settlement in the region and to plan the future of the occupied Arab territories. The U.S. proposal also calls for having Jordan join an advanced arms program to enable Jordan to occupy a superior military position in the region.

In its rejection of the U.S. proposal, Jordan affirmed that the PLO and all parties to the conflict must participate in a UN-sponsored international conference to be attended by the five permanent members of the Security Council. Jordan noted that the most important thing is an Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territory and recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights without considering the negotiations an objective in itself or a slogan. Jordan also stated that UN Resolutions 242 and 338, which do not approve of the occupation of territory by force and which call for an international conference, constitute a sound basis for achieving security, stability, and just peace.

According to the sources, Jordan insisted that any settlement must be comprehensive — that is, it must include all parties to the conflict — and that the parties forming the crux of the conflict are the ones that must also take part in the peace process.

AL-RA'Y Reports USSR Envoy's News Conference

JN051225 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 5 Nov 86 pp 1, 21

[Text] Amman, *(Al-Ra'y)* — Soviet Ambassador in Amman Aleksandr Zinchuk has said the Soviet Union issued a strong warning to the United States following threats to launch a military operation against Syria. He described accusations of terrorism leveled at Syria as fabricated. At a news conference in Amman the day before yesterday [3 Nov], the USSR ambassador said: We strongly warned the United States of the consequences of its aggressive policies toward Libya and we have taken the same step with regard to Syria. Zinchuk said the warning is similar to the strong warning issued by the USSR during the U.S. military aggression on Libya in mid-April, affirming that the USSR always avoids creating hotbeds of tension and escalating disturbances. He called on the Arab states to support and back Syria and to extend ample assistance to it following the recent British measure to sever diplomatic relations and the open U.S. threats of possible military operations.

Speaking on Syrian-British relations, Zinchuk said the British measures must be viewed with the understanding that there is someone to gain from it, pointing out Israel as the first beneficiary. He said it is not possible to say whether or not Israel will attack Syria at present.

Answering a question on the effect of the failure of the Iceland summit between Reagan and Gorbachev, Zinchuk said that the main problem at Reykjavik was not solved and that he did not believe there is an agreement on regional issues such as the Middle East problem.

On forming the proposed preparatory committee that would precede the international peace conference, the USSR ambassador said contacts are under way with France, which agrees with the USSR on such a procedure. He said the USSR supports the idea of political coordination with Jordan and is in fact putting this support into practice through the repeated visits by Soviet officials who discussed the preparatory committee and the international conference. There was an almost absolute agreement between the two sides on the committee's work. The ambassador noted that the form or mode of organizing the committee's work has not been clarified yet in its final form because contacts are still confined to bilateral consultations. We have to feel the pulse of various parties in order to form a picture of the procedures.

The USSR ambassador held President Reagan responsible for the failure of the Reykjavik summit when he refused to abandon the Strategic Defense Initiative, the so-called Star Wars program. He said the two leaders came close to reaching an agreement on limitting nuclear arms, including nuclear missiles and strategic missiles — an agreement which would achieve a 50 percent reduction over the next 5 years and cancel their use in 10 years in exchange for abandoning SDI. The agreement was not signed because of the staunch opposition of the U.S. side. This led to the suspension of the talks, he said.

The ambassador said Mr Gorbachev is prepared to reach an agreement that would realize this aim, provided this agreement is fruitful. He said contacts will continue and the foreign ministers of the two sides will meet Thursday for further negotiations.

Answering a question on the possibility of another summit between the two sides, the ambassador said that the Reykjavik results do not end the talks. The Soviet proposals are still there and the door is not closed to them. There is no alternative to discussions, the ambassador added, noting that the USSR leader is prepared to travel to Washington and sign an agreement. The ambassador denounced the French and British positions which are not encouraging in the matter of the strategic missiles because they are part of the agreement. The two countries, he said do not want to hold negotiations in this regard. Therefore, it is not possible to hold such negotiations in the near future, he added. He pointed out that the Soviet Union's views on the failure of the summit were not objectively discussed by the media.

The USSR ambassador praised Prince Hasan's idea of declaring the Red Sea region as a neutral zone and said: We approve of this idea and support the notion of transforming the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea, and the Gulf into a neutral zone. We are prepared to withdraw our naval forces from this region provided the United States takes the same step. However, the U.S. is adamantly opposed to this idea.

Answering a question on the Soviet stand toward the Jordanian development plan for the occupied territory, the ambassador said that there is no official Soviet position on this plan because it is still in the preparation phase and has not entered the implementa-

tion stage. He said: But we support such a step to bolster steadfastness.

Answering a question on the relation between the Soviet forces' withdrawal from Afghanistan and the Iceland summit, the ambassador said: The simultaneity was a coincidence. The withdrawal was aimed at restoring the internal situation to normal. The beginning of Soviet withdrawal reflects the goodwill of the Soviet Union and its desire to reach a settlement. We are active. We are presenting timely proposals and are looking forward to the withdrawal of all our forces provided external interference in the affairs of this country is stopped. We have no other motive.

The ambassador denied any Soviet-Israeli contacts to restore Soviet ties with Israel.

The ambassador noted that the Soviet leadership has no official information that the PLO accepts the preparatory committee proposal but he said he believed that PLO welcomes the idea.

The ambassador said the Soviet Union encourages intra-Palestinian contacts to solve differences. Referring to the Prague meeting among the Palestinian factions, he said this is part of the Soviet endeavors to restore unity of Arab ranks in general.

Further on News Conference

JN051249 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 5 Nov 86 pp 1, 4

[By Lamis K. Andoni]

[Excerpts] Amman — The Soviet Union is actively pursuing its proposal to set up a preparatory committee comprising of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council to pave the way for convening an international conference on the Middle East despite the failure of the Oct. 11-12 U.S.-Soviet summit in Iceland, Soviet Ambassador to Jordan Aleksander Zinchuk said Monday.

Speaking at a press conference at his residence Monday night, Mr. Zinchuk said Moscow hoped that the stalemate at Reykjavik summit would not reflect negatively on efforts to solve regional conflicts, including the Middle East problem.

The ambassador said the Soviet leadership had already consulted with Arab leaders and other concerned parties over Moscow's proposal for a preparatory committee to convene an international conference. [passage omitted]

The ambassador said the Soviet Union was holding continuous consultations with Jordan on the means to find a just and durable settlement to the Palestinian problem and convene the proposed international conference. He said such consultations were "not only going through the embassy but also through the special Soviet envoys who visited the region recently."

Mr. Zinchuk said the Soviet Union would not be able to attend the Nov. 8-11 conference in Amman on Jordan's 1986-1990 five-year development plan. "We received invitation to the meeting only a few days ago and there was not enough time for the government to take a decision," he said. He said diplomats from the Soviet embassy here would attend the meeting as observers.

Asked whether there were any plans for King Husayn to visit Moscow, Mr. Zinchuk said there was an agreement in principle for the visit but no date had been set.

The ambassador refused to answer questions over Jordan's arms purchases from the Soviet Union.

In reply to questions, Ambassador Zinchuk implied that Moscow was hopeful that the failure of the Soviet Union and the U.S. to reach any arms agreement at the Oct. 11-12 summit at Iceland would not affect superpower accords on settling regional conflicts. [passage omitted]

On the internal PLO situation, Mr. Zinchuk said Moscow believed that all Arab countries should hold efforts to reunify the various factions of the PLO and "should not hinder these efforts." [passage omitted]

AL-DUSTUR Warns of New Aggression in Middle East

JN050927 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 5 Nov 86 pp 1, 17

[Editorial: "How Similar Is Today to Yesterday"]

[Text] After the statements by White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan threatening military action against Syria, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz made similar threats that leave no doubt about U.S. intentions to plot a large-scale multilateral aggression against that fraternal Arab country.

The secretary of state's open pledge to take more measures against Syria in wake of this orchestrated high-pitched anti-Arab campaign in the West signals the beginning of a large-scale hostile operation in which the United States plans to be the instigator, supporter, and financier of policies that vanished with the demise of the old colonial rule.

The events of the past few weeks clearly show that the Middle East arena is being prepared for some kind of military action in which Israel would be given a free hand against Syria, while the major Western powers stand in the background and sometimes come to the forefront, as was the case 30 years ago in Sinai and around the Suez Canal.

What is most grieving is that despite its weakness and limited capabilities, the Arab situation in 1956 was much better than it is today in 1986, which is why the enemies are tempted to sharpen their knives and to pounce on the Arab nation's body, which is already weakened by Arab conflicts, differences, and divisions.

While we strongly warn against not taking seriously the hint from the U.S. officials' successive statements and steps which all show that a military strike is indeed being prepared against Syria, we also warn those who are playing with the Middle East powder keg that the explosion would be horrific and the aggression very costly and that the flames might spread to the interests of these

very players, whose fingers had previously been burned in the conflicts and fires of this disturbed part of the world.

Syrian Free Zone Company Holds Talks in Aqaba

JN021633 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Aqaba, 2 Nov (PETRA) — The Board of Directors of the Syrian-Jordanian industrial free zone company held a meeting in Aqaba today chaired by Dr Hashim al-Dabbas, head of the auditing department and board chairman, to look into ways to attract invstment into the zone and to facilitate work there.

The Syrian members on the board of directors were shown around Aqaba and familiarized with the progress of the work at the port, the Aqaba region authority, and the chemical fertilizer factories.

W. Bank, Gaza Allocations To Reach 580 M Dinars

JN051021 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 5 Nov 86 pp 1, 19

[By Nabil 'Amr]

[Text] Amman — Meetings have been going on for more than 2 weeks now between officials of the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs and the Ministry of Planning in order to put the final touches to the 5-year plan for the occupied West Bank and Gaza. The initial sum of 460 million dinars which was allocated for this plan is now expected to go up to 580 million dinars. Gaza will obtain about 40 per cent of this sum.

The intensive meetings of the two ministries are part of the preparations for the international conference on the development plan, which will be held on 8 November in Amman. This conference will review development projects and consider prospects for Arab and international investment in the development plan for Jordan and the occupied territories.

Sources of the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs say that the ministry has completed its contacts with the various sectors in the West Bank and that the occupied territory municipalities have prepared the projects which will be included in the plan. However, projects for Gaza are still under discussion.

King Husayn Chairs Bank Meeting on Investments

JN021643 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Amman — King Husayn chaired a meeting at the Central Bank of Jordan today. Crown Prince Hasan attended the meeting. The meeting was devoted to discussing financial and investment policies in Jordan.

The supply, industry and trade, finance, and planning ministers, the governor of the Central Bank of Jordan, and several representatives of private and public economic sectors gave briefings during the meeting on current investment policies and the special approaches in this regard at the current stage of the national economy and the neighboring economies within the framework of Jordan's proposal to discuss the new 5-year plan at an international conference to be held in Amman next week.

King Husayn gave his royal instructions and directives regarding the topics which were discussed. The king stressed the importance of developing intrinsic Jordanian resources in the field of the 5-year plan investments.

The meeting was attended by the prime minister, the chief of the Hashemite Royal Court, and the commander in chief of the Armed Forces.

Upon arrival at the Central Bank, King Husayn was received by the Central Bank governor and the directors of the bank departments.

Al-Jumayyil Welcomes Jacobsen's Release

NC041305 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1215 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil has expressed satisfaction over the release of David Jacobsen. Visitors have quoted him as saying that this move must be followed by similar steps leading to the release of all foreign hostages.

President al-Jumayyil affirmed that Lebanon will spare no effort to achieve this end. Lebanon has denounced terrorist acts, including kidnappings. Terrorism has never been a Lebanese tradition. On the contrary, Lebanon and its people have been victims of terrorism, which has spread and expanded because of the absence of the state's authority, the obstruction of its role, and the attacks upon it. He added that if terrorism is to be eliminated, the state must be enabled to impose its full sovereignty on its territory.

President al-Jumayyil has sent a telegram to Jacobsen's family congratulating them on his release.

Al-Jumayyil Receives Message from Soviet Leaders

NC041215 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1145 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Soviet Ambassador Vasiliy Kolotusha visited President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil today. Following the meeting, the Soviet ambassador said that he had conveyed a verbal message from the Soviet leaders to the president on the current situation in the Lebanese arena.

PSP Leader Junblatt Returns From Damascus

NC041858 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Leader of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] Walid Junblatt returned to Beirut this evening after holding a series of meetings in Damascus with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Brigadier General Hikmat al-Shihabi, and Major General 'Ali Duba. Various local developments were discussed at those meetings.

Islamic Group Claims Explosion at Radio Station

NC051114 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1045 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] The Scholar Shaykh Subhi Salih group of the Youths of 'Ali Movement has claimed responsibility for a bomb explosion yesterday in the Al-Sana'i' radio station, which belongs to Nabih Birri [Beirut Domestic Service], and for planting another explosive device in Al-Hamra'. This came in a telephone call to our radio station from an official of the movement.

The group has demanded that the Syrian Government execute Ghazi Kan'an, head of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon, whom they claim is responsible for the assassination of Shaykh Subhi Salih, Shaykh Khalil 'Akkawi, and lawyer Nasib al-Khatib.

Paqraduni Proposes Media Campaign for Peace

NC041537 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1445 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Attorney Karim Paqraduni, deputy chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, has sent cables to Prime Minister Rashid Karami, former President Sulayman Franjiyah, former Prime Minister Salim al-Huss, former Prime Minister Taqiy al-Din al-Sulh, Minister Walid Junblatt, Minister Nabih Birri, and heads of religious sects Shaykh Hasan Khalid, Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din, Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah, and Muhammad Abu Shaqra. In his cables Paqraduni places all information media of the Lebanese Forces at their disposal so they may set forth their views and positions. He considers this an open call.

Paqraduni called for meetings to be held among party officials in charge of information media to prepare joint programs for broadcast simultaneously under the auspices of the press and editors' syndicate. These programs would help create an atmosphere conducive to emerging from the state of war into one of peace. This step would be in line with proposals he made last Sunday.

Paqraduni also sent messages to Information Minister Joseph Skaf and the press and editors' syndicates explaining the content of his proposals.

Group Claims 4 Nov Attacks on Syrian Forces

NC041759 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1645 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] A spokesman for the martyr Subhi al-Salih unit [Wahdat al-Shahid Subhi al-Salih] has contacted our radio and announced his unit's responsibility for attacks on Syrian forces' positions in Tripoli today. The caller emphasized that his unit will continue its attacks on retaliation for the blood of martyr Subhi al-Salih and the blood of the sons of Tripoli who have fallen at the hands of the Syrian forces during the barbaric and devastating onslaught against the city.

Overnight Fighting Around Burj al-Barajinah

NC050621 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0415 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Violent fighting raged around the Burj al-Barajinah camp throughout the night. Heavy artillery and rocket launchers were used in the clashes. Sniper fire directed at the main airport road continues to render it unsafe. Artillery fire in the vicinity of Burj al-Barajinah camp extended to areas far from the combat lines yesterday; namely, Hurayk district, Bi'r al-'Abd, Al-Ghubayrah, and Beirut International Airport. A number of people were either killed or wounded and taken to the coastal and American University of Beirut hospitals.

According to Amal sources, 7 people were killed and 58 others were injured. Palestinian sources have reported that 10 Palestinians were killed and 70 others wounded when a children's school inside the camp came under artillery fire. An AFP report said

that 19 people were killed and 83 others were wounded in the fighting.

Amal Threatens To Punish Pro-'Arafat Gunmen

NC041704 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1530 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Statement issued by the Fifth Section of the Amal Movement Central Military Bureau on 4 November — place not given]

[Text] Pro-'Arafat gunmen inside the Burj al-Barajinah camp have exacerbated the security situation along all combat lines. Citizens residing in the southern suburb of Beirut were jolted by the fall of 60-mm and 82-mm mortars deep in the residential areas of Bi'r al-'Abd, Harat Hurayk, Burj al-Barajinah, Al-Ruways, and Al-Ghubayrah. More than 40 innocent people were wounded by these mortars. In light of this abrupt escalation by 'Arafat's men, apparently meant to foil attempts to calm the situation and heal the wounds, the Amal Movement promises its relatives in the southern suburb that the pro-'Arafat gunmen will receive appropriate punishment. Amal not only calls for the punishment of the pro-'Arafat assaulters but also knows how to answer them at the right moment, knowing that the Amal Movement has been trying for several days to calm the situation with the help of the Syrian observers and not respond to 'Arafat's acts of aggression.

U.S. 'Stick' Not Useful in 'Subjugating Peoples'

JN041458 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1215 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Ladies and gentlemen, at a time when there is a worldwide conviction that the open collusion against Syria represented by the London Heathrow Airport operation and its repercussions is no more than a deception played up by world imperialism, the United States, following in the steps of the United Kingdom and Israel, has come to the conclusion that Syria is responsible for the airport incident and that it will be punished no matter how strongly it rejects this accusation. Acting on the basis of this strange assumption, U.S. officials continued to make statements threatening to carry out this punishment and various other measures to discipline Syria, as they say, and to force it to abandon its pan-Arab struggle stand, which has no definition in the U.S. political dictionary other than that of terrorism. [passage omitted]

Through our experience with our enemy, whether it is the Zionist enemy or any other, we in Syria have gotten accustomed to beingalways ready to reply to the aggression in whatever form it takes and whether it is carried out in the political, economic, or military field. We also have gotten accustomed to ruling out any good intentions the enemies may have so we will not be deceived or find ourselves in a position in which we will be lacking the capacity to confront the aggression and defeat it.

The United States, which has taken it upon itself to be the Arab nation's adversary ever since it threw its weight on the side of our Zionist enemy, will not find us in a position where we will lack the ability to reply if it really decides to commit aggression to punish us for our steadfastness, our abidance by our principles, and our insistence on proceeding on our course of liberation. The United States will also not make us rush to offer concessions out of fear of the heavy U.S. stick. This stick is no longer of any use in subjugating the peoples, irrespective of the backing it receives in terms of warships and the brandishing of weapons of destruction.

DPRK Denounces UK's 'Hostile Acts'

JN042046 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1915 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] The DRPK has vehemently denounced the United Kingdom's hostile acts toward Syria, expressing its confidence that the Syrian Arab people will foil all imperialist provocations under the leadership of the Ba'th Party and its secretary general, Comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad. In a message delivered to the Syrian Foreign Ministry, the DPRK Foreign Ministry reiterated the support of the DPRK Government and people for the friendly Syrian Arab people in their just struggle against imperialism and Zionism and to liberate the occupied Arab territories and regain the Palestinian Arab people's national rights.

USSR Friendship Society Holds Speech Rally

JN050840 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0515 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Damascus — The Syrian-USSR Friendship Society held a speech rally to mark the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution at the 7 April Hall of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's Damascus Branch last night. Attending the rally were Dr Wahib Tannus, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command member and chairman of the Syrian-USSR Friendship Society; Daniel Na'mah and Safwan al-Qudsi, members of the Progressive National Front Central Leadership; Aleksandr Dzasokhov, the USSR ambassador in Damascus; Yusuf Faysal, Syrian Communist Party Political Bureau member; Comrade 'Ala' al-Din 'Abidin, secretary of the Ba'th Party's Damascus branch; Dr Tawfiq Hassun, secretary of the Ba'th Party's Damascus University branch; and the comrade members of the Ba'th Party branches in Damascus, Al-Qunaytirah, and Damascus University; members of the executive bureaus of the Syrian-USSR Frendship Society; the heads of the diplomatic missions in Syria; the Soviet community in Syria; and a crowd of citizens.

Comrade Wahib Tannus, Ba'th Party Regional Command member and chairman of the Syrian-USSR Friendship Society, delivered a speech in which he greeted the Great October Socialist Revolution, which was a historic turning point, not only in the destiny of the Soviet peoples, but in the destiny of humanity in general. Comrade Tannus praised the relations of friendship between Syria and the friendly USSR on all levels, which were crowned by the signing of the Cooperation and Friendship treaty.

Comrade Tannus stressed that the Syrian-Soviet Friendship Treaty came in response to the aspirations of our peoples and our parties' struggle. He said that it has also come to serve friendship, peace, progress, and respect for humanity in an age when the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary onslaught has become fiercer in a desperate attempt to subjugate the Arab people to U.S. control and to strike at Syria, the revolution and Al-Asad's Syria, the only basic and firm fortress in our region, which is loftily standing in the face of all challenges, pressures, and conspiracies. Comrade Tannus pointed to the British decision and the Thatcher government's hostile stand against Syria. He stressed that this decision was the result of false claims fabricated by the Zionist-imperialist circles. He said that these claims lack evidence and express black rancor against Syria's progressive stand.

Comrade Tannus added: These imperialist forces which accuse Syria practice organized terrorism on an international level. He referred to the Soviet stand toward the British decision and said: We appreciate and respect the friendly USSR's stand toward the false accusations to Syria, which was expressed through the Soviet leaders' message to Comrade struggler President Hafiz al-Asad.

USSR Ambassador Dzasokhov delivered a speech in which he said: The Syrian-USSR Friendship Treaty has created a solid basis for the vital relations in the economic, political, cultural, and other fields. The Soviet peoples and progressive humanity believe that Syria has become a symbol of the Arabs' just struggle against the Israeli-U.S. schemes which seek to impose regimes

on the Arabs which are rejected by the Arab peoples. The USSR ambassador praised the firm cooperation between the two friendly countries, Syria and the USSR, and the economic projects which were carried out, thanks to this cooperation, in all fields — cooperation which is based on the principles of equality and the respect of sovereignty.

The USSR ambassador pointed to the new hostile imperialist intrigues, the last of which was the British campaign in cooperation with Washington and Tel Aviv. He stressed that the hero Syrian people will never be intimidated, because they are firmly progressing in accordance with a national course, and highly hoisting the banners of freedom and independence. He said that all the progressive forces support the Syrian people.

The USSR ambassador stressed that the Soviet peoples have always sought peaceful and constructive action in order to speed up social and economic development, and that the USSR has a power which enables it to crush any attempt to encroach on its security. He said that the USSR has received with great satisfaction reports on the resolute support for the peaceful Soviet approach which was announced by struggler President Hafiz al-Asad in his message to the 11th conference of the International Federation of Trade Unions. He added that the Soviet citizens highly appreciate the Progressive National Front's struggler for peace and solidarity against imperialism.

Concluding his speech, the ambassador affirmed that the Syrian-USSR relations will continue to progress in the interest of the two countries' peoples, world security, and the true peace in the Middle East.

Information Minister Meets Hungarian Delegation

JN050907 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1915 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh received in his office this evening the Hungarian Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee under committee Secretary General Gyula Suto. The Hungarian delegation is currently on a visit to Syria at the invitation of the Ba'th Party Regional Command. The Hungarian ambassador in Damascus attended the meeting.

After welcoming the guest delegation, Rajjuh reviewed with its members the dimensions of the new imperialist onslaught led by Washington, London, and Tel Aviv against Syria in an attempt to harm Syria's steadfastness and have it desist from its firm and principled stands. Rajjuh said Syria, under struggler President Hafiz al-Asad's leadership, will remain the Arab bastion of steadfastness and the one that will defend the Arabs' honor and dignity. He said Syria will not be frightened by imperialist machinations and slander. Rajjuh added that the Syrian people will continue to rally around their leadership, supported by the Arab nation and Syria's many friends in the world, and are ready to confront all eventualities. Rajjuh emphasized the importance of the role of the media in exposing the claims of world imperialism which is hostile to the peoples and to world peace.

On his part, Gyula Suto expressed pride for visiting Syria and his admiration of the cultural achievements that have been scored in Syria under the canopy of struggler President Hafiz al-Asad's leadership. He reiterated Hungary's support for Syria in its just struggle for liberation. Referring to the imperialist slander campaign against Syria seeking to distort Syria's reputation, Suto said: When one sees the results of terrorism and aggression in the Al-Qunaytirah city, one realizes which parties are the terrorists. At the end of the meeting, the two sides emphasized the importance and need to enhance ties of friendship between countries.

Qaddah Receives Delegation

JN041826 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1615 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Comrade Dr Sulayman Qaddah, assistant secretary general of the Ba'th Party Regional Command, met with Comrade Gyula Suto, secretary general of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of the People's Republic of Hungary, and his accompanying delegation at noon today. During the meeting, they reviewed relations between the [solidarity] committees in the two friendly countries in light of their common objectives. Comrade Qaddah explained to the visiting delegation the dimensions of the imperialist and Zionist onslaught, which seeks to dominate the Arab region, and emphasized the principled stand of Syria under the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and its secretary general, struggler Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, in confronting the hostile policies of imperialism and Zionism. He referred to the escalation of provocations, such as Britain's severance of diplomatic relations with Syria in an attempt to mar its principled and constant stands and brand it with charges of terrorism.

Comrade Qaddah reiterated Syria's position distinguishing between terrorism as a reprehensible phenomenon and a people's right to use all forms of struggle against the hostile policies of imperialism and Zionist occupation. He also stressed the resolve of the party and people to adhere to their national rights and their political line of rejecting all separate solutions and deals. For his part, Comrade Suto asserted the stand of the People's Republic of Hungary in supporting the Arab cause and praised Syria's constant policies, which, thanks to the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and its secretary general, Comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, have come to be seen in Third World countries as a symbol of steadfastness against the schemes hatched by imperialist and Zionist circles to destroy peoples' independence and freedom. He further emphasized that the visit he is making to Syria with his delegation is to show solidarity with Syria in its confrontation of hostile imperialist and Zionist plans.

Khaddam Meets With Jordanian Ambassador

JN042019 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Damascus — Jordanian Ambassador in Damascus 'Ali Khurays conferred today with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. During the meeting they discussed bilateral relations and ways to reinforce them in all fields.

Shamir Comments on Romanian Trip, Vanunu Affair

TA041237 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said that the trip by Knesset members to Romania is a clear contravention of the law. Referring to the Vanunu affair and Israel's silence on the affair, Yitzhaq Shamir said Israel has its own considerations. Our correspondent Moshe Nestelbaum was talking to the prime minister.

[Begin recording] [Shamir] First of all, I have already said that the trip would be a clear contravention of the law passed by the Knesset. The trip would also be futile and even politically harmful.

[Nestelbaum] Sir, do you think legal steps should be taken against the members of the delegation that will leave for Romania?

[Shamir] It is the duty of the attorney general to determine the nature of the legal steps to be adopted.

[Nestelbaum] In your capacity as prime minister, will you recommend to the attorney general that he start legal proceedings against the members of the delegation if they carry out their plans?

[Shamir] As a rule, it is the attorney general who submits his recommendations to the prime minister.

[Nestelbaum] Mr Prime Minister, many people are asking themselves why the Israeli Government has not reacted to the Vanunu affair. What is your answer in your capacity as prime minister?

[Shamir] The government has its own considerations.

[Nestelbaum] Mr Prime Minister, does the Israeli Government plan to divulge what has happened with the man?

[Shamir] The Israeli Government will say whatever it deems right and it will fulfill its obligations toward its citizens.

[Nestelbaum] Israel is being attacked throughout the world in view of the Vanunu affair. As the prime minister, what do you say to those who attack Israel on this issue?

[Shamir] Israel is not being attacked. I cannot discern any attacks against the State of Israel, and I do not feel at all attacked. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Group Withdraws From Trip

TA041844 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Excerpts] A group of 50 Israeli Jews, among them MAPAM and communist party members, will fly tomorrow to Romania in order to meet with representatives of the PLO. But a split in the ranks of the Israeli delegation has resulted in the withdrawal of over half the original members. Sabra Chartrand reports:

[Begin recording] The group of Israeli Jews leaving in the morning for Bucharest, Romania, will be less 66 of its original members. A split in the ranks of the activists between those calling themselves the Oriental Front and those who claim no alliance, but include MAPAM and communist party members, resulted in the refusal of the Oriental Front to participate in the journey. The dispute emerged last week when the individuals planning to go to Bucharest to meet PLO representatives divided into two distinct groups. Those making up the Oriental Front, a group comprised of actors, artists, and intellectuals, veered away from the more established activists who belong to Israel's leftist political parties. The Oriental Front members say their purpose is to make clear to the PLO that the image of Israel's Sephardic Jews as anti-Arab is a fallacy. But Yosi Shilo'ah, a member of the Front, charges MAPAM and the communist party with taking over the delegation and says for this reason his group will not participate. [passage omitted]

The Oriental Front claims that Latif Dori, the head of the second group and a member of the MAPAM party, is holding the airline tickets for the delegation and ordered them to reduce their group from 66 to 30. Dori called the Front's charges all lies and said he was not the puppet of any political group. His own party, MAPAM, has disassociated itself from the delegation. Dori insisted that he head the group because he had spent the last 2 months organizing the journey. He called the split a blow to the Israeli left and insisted that the Oriental Front was still welcome to participate so long as they agree to go to Romania as one delegation with Dori as its leader. [end recording]

Group Leaves; Peres Critical

TA050622 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0600 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has denounced the trip of the leftist delegation to Romania. He said it constitutes a violation of the law and will contribute nothing to the peace process. Mr Peres made these remarks to our correspondent Gabi Zohar. In his opinion, the meeting will not have an adverse effect on Israeli-Romanian relations.

The members of the delegation left for Romania this morning. Another group of members of the Oriental Front for Peace withdrew from the delegation at the last minute. Our correspondent Razi Barqay reports that attorney Amnon Zikhroni joined the delegation this morning to advise them on the law banning meetings with PLO members.

Peres on Syrian Desire for Strategic Parity

TA041637 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1500 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] The Syrians fail to understand that strategic parity is not between armies but between nations, and we will beat the Syrians not only on the battlefield but also in the field of civil accomplishments. This was said by Vice Prime Minister Shim'on Peres during the inauguration ceremony of a chocolate factory in Vered Hagalil today. Our correspondent Shaya Segal brings an excerpt from Shim'on Peres' remarks:

[Begin Peres recording] I have noticed the Syrians saying that they want to achieve strategic parity with Israel. What they fail to understand is that strategic parity is not between armies but between nations. Syria itself is now beginning to feel the dear price of anarmy that is double its previous size and the price of their foolishness in the field of terrorism. They cannot overcome us, and we will not be beaten by them, neither by Katyushas nor by threats. We will win this time not only on the battlefield, if God forbid we have to fight, but in the fields of industry and agriculture. [end recording]

Peres on Effect of Western Action Against Syria
TA042116 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres has said the limited steps taken by Western countries against Syria have forced Damascus into understanding not only the power of terrorism, but also the price that must be paid for it. Mr Peres praised British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and the United States for their action against Syria, and he expressed regret that European countries have not acted similarly. The foreign minister was speaking at the inauguration ceremony of the new campus of the Hebrew Union College in Jerusalem. Our correspondent Dick Winter brought this excerpt of his remarks.

Weizman: 'Arafat 'Possible Candidate' for Talks
TA041214 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Minister Without Portfolio 'Ezer Weizman says Israel should be prepared to talk with any Palestinian representatives who renounce terror and recognize UN Resolutions 242 and 338 — if need be with Yasir 'Arafat himself. Weizman was speaking this morning to political reporters at his new office in the Foreign Ministry. Reporter Steve Weizman was there:

[Begin recording] [Correspondent Weizman] Weizman said he saw his main task over the next 2 years as giving a push to the peace process and building on what Israel has already achieved with Egypt. Central to this, he said, was resolution of the Palestinian problem and the drawing of the Palestinians and Jordan into discussions with Israel and Egypt. Weizman went on to say that subject to certain conditions, Yasir 'Arafat himself could be a possible candidate for talks with Israel.

['Ezer Weizman] Acceptedly, they should agree to 242 and 338 regardless of how much the past is murky and dirty because, with all due respect, even with Egypt when they came to talk there was a state of war between Egypt and us. And, therefore, it's not only who you talk to but what you talk about. Therefore, if we can find leadership — and you immediately will ask me: PLO leadership? And I will say: PLO leadership. If they agree to 242 and 338, cease terrorism, and recognize Israel, they won't be the PLO of today. [end recording]

Ben-Aharon Interviewed on Israeli-Arab Relations
TA050941 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 5 Nov 86 p 4

[Report on interview with Yosi Ben-Aharon, director general of the Prime Minister's Office, by diplomatic correspondent Benny Morris; date and place not given]

[Text] Yosi Ben-Aharon, the new director general of the Prime Minister's Office and Yitzhaq Shamir's closest adviser, believes in "wide margins of safety" when it comes to dealing with the Arabs and possible Israeli peace overtures.

While enmity towards Israel is a constant in the Arab world, "with often swiftly changing ups and downs, there is increasing acquiescence in Israel's existence as time passes. But there are trends and pockets of repudiation of Israel, which are fed by inter- Arab rivalries and domestic considerations, and by religious movements," he says.

To highlight the connection in some Arab states between domestic considerations and promotion of anti-Zionist hostility, Ben-Aharon cites a statement last week by the expelled British ambassador to Damascus, who charged that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad used terrorism to keep his regime afloat.

Discussing the state of our relations with Egypt, he points out that the elites which determine things in that country, despite the peace treaty, do not show signs of "psychological acceptance of Israel's existence or right to exist." However, this thinking is not "operative," he adds, as the government remains committed to the "peace strategy," out of a view, perhaps, that peace serves the interests of both countries. Ben-Aharon on Monday met with Egyptian Ambassador Mohammad Basyuni, who said that Egypt supports direct negotiations but that an international "umbrella" was necessary because Jordan remained wedded to the idea as a condition for its entry into the peace process.

Ben-Aharon was born in Palestine to a family from Aden, grew up in King Faruq's Egypt, and joined the Foreign Ministry in 1956. He served as the director of the department for the confrontation states in the Research Division, and abroad as counsellor for Middle East affairs at the embassy in Washington and as (political) deputy consul general in New York. He was Shamir's chief of bureau at the Foreign Ministry during the past two years, where he gained the reputation of something of a commissar for hardline views.

Ben-Aharon defines Israeli control of the territories as a major element in the required wide "margins of safety." He says that his views on the retention of the West Bank and Gaza are determined by the "pragmatic" outlook, anchored in the country's security needs, rather than in "ideology." He agrees that Israel has zechut avot (ancient rights) to the territories — "and Lova (Arye) Eli'av [prominent Israeli left-wing activist and former member of Knesset]also says that the Land of Israel belongs to us" — but asserts that this is not what underlies his approach to the territories and the Palestinian problem.

"I do not subordinate my politics to religious ideology. My faith is essentially pragmatic, as it should be for statesmen. First and foremost comes survival, Israel's security," he says.

"It must be clear to the Arabs that we will be in the West Bank and Gaza forever, that we are there to stay. This recognition by the Arabs, that we will not be rolled back to the 1967 borders, is a guarantee of peace. Their incentive to try (to get us out) will decline. A return to the 1967 border would be a clear signal to the Arabs of our weakness, even as part of a most beautiful peace treaty."

Ben-Aharon is observant, but distances himself from Gush Emunim. He says that for him "settlements are not a goal — they are a means of bolstering the security of Israel. Were I to be persuaded that these settlements are contrary to Israel's defence interests, I would be against them." He suggests that the Shamir government, for economic and coalition reasons, will not press Labour on the settlement issue in the coming two years.

Ben-Aharon says he doesn't "want to rule over one million Arabs; I don't enjoy it. It bothers me. Indeed, I don't believe that there are normal Jews who are not troubled by it. But without it, how will we survive?" In any event, the internal Israeli arguments about territory and concessions are academic, says Ben-Aharon, as the Arabs haven't even come close to proposing a plan that "would meet the conditions of the minimalists in our camp."

Regarding Syria, Ben-Aharon believes that Al-Asad remains wedded to "confrontation with Israel for reasons of domestic, Alawite ascendancy" and does not rule out the possibility of war. He sees Syria's support for an international peace conference on the Middle East as a ploy. "But Syrian policy could change overnight, like everything in the Middle East." The Syrian concept of a possible "deal" is Israeli withdrawal from the Golan Heights, the West Bank and Gaza — and all this without offering peace in return, says Ben-Aharon.

Ben-Aharon, like Shamir, is unhappy with the idea of an international conference, but refuses to shut the door to one completely. "We don't want to lock doors. There is logic to Husayn's argument that he refuses to go to negotiations with us alone. But in the end, if agreement is reached, he will have to conclude it alone."

Ben-Aharon regards Husayn's assertion that he is unwilling to negotiate "without the PLO" as an excuse to avoid joining negotiations altogether. "Husayn is unwilling to join the negotiation process," says Ben-Aharon. "We shouldn't be angry with Husayn, a survivor par excellence, he merely wants to survive."

Ben-Aharon says that Israel must pursue "all avenues to peace," but is not uncomfortable with the idea of maintaining the status quo and the attendant stagnation of the peace process. "The absence of any further peace momentum does not make war inevitable," he says, "since possible peace with Jordan, say, is no guarantee against war with Syria."

Ben-Aharon doesn't like the phrase "living by the sword," its biblical origin notwithstanding, "but in this part of the world, you need wide margins of safety," he says.

Peres Says No Settlement Drive in Territories

TA041729 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Shim'on Peres says there is no truth to the talk on a renewed settlement drive in Judaea and Samaria and noted that this was merely a verbal offensive. Mr Peres told our correspondent Gabi Zohar in Zefat that in his opinion there is no reason to give priority to settlement in Judaea and Samaria, certainly not at the expense of the Negev and the Galilee. He added that the Treasury has already received the outlines of a plan prepared by Shim'on Ravid to help villages and kibbutzim experiencing difficulties. According to Mr Peres there is still a gap of approximately 20 percent between what the kibbutzim want and what the Treasury is willing to give, but in his opinion it will be possible to bridge this gap and to start implementing the plan in the near future.

Chief of Staff Defends Deportation Decision

TA041822 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Chief of Staff Moshe Levi today told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee that the deportation of instigators in Judaea and Samaria is a vital tool in the war against terrorism. Our correspondent Hayim Zissowitz reports:

[Begin recording] The decision to deport the editor of the *Al-Sha'b* newspaper is a cause of controversy in the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee. Knesset Members [MK's] Sarid from the Citizens Rights Movement and Granot from MAPAM criticized this decision in the meeting with the chief of staff. MK Sarid said that if there are substantial charges against the journalist, Sarid himself demands that he be tried and punished. However, if there are no clear charges against him he should not be deported. MK Granot, in a similar vein, also spoke against the decision, adding that there is a contract out against the life of the *Al-Sha'b* editor in Jordan, and deporting him actually amounts to a death sentence. MK Dan Meridor of the Likud rejected the criticism of the deportation order. He said that the PLO is in a difficult position in all Arab states, and only in Israel can it comfortably maintain an incitement campaign. MK Meridor expects that this deportation order will herald a new, tough policy against PLO incitement in the territories.

Chief of Staff Moshe Levi defended the deportation order. He said it is a vital tool in the war against terrorism that is similar to trials and administrative detentions. The chief of staff emphasized, however, that the editor can still appeal the decision and that the appeal will proceed according to the law. Answering a question posed by MK Granot, the chief of staff said that there is still no decision on where Akram Haniyah will be deported to. [end recording] [passage omitted]

ALGERIA

Malian Military Delegation Arrives 1 Nov

LD012243 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] A military delegation from Mali led by Defense Minister General Sekouly arrived this morning in Algiers on a 5-day working visit to Algeria.

On arrival at Houari Boumedienne International Airport, the delegation was welcomed by Brigadier Mustafa Challuf, the general secretary of the Ministry of National Defense, and a number of senior officers of the National People's Army.

Bendjedid Receives Kuwait Envoy, Mali Minister

LD031046 Algiers APS in English 1000 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Algiers, 3/11/86 (APS) — President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic, FLN party secretary general audienced yesterday here Mr 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, counsellor and special envoy of the amir of the Kuwaiti State, who transmitted a message from Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah to the head of state.

On another turn, President Chadli Bendjedid audienced Mr Sekou Ly, defence minister of the Mali Republic who transmitted to him a message from the Malian president Moussa Traore.

LIBYA

Delegate Addresses Malta Solidarity Conference

LD031925 Tripoli JANA in English 1830 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Valetta, al Harth 3, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — This morning in the Maltese capital "Valetta", the [word indistinct] ordinary meeting of the International Secretariat for Solidarity with the Arab People and its Central Cause — The Palestine Issue was concluded.

Great Jamahiriyah's delegation addressed the concluding session with a speech asserting that the failed U.S. barbarous aggression on the people of Great Jamahiriyah and the economic measures adopted by the administration of Israel's mad dog Reagan against the Libyan Arab people are considered a part of the plot by the U.S. imperialist-Zionist alliance against the Arab nation and what has the U.S. stationary aircraft carrier Britain done against Syria.

Great Jamahiriyah's delegation pointed out that the Arab and Islamic nations are being subjected to a 10th crusade of hatred led by the leaders of world terrorism — the U.S. and its allies. It asserted that the people of Great Jamahiriyah is fully determined to continue its defiance and confrontation of these campaigns and foil them.

Also in the concluding session, speeches were given by delegations from Palestine, Portuguese Solidarity Council, the Syrian Arab Ba'th Socialist Party, General Secretariat of Arab-Italian Friendship Society and the Maltese Labour Party. They all strongly denounced the imperialist-zionist conspiracies being plotted against the Arab nation and in particular against Great Jamahiriyah, Syria, the Palestine Arab people and Lebanon.

The secretary of the International Secretariat for Solidarity with the Arab People and its Central Issue — Palestine also addressed the meeting calling on the international community and the world's progressive forces to confront all imperialist and Zionist plots and conspiracies against the Arab nation and work seriously to stop the Zionist train of death aimed at the Arab nation's existence and unity.

MOROCCO

Khartoum Embassy Denies News Blackout of Sudan

JN311052 Khartoum SUNA in English 0955 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, Oct 31, (SUNA) — The Moroccan Embassy in Khartoum has denied reports that the Moroccan authorities in Rabat have instructed the national T.V. not to broadcast any news about Sudan, and described those reports as "unfounded."

The Moroccan information policy gives high concern to all national issues, the embassy added in a letter to *Sudan News Agency* SUNA.

SUNA had earlier reported from Rabat that the Moroccan authorities instructed Rabat T.V. not to broadcast any news about Sudan, Syria, Libya and Iraq in retaliation to those countries attitudes towards the meeting which was held between King Hassan 2 and the Israeli Premier Shi'mon Peres.

Construction Accord Signed With Mauritania

LD311347 Rabat MAP in English 1156 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Casablanca, Oct 31. (MAP) — Mauritanian Minister of Equipment Col Brahim Alioune Ould N'Diaye left here Thursday afternoon at the end of a week long visit to Morocco.

During his visit, the Mauritanian minister of equipment signed a cooperation accord on road and port construction and the training of Mauritanian staff in these areas. The accord was signed on the Moroccan side by Minister of Equipment, Staff and Vocational Training Mohamed Kabbaj.

N'Diaye also attended the closing session of a training course last Friday in Casablanca. The course was attended by 34 Mauritanian trainees in port exploitation, administration and management as well as in port technical matters.

The Mauritanian minister also visited the port facilities of Casablanca and the trade port being built in Agadir.

N'Diaye also had talks with a number of Moroccan officials including Mohamed Kabbaj and Abderhaman Bouftas, minister of housing, with whom he discussed the aspects of Moroccan-Mauritanian cooperation.

Melilla Leader on 'Unsatisfactory' Talks in Spain

LD031426 Rabat MAP in English 1230 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Madrid, Nov 3. (MAP) — Omar Dudduh, leader of the Moroccan community in Melilla, a Spanish enclave on the northern Moroccan coast, Friday termed "unsatisfactory" the talks he had with the delegate of the Spanish Government in this city, saying this latter had used "hegemonist and threatening" words.

Omar Dudduh said this during a meeting with the international press accredited in Madrid.

The leader of the Moslem community, made up of some 30,000 Moroccans according to unofficial estimates, said that the rights of this population are ceaselessly violated at all levels.

Few months ago, Duddah was appointed by the Madrid government adviser to the Spanish Home Ministry. This nomination is explained by Madrid's willingness to cool down recent disputes between the Moslem inhabitants of this enclave and Christians following the implementation early this year of the Spanish law on illegal residents.

SUDAN

UN Envoy Arrives For Talks With Officials

JN051138 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1024 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Khartou, 5 Nov (SUNA) — G. Arthur Brown, acting administrator of the United Nations Development Prorgam and personal envoy of the secretary general of the United Nations, arrived in Khartoum last night for talks with the government on relations between Sudan and the world organization. The main topic of the UN envoy's talks will be the Sudanese measure to expel Winson Brattely, director of the UN Relief Bureau, on charges of engaging in activities that had no connection with his diplomatic and humanitarian work.

FRG Defense Ministry Delegation Arrives 1 Nov

JN021727 Khartoum SUNA in English 1714 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, Nov. 2 (SUNA) — A delegation from [the] West Germany Defense Ministry arrived here yesterday within the context of cooperation between the two countries.

During the visit the delegation will meet with the defense minister, the People's Armed Forces general commander and chief of staff.

The delegation will also visit the military vocational centre and some other projects in Sudan.

Al-Mahdi Meets Delegation

JN031929 Khartoum SUNA in English 1719 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, Nov 3 (SUNA) — Defense Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi today met with the visiting Federal Germany's military deputation and reviewed with it cooperation between the two sides.

Al-Mahdi has hailed the cooperation between Sudan and West Germany in the military fields.

The meeting has also discussed the inauguration of a military vocational training centre next Feb. and also the aid West Germany would extend to the Sudan in the military spheres.

It is to be recalled that the West German state minister for defense will visit Sudan next Feb. within the context of the cooperation between the two countries.

Reportage on Visit by FRG State Official

Delivers Message to Al-Mahdi

JN021502 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1418 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Nov (SUNA) — Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has received a written message from FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl dealing with relations between Sudan and the FRG. The message was delivered by Dr Ernst Albrecht, minister-president of Lower Saxony, when Al-Mahdi received him here today in the presence of His Excellency Ambassador Mirghani Sulayman Khalil, acting foreign ministry under secretary.

Ambassador Khalil explained that Al-Mahdi gave Dr Albrecht a detailed explanation of the democratic situation in Sudan and the steps taken by the government to face problems and overcome the economic predicament. He also explained to him the dimensions of the southern problem and the government's internal and external efforts to solve it. The prime minister reviewed Sudan's foreign policy based on good-neighborliness, cooperation, and noninterference in others' affairs.

The Lower Saxony minister-president, who arrived in Sudan yesterday on a 9-day visit, asserted that he will convey the prime minister's remarks to the FRG Government.

Nur Confers With Official

JN031955 Khartoum SUNA in English 1716 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, Nov 3 — (SUNA) — Head of the Federal Germany Lower Saxony State Dr. Ernst Albrecht met here today with Agriculture and Natural Resoruces Minister Dr. 'Umar Nur al-Da'im and reviewed with him cooperation between the two sides in the various atmospheres.

Talks have reviewed avenues of expanding projects implemented by Lower Saxony in the Sudan and ways of funding agriculture projects in Darfur Region, western Sudan, Nur al-Da'im said following the encounter.

The Lower Saxony official arrived here last Saturday on a several day state visit to Sudan during which he is scheduled to meet with officials at the economic sectors and visit Darfur and Port Sudan, eastern Sudan.

State Council Meets Official

JN021711 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Nov (SUNA) — The State Council chairman and members have met with Ernst Albrecht, minister-president of Lower Saxony in the FRG. The meeting discussed the difficulties facing development in the regions, means of cooperation between Sudan and Lower Saxony, and economic aid to the [Sudanese] regions, particularly the Darfur and the Eastern Regions.

It is noteworthy that the Lower Saxony delegation arrived in Sudan yesterday on a 9-day visit during which it will visit the Darfur and Eastern Regions to become acquainted with the projects Lower Saxony is implementing there.

Radio SPLA Reports 'Enemy' Casualties 27 Oct

EA041557 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Excerpt] SPLA units of (Mazlum) battalion under overall command of Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Deng Along intercepted an enemy convoy at Gelhak [word indistinct] (?road on) 27th October this year. According to our correspondents in the area, 18 enemy soldiers were killed in the encounter and several others were wounded. [passage omitted]

Briefs

Ambassador to USSR— The USSR has approved the nomination of Abu Bakr 'Uthman Muhammad Khayr as ambassador of the Republic of Sudan to the USSR. [Summary] [Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 4 Nov 86 EA]

WESTERN SAHARA

UN Resolution Supported, Morocco Condemned

LD032242 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] A statement issued by the Saharan Information Ministry stresses that the United Nations General Assembly resolution ratified last Friday, which calls for the immediate decolonization of Western Sahara and for an end to Moroccan expansion, is significant, especially as it comes after 11 years of illegal occupation of the Saharan territories by the Rabat regime.

The statement adds that the ratification of this resolution by 98 votes in favor and non against expresses the wish of the international community to reject the fait accompli policy imposed by the Moroccan regime in an attempt to foil the efforts of the United Nations by continuing the war. This ratification also reveals the extent of the Rabat regime's isolation. Therefore, the international community again stressed its commitment to the application of the peace plan according to OAU Resolution 104 and UN Resolution 40/50, both of which call for direct negotiations between the two sides to the conflict, the Polisario and Morocco, end the current conflict between them through a cease-fire and for a referendum on self-determination without any administrative or military intimidation.

The statement adds that on the occasion of this victory by the Saharan people in their heroic struggle, the Saharan Government and the Polisario have addressed an urgent appeal to the Rabat government calling on it, according to international justice, to put a final end to its aggressive policies against the SDAR.

The Saharan Ministry of Information has issued a statement on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the Moroccan invasion of Western Sahara in which it calls on international public opinion, and on European public opinion in particular, to persuade Morocco to return to the right path.

The statement adds that while the Polisario and the Saharan Government have continuously been calling for peace and expressing their commitment to the international resolutions concerning Western Sahara, the Moroccan monach's reply has been to escalate the military situation and mock the international will.

The statement says the Moroccan monarch is encouraged in his intransigence by the military and financial aid he is receiving from foreign powers outside Africa.

CHAD

Parisian Envoy Cited on Oueddei's Fate

PM050948 Paris LE MONDE in French 4 Nov 86 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Chad: Former President Goukouni Oueddei 'Seriously Wounded' by Libyan Troops"]

[Text] The conflict in Chad has produced another bloodthirsty episode: According to an announcement in Paris on 1 November by his private secretary, Goukouni Oueddei, chairman of the Transitional National Union Government, was "seriously wounded" last Thursday during an incident between his supporters and Libyan troops.

According to Kailan Ahmet, who reported the latest news from the Libyan capital, Mr Goukouni, under house arrest in Tripoli, was wounded when the Libyans tried to take him to an unknown destination on the pretext of a meeting with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. Mr Kailan has called on Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to clarify what has happened to Mr Goukouni: "We do not know whether he is still alive," he said.

In a telephone call to Radio France international on 17 October Mr Goukouni announced both that he was the Libyans' "prisoner" and that he was ready to hold "unconditional" talks with Chadian head of state Hissene Habre.

In northern Chad and in Libya itself events have evolved rapidly since then, according to sources close to Mr Goukouni, whose reports have been confirmed by well-informed French sources. Libyan troops with air support apparently went into action in the northern regions of Chad against fighters supporting Mr Goukouni. Furthermore arrests have apparently also been made among Chadians living in Libya, first in the cities of the interior — Banghazi, Surt, and Sabha, and then in Tripoli itself.

Chadian Ambassador Allam-mi said in Paris on Sunday that his country is willing "at any time to give its help" to the populations in the North of the country "being slaughtered by the Libyans, even if it means resorting to the use of force, on condition, however, that we have available to us the sophisticated aerial resources that we lack." The Chadian ambassador deplored "the states' silence and cowardliness" in connection with the tragic situation of the Chadian populations of the occupied area of the country, who are, he said, the victims "of an outright genocide."

The populations fleeing from the "Libyan occupation troops," Mr Allam-mi added, have sought refuge in caves in the Ennedi Mountains of Northeast Chad.

However, some of them — approximately a thousand — have succeeded in reaching the government advanced posts, in a state "of total destitution," he said. They therefore urgently need food and blankets.

Asked about what has happened to Goukouni Oueddei, Mr Allam-mi said: "If he is alive and can reach us he will be welcome in Ndjamena. President Hissene Habre is willing to fraternize with him because as far as he is concerned there is no problem of national reconciliation."

'Breakaway' Opposition Factions Planning Summit

NC041945 Paris AFP in English 1934 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Libreville, Nov 4 (AFP) — Breakaway factions from the Chadian opposition Transitional Government of National Union will meet by mid-November in Benin or Nigeria to discuss strategy following the apparent ouster of the union's leader, Goukouni Oueddei, a leading opposition figure said here tuesday.

Colonel Wadal Abdelkader Kamougue, who withdrew his Chadian People's Revolutionary Movement from the National Union in June, told *Agence France-Presse* that the upcoming meeting would attempt to form a united opposition bloc capable of pressing for a "global solution" to the Chad crisis.

Plans for the meeting were being carried out amid confusion about the fate of National Union leader and former Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei and about the continuing role of Libya in the Chadian opposition.

Troops loyal to Mr. Goukouni, who was outsted as president in 1982 by current head of state Hissene Habre, were able to take control of northern Chad in 1983 with major Libyan military backing. But Mr. Goukouni reportedly broke with the Libyans last month and was said by close aides last week to have been seriously wounded by Libyan soldiers who arrested him at his home in Tripoli.

Libya has since apparently sided with Achiekh Ibn Oumar, head of the most powerful national union faction, the Revolutionary Democratic Committee. Col. Kamougue said he would be meeting with Mr. Acheikh later this week in Lagos to discuss the planned opposition summit.

Col. Kamougue said that since his withdrawal from the National Union, known by its French abbreviation GUNT, he had travelled throughout west and Central Africa gathering support for his unity effort. He said he met Monday with Gabon's president, Omar Bongo, who has been actively involved in past efforts to resolve Chad's 20-year civil war.

Col. Kamougue said that GUNT had been "shattered" following an unsuccessful military drive into southern Chad in February and that Mr. Goukouni, who before his reported arrest in Libya called for unconditional negotiations with the Ndjamena government, was totally isolated.

But the colonel added that his aim was not a military victory over the Habre government. "War will not resolve the problems in Chad," he said, adding that any attempt by the Ndjamena government to take the reble-held north by force would only result in an air war between Libya and France, which has troops and planes defending the capital.

Col. Kamougue said he favored all-party negotations to resolve the crisis, but reiterated that he did not recognize the Habre

government as legitimate. In the past Mr. Habre has agreed to meet the opposition only on condition that it recognize him as Chad's president.

ZAIRE

Mobutu Presides Over First Meeting of New Cabinet

AB041719 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Excerpt] For the new members of the Executive Council, yesterday was not a day like other days: they held their first meeting under the chairmanship of Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko at Mont Ngaliema. The MPR founding president and president of the Republic congratulated the new and the old members of the Executive Council. He stressed the spirit of nationalism that each of them must demonstrate. Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko said that for all state officials, Zaire's interests must come first before any other consideration and the watchword must henceforth be Zaire first. The father of the nation announced a number of diplomatic engagements on his schedule from 8 through 15 November, in and outside Zaire. These engagements include, in particular, the summit of the CEPGL [Economic Community of the Countries of the Great Lakes] in Gbadolite, his official visit to Equatorial Guinea, and the conference of the heads of state of France and Africa scheduled to take place in Lome, Togo. According to the spokesman of the Executive Council, Citizen Mandungu Bula Nyati, state commissioner for information and press, the council will henceforth meet twice a month on the first and the last Friday of every month under the chairmanship of Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko. A report will be issued at the end of these meetings.

In the absence of the head of state and chairman of the party, the council meeting will be presided over by Citizen Nsinga Udjuu Ongwankebi (Utube) chairman of the Judicial Council and state commissioner for justice and only a press release will be issued to inform the public of the issues that were scheduled on the agenda. [passage omitted]

Mobutu Clarifies MPR Decisions at 2 Nov Rally

AB031051 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1826 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 2 Nov (AZAP) — During an important mass rally held today at Kinkole, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko provided clarifications on the contents of the state directives and decisions in the political, economic, and social fields announced after the 12th session of the MPR Central Committee.

In the political field, the head of state spoke of the reduction in the number of the Legislative Council members from 310 to 208; he also spoke of the creation of a department within the Executive Council in charge of the rights and liberties of citizens, and of the increasing tribalistic practices which threaten national unity.

The present mode of representation within the Legislative Council is bound to result in an ever growing plethora of people's commissioners from one legislature to the next due to the unbridled growth in Zaire's population which rose between 1981 and 1986, a period of less than 5 years, from 31 to 34 million. Furthermore, the political and economic decentralization initiated in the past few years must enable regional assemblies to deal with local matters affecting the decentralized entities.

Since the 208 people's commissioners who will be chosen in the next legislative elections will only handle major questions affecting the entire national community, they must be very competent and capable of grasping the major problems of interaational relations. They shall fully assume their role of monitoring the actions of the Executive Council in many fields in compliance with the appropriate provisions of the constitution.

The founding chairman explained why he created the department of the rights and liberties of the citizens, saying that the idea dated back to 1977 in the wake of the first Shaba war, when he said in a speech that he needed the eyes of the people to expose the various malpractices indulged in at various levels of the Zairian society in order to put an end to them.

Then later on, in November 1984, Amnesty International reported cases of extortions and murder committed at Moba in the wake of a rebel incursion in that town. This prompted the head of state to order an inquiry which revealed 3 months later that certain allegations of Amnesty International were founded. "We must be honest. There were, in fact, deplorable cases of score settling at Moba. Some citizens used the Armed Forces to satisfy their hatred against some of their compatriots by associating them with the rebels."

We must put an end to injustice in Zaire, said the father of the nation. The new department is not an intelligence service, he noted. Instead, it is a last recourse for the citizens who, after exausting all the administrative and legal procedures, may feel their rights have been encroached upon. This department will have representatives at the village level, too, so that its services will be accessible to all.

He stressed that the Zairian must feel at ease in his own country, and enjoy his freedom without any hindrance whatsoever. In this regard, he reminded the forces of security and law and order that they must never lose sight of their primary mission, that is to protect citizens. Arrangements will be made for the clear and precise identification of such agents in order to avoid any abuses. The enthusiastic applause by the public showed that the head of state had indeed been inspired in providing citizens with a new mechanism for guaranteeing their rights and liberties.

Concluding the political chapter of his message, the MPR founding chairman referred to the scourge that seems to be emerging from the ruins of the First Republic, and which is adversely affecting national unity, one of the Second Republic's important achievements: tribalism. In this regard the father of the nation deplored the fact that party cadres had not paid heed to his 24 June 1986 warning, and had been engiging in this shameful practice which is contrary to the teachings of the MPR.

The marshal of Zaire gave them 2 months to dismiss their tribal brothers in their cabinets. They are entitled to retain no more than two. In January a parliamentary commission will visit the cabinets and state firms to ensure the proper implementation of

this directive. Cadres found not complying with this directive will be purely and simply dismissed, he announced. "My associates must practice what they preach, just as I do," he stressed. To back these assertions the guide said when he came into power he retained all his predecessor's servants, and has done so up to this day. To succeed Mr Nimy, a Muyombe, he chose a militant from Kasai Oriental region, Citizen Kabongo Mbikay, although some crafty persons had tried to pester the head to change his decision as father of the nation. In the same context he announced the appointment of his present deputy bureau secretary, Tshiunza Mbiye of Kasai Oriental, as deputy governor of the Bank of Zaire.

"It is God who decided that I should be born a Ngwandbi. The sons [words indistinct] chose me as their head. I cannot be a tribal chief," the guide pointed out, stressing the fact that his associates must adopt the same attitude or face punishment.

In the chapter on the decisions and directives concerning the economic, financial, and monetary situation in Zaire, the president of the republic provided an important clarification: the resolutions adopted at the conclusion of the 12th session of the Central Committee are not directed at anyone outside the country. The Central Committee did not judge the IMF. That is not its role.

Having analyzed our situation after 4 years of rigor, austerity, and several forms of deprivation in accordance with the program freely concluded with the IMF, we have realized that the present situation is scandalous and detrimental to a young country like ours. For 4 years, Zaire has sent more to the rich countries than it has received from them.

In addition to that, the promises of an influx of additional capital have not been honored. Kinshasa, which was expecting new investmments, has realized that, on the contrary, it was getting poorer and poorer by exporting its resources to service its external debt. This can not be allowed to continue.

The head of state has specified, to this effect, that Zaire has not broken relations with the IMF. It will continue to pay its debts as usual. It did so again on 30 October, 1986 by paying $15 millica out of which $12 million went to the Paris Club and $3 millior to the London Club. But by January, it will negotiate again with the IMF for a redefinition of performance criteria in order to obtain new reimbursement rates in conformity with the decision of the Central Committee. Beginning January 1987, Zaire will repay its external debt at the rate of 20 percent of its national budget and 10 percent of its export revenue, the head of state explained.

The interference into the Zaire'a affairs through the so called performance criteria will no longer be tolerated. Henceforth, these criteria will have to correspond to the national economic recovery demands and the social development needs of the people, as well as to the internal commitment of the state: the regular payment of the Zairian diplomatic staff, the normal provision of funds for the running of public services, etc.

As of January 1987, the performance criteria which brought such joy to creditors abroad but increased the misfortune and sacrifices of Zairians at home, will not longer be considered by the Executive Council.

Similarly, Leader Mobutu said that with a minimum of good will, Zaire's partners should be able to provide it with facilities capable of helping it to achieve economic recovery, especially since 95 percent of Zaire's external debts consists of debts owed to states and only 5 percent is commercial debt. Where is the friendship which these people claim they have for Zaire while they seek to [words indistinct] suffocate it with difficult conditions of repayment (almost 50 percent of export revenue) coupled with deceitful promises of the influx of capital which have remained, up to today, imaginary, the president asked himself.

In this regard, he cited the example of six African countries where the application of the IMF austerity measures has caused bloody disturbances which led to a softening of the measures. In Zaire, as the people are disciplined and follow their leader in whom they have full confidence, our partners try to tighten the screw more and more. Undoubtedly, discontent was aroused within the country in an attempt to get my head. It is all over." [no opening quotes as received]

Henceforth, the greater part of the fruits of the policy of austerity will be reserved for the development of the country and its inhabitants.

Concerning the accusation that Zaire has driven its partners into a corner, the guide categorically refuted this, recalling that in September 1983, he had personally visited Western capitals where he explained his country's situation to leaders of these states. They stated on that occasion that they understood him and were going to act accordingly. No concrete measures were taken following these promises. Where are the new funds they promised, he asked himself.

Within the same context, he called for an increase in national production, stressing that henceforth, Zaire would only import products that it did not produce in sufficient quantities. Citizens are therefore called upon to buy the locally made wax prints [textiles]. Similarly, enterprises operating in Zaire should use local raw materials to manufacture their products. The same goes for basic food items, for which efforts should be made to attain self sufficiency within 5 years.

Within the same framework, public officers going on official trips should use the national transport companies such as Air Zaire or the Zairian Shipping Company. Small businesses will be reserved exclusively for nationals. This does not mean that foreigners who are currently engaged in this activity will be harassed, the guide specified.

Concerning commerce, high functionaries and civil servants are excluded, and are not allowed to engage in this activity even through their spouses. The head of state stressed that they might be tempted to use their position to obtain commercial favors to the detriment of their official duties. "one cannot serve two masters at the same time."

This measure does not affect members of the Political Bureau, the Central Committee, or the Legislative Council, he indicated.

"Leave business to the businessmen." For those who disregard this directive, the guide announced that they will be punished, because regular checks will be carried out.

The banking sector was called upon to review the existing exhorbitant interest rates existing in the country. The same directive was issued to enterprises that give preference to the hiring of expatriates whose excessive salaries generate inflation. [words indistinct]on the contrary, will continue to see to it that unbridled liberalism does not take root in the country. For this is contrary to the interests of the masses. As such, both prices and imported goods will be strictly controlled. Proof will be required that these products cannot be obtained locally.

The success of all these hopeful measures depends on the Zairian people who are the primary beneficiares. Each citizen, therefore, has the duty to see to their strict application so that nothing will be like before, concluded the father of the nation, who then engaged in an interesting debate with the crowd on the outcome of the recent Central Committee session.

This goes to show that the Mobutu-people partnership is a reality which grows in vivacity and richness with the passage of time.

IVORY COAST

Togolese President Eyadema Begins Visit

AB041423 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] General Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the Republic of Togo, arrived in the capital, Yamoussoukro, at 1100 today. The Togolese head of state, who is on his first visit abroad since the recent events in Lome, is accompanied by two of his ministers, Interior Minister Lacle and Moussa Barry Barque, minister of equipment, mines, water resources, and ports and telecommunications. Gen Eyadema was met at the airport by President Houphouet-Boigny himself and a few of his associates.

MALI

Traore Resumes Activities; Receives Draft Charter

AB041659 Paris AFP in French 1807 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Bamako, 3 Nov (AFP) — The Malian head of state, General Moussa Traore, received on 3 November the draft national charter of orientation and conduct of public life designed to moralize the country's public life, it was learned from an official source in Bamako.

This draft charter, it was further learned from the same source, will be the subject of a national debate before it is finally adopted by the forthcoming extraordinary congress of the Malian People's Democratic Union (UDPM — the sole ruling party) whose general secretary is Gen Moussa Traore.

According to the same source, the national charter would help fight corruption and illicit enrichment in the country, where embezzlement of public funds is already a capital offense.

Upon receiving the draft national charter, President Moussa Traore pleaded in favor of "the redemption of Mali's social life, the reorganization of the national administration, the country's economic and financial recovery, and the increase of production in order to face the hardship Mali is currently experiencing." Gen Moussa Traore did not reveal the contents of the draft charter which was presented to him by Mr Djibril Diallo, the political secretary of UDPM. He added fianlly that the regular payment of civil servants' salaries constituted "a priority" for his administration.

It was recalled that President Traore, who was convalescing following an appendicitis operation on 14 October, officially resumed his activities 3 November.

Ghana Cooperation Meeting Opens in Bamako

AB032012 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Excerpts] The eighth session of the Mali-Ghana Joint Cooperation Commission began this morning at the National Sinking Fund office in Bamako. The opening ceremony of the session was presided over by Minister Ahmed Mohamed Ag Hamani, acting for the minister of foreign affairs, and by Dr Obed Asamoah, Ghana's minister of foreign affairs.

Minister Ag Hamani took the opportunity to reiterate the high esteem in which the Malian people hold the brotherly people of Ghana. Recalling the historical ties that link Mali and Ghana, Mr Ag Hamani stressed that great success must be achieved at this session. Let us listen to him.

[Begin Ag Hamani recording] [passage omitted] In the fields of transportation and telecommunications, commercial, financial, and tourist sector cooperation, in the field of cultural and social cooperation, I am convinced that there are still prospects for making our relations more dynamic, prospects that are founded on a real determination to give a good example of South-South cooperation. Thus, the holding of the eighth session of the joint commission offers us the excellent opportunity of examining together th ways and means that will permit us to attain this goal. I remain convinced that with open, friendly, and constructive dialogue, we will overcome the numerous problems imposed on us at the same time by a hostile natural environment and a particularly unfavorable international economic situation, as I have just mentioned. [end recording]

Replying to Minister Ag Hamani, Dr Asamoah thanked the Malian authorities for the brotherly welcome accorded his delegation. The Ghanaian minister then emphasized the ties of friendship and cooperation between our two countries.

TOGO

Eyadema Returns From Ivory Coast Visit

AB042037 Lome Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Excerpt] General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the RPT [Rally of the Togolese People] and president of the Republic, returned to Lome this afternoon from Yamoussoukro where he paid a visit this morning at the invitation of his brother and friend, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny. The visit of the head of state to Ivory Coast was within the framework of regular exchanges of views between the two states. The presidential plane touched down at the Lome-Tokoin International Airport at 1720. [passage omitted]

ANGOLA

Minister Says RSA Troops 'Deep Inside' Territory

MB050640 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] The Angolan Government claims the South African military has moved deep inside its territory. Government Minister Maria Mambo Cafe, quoted by the official ANGOP news agency, says South African troops penetrated up to 300 km inside Angola last week in what could be a prelude to a major incursion. She says the troops reached a position south of Chibia in Huila Province.

The minister has not given the details of the size of the South African force and she has not said whether the soldiers are still in the area. She claims such incursions inside Angola are normal practice by the South African Army when it is seeking excuses to stage a large-scale attack.

The South African Defence Force has not yet responded to the allegation.

50 Rebels Said Killed in 4th, 5th Regions

MB040629 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] A total of 50 counterrevolutionaries were annihilated during operations in Angola's 4th and 5th military regions. ANGOP learned from an official military source yesterday that the operations were carried out in [word indistinct] and Huila Provinces. Also as a result of FAPLA actions, 5 UNITA bandits and 25 weapons of various types were captured. The military source also revealed that 80 people who had been forced to live with UNITA murderers had been freed. The Angolan forces also recovered 15 cattle that had been stolen from peasants.

Hungarian Delegation Arrives for Talks 1 Nov

MB020719 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] The Angola-Hungary joint intergovernment commission will meet on Monday, 3 November to examine the present level of cooperation between the two countries. The Hungarian delegation to the talks arrived in Luanda early this evening and is led by chairman Laszlo Marothy. Marothy and the members of his delegation were received by Comrade Pedro de Castro Van-Dunem Loy, minister of state for production, at the 4th of February International Airport. Before the opening of the talks, the Hungarian official will meet privately with Pedro Van-Dunem Loy, member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party. During its stay in Angola, the Hungarian delegation will hold meetings with Afonso van Dunem, minister of external relations; Antonio Henriques da Silva, minister of planning; Ismael Martins, minister of foreign trade; and other members of the central state apparatus of Angola.

Talks Begin 3 Nov

MB040712 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] The Angolan-Hungarian joint commission began meeting in Luanda this morning. Initial talks were preceded by a speech by Angolan Minister of State for Production Pedro de Castro Van-Dunem, who (?analyzed) the work of the joint commission in the context of strengthening bilateral cooperation in the fields of agriculture, energy, health, culture, and technical assistance.

The Hungarian delegation is led by Laszlo Marothy, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and cochairman of the Angolan-Hungarian joint commission, who has met with Angolan External Relations Minister Afonso van Dunem, Planning Minister Antonio Henriques, and Foreign Trade Minister Ismael Gasper Martins.

[Words indistinct] Angolan Minister of State for Production Pedro de Castro Van-Dunem hosted a dinner in honor of the Hungarian officials, who are expected to stay in Angola until 5 November.

The Hungarian officials are also scheduled to hold meetings with the ministers of agriculture and health, as well as the minister of state for social and economic affairs.

DPRK Delegation Visit Ends With Press Release

MB041702 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] In Luanda yesterday Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, received a message from his DPRK counterpart, Kim Il-song. The message was carried by Hwang Chang-yop, secretary for international affairs of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee.

The DPRK official, who headed a WPK delegation, met in Luanda with an MPLA-Labor Party delegation led by Comrade Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, secretary for external relations of the party's Central Committee.

The DPRK delegation, which arrived in Luanda on Thursday, met with Angolan Minister of External Relations Afonso van Dunem Mbinda and reviewed party relations and their gradual development in the framework of the growing relations between the two parties.

In a press release issued in Luanda this morning, the two sides congratulated each other for the excellent results attained during the visit to Angola by the DPRK delegation. They further stated that such results will contribute toward the development and strengthening of the links of friendship and cooperation between the MPLA-Labor Party and the WPK. The press release release adds that the two sides noted with satisfaction the successes attained at state level during the 5-year term of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the two countries.

During the talks the MPLA-Labor Party and the WPK launcehd an appeal to the peoples of southern Africa to heighten their militant vigilance in view of the warmongering maneuvers of imperialism which are now designed to physically eliminate the Frontline State leaders. The DPRK delegation expressed its solidarity and the solidarity of the DPRK people with the struggle of the peoples in the region, particularly the People's Republic of Angola. The Angolan side also expressed the desire for an early reunification of the Korean fatherland and the withdrawal of all U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from southern Korea.

In assessing the present international situation the two sides expressed their profound indignation at the continuing (?destabilization) brought about by the warmongering, (?militarist), and adventurous policy of the most reactionary circles of the Reagan administration and its Western allies. Accordingly they hailed the serious and constructive peace initiatives once again proposed by the USSR in Reykjavik, Iceland, during a meeting with Ronald Reagan, which were aimed at limiting and destroying existing nuclear weapons in order to free humanity from the threat of a nuclear holocaust.

Yesterday, the WPK delegation ended its tour of Angola at the invitation of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee.

Savimbi Notes 'Positive' Results of European Trip

MB050629 (Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, KUP [no date as received] — International opinion is curently favorable and accepts UNITA's struggle, UNITA President Dr Jonas Savimbi said in Jamba yesterday. He was speaking to a crowd of 16,000 people who had gathered to receive him.

During this reception, Dr Jonas Savimbi stated that the results of his diplomatic mission to Europe had been positive. Speaking to thousands of party members and supporters, he added: We must strengthen and perfect the direction and dimension of our strategic objectives within the country, but we must also seek to influence world opinion by all possible means because it is favorable to us.

The reception ceremony included a salvo of cannon shots, presenting the president with a bouquet, and political, military, and cultural demonstrations.

BOTSWANA

Masire Congratulates Mozambique's Chissano

MB041853 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, has sent a congratulatory message to the former Mozambican foreign affairs minister, Joaquim Chissano, following his election as president of Mozambique to replace President Samora Machel, who died in a plane crash in South Africa on 19 October. Dr Masire said he wished Mr Chissano the best in carrying out his new responsibility. The president expressed hope that under Mr Chissano's leadership the bonds of friendship and cooperation between Botswana and Mozambique will continue to grow and strengthen. Dr Masire assured Mozambique's new leader of Botswana's continued solidarity and constant friendship.

MOZAMBIQUE

Youths Attack Malawian Embassy, RSA Trade Mission

MB041319 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1300 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] The Malawi Embassy and the South African Trade Mission in Maputo were this morning stoned by a group of youths. These actions occurred after a march of youths organized by the Mozambique Youth Organization passed the area. The march was held in an orderly and peaceful manner.

The group of hundreds of youths, who broke away from the march, did not obey the action taken by the forces of order, who sought to prevent the storming of the Malawi Embassy and the South African Trade Mission. The youths dispersed only after reinforcements arrived for the forces of order at the South African Trade Mission, and the personal intervention of Minister of Security Sergio Vieira. Speaking from the top of a vehicle the minister of security condemned these actions and appealed for vigilance against provocateurs and fifth columnists.

BBC Reports Details

MB041717 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 4 Nov 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There have been violent demonstrations in the Mozambique capital, Maputo, today. They were directed at property belonging to South Africa and Malawi, and they followed the death of the late president, Samora Machel, in a plane crash on the South African side of the border just 2 weeks ago. A number of black African countries have openly accused South Africa of involvement in the crash and Malawi is being accused of backing MNR rebels in Mozambique. On the demonstration Dan Moiane cabled this report from Maputo:

The demonstration, which was organized by Frelimo's Mozambique Youth Organization, began about 0900 in the monring. About 25,000 youths began marching down one of Maputo's main streets, Eduardo Mondlane Avenue, toward the South African Trade Mission. They stopped outside the mission for some 5 minutes, chanting anti-apartheid slogans. They then marched on down Julius Nyerere Avenue to the Malawian Embassy. At that point a leader of the Mozambican Youth Organization read an open message addressed to President Banda. The message reminded President Banda of the circumstances in which Samora Machel died and also mentioned the alleged role played by Malawi in supporting MNR rebels.

Up to that point the demonstration had been peaceful as planned. However, when Malawian officials refused to come out to receive the message and a few of the officials' faces appeared at the embassy windows the jeering and the booing of the crowd became louder and stones were thrown at the embassy. The stoning continued for about an hour, breaking a number of the embassy's windows. Then several of the youths managed to climb on the roof of the embassy and tore down the Malawian flag which the crowd ripped to shreds and burnt. At the same time another group of several hundred youths managed to break through a security cordon of Mozambican guards and invaded the yard. They forced their way through the main door and climbed to the first floor of the building. They then flung open a big first floor window and began throwing out furniture together with any documents they could lay their hands on. They then raised a large portrait of the late president, shouting long live Samora Machel. They then raised portraits of President Banda and shouted, Banda the puppet, while smashing the pictures.

It was at this time that members of the Mozambican security force on the scene fired three bursts of machine gun fire into the air to try and disperse the crowd, but to no avail. The crowd painted slogans on the embassy wall which said, Banda the assassin, and long live Samora Machel. They then made a bonfire of all the embassy property.

At this point a bigger force of Mozambican police and troops arrived on the scene and the youths dispersed, only to run toward the South African Trade Mission once more. Another force of Mozambican police posted there could not prevent them from smashing windows, buildings and cars. However, the crowd failed to get inside the mission.

A few minutes later Mozambican Security Minister Sergio Vieira arrived at the scene and struggled for half an hour to try and speak to the crowd. Finally, using a megaphone he got them to listen to him. He told them that what they were doing was vandalism and was not revolutionary. Samora Machel, our father, he said, did not teach us to fight like this. If you want to fight you must come and join the Army and fight in the bush against the armed bandits. After this speech the crowd finally dispersed. So far there have been no reports of arrests or of any casualties apart from a few slight injuries from flying stones.

Demonstrators Send Letters

MB041437 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Mozambican youths, students, workers, members of the defense and security forces, and civil servants demonstrated today in Maputo against the death of President Samora Machel on 19 October in South Africa.

In an open letter sent to the life president of Malawi, Hastings Kamuzu Banda, the Mozambican youths condemned the support given by the Malawian president to the bandits who destabilize neighboring countries. They also condemned the alliances between the Malawian president and the enemies of southern Africa and of the world. They recalled that during the armed struggle for national liberation, Kamuzu Banda decided to support the enemy of the Mozambican people — Portuguese colonialism — thus contributing to the shedding of innocent blood.

The Mozambican youths affirm that Samora Machel died in a peace mission, a victim of the sinister machinations of the apartheid regime. They said that the Malawian president could never prove that he does not know about these machinations. Today, your excellency, by virtue of your alliance with the enemy of the southern African and world peoples, you are contradicting yourself. History will not forgive you. When you oppose the project for the economic independence of southern African peoples, you must accept the fact that you will be swept away by the strong waves of common sense throughout the world, emphasized the Mozambican youths in their letter to the Malawian President.

The youths reiterate their solidarity with the peaceful Malawian people and reaffirm their total opposition to the war waged against this brotherly people. We are for the noble ideals of our President Samora Machel: peace, justice, equality, and the social prosperity of the Malawian and Mozambican peoples, the peoples of the region, and of the whole world, states the open letter to Kamuzu Banda.

In another open letter sent to South African President Pieter Botha, the Mozambican youths affirm that they have no doubts that President Machel was a victim of the odious apartheid regime. The letter said that it was no accident that the presidential airplane crashed in South African territory, and it was also no accident that the murder of President Samora Machel was preceded by a massive campaign of threats against the Mozambican head of state. But no one can kill a people, no one can kill a revolution, said the open letter of the Mozambican youths to Pieter Botha, leader of the apartheid regime.

Youth Organization Communique

MB041956 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1910 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Communique issued by the Organization of Mozambican Youth on 4 November in Maputo]

[Text] The youth of the Maputo city and Province, with the help of the Organization of Mozambican Youth [OJM] structures in schools, institutes, university, enterprises, and public services, held a great demonstration in Maputo today. The objectives of the demonstration by more than 50,000 youths were:

A. To denounce the involvement of the South African and Malawian Governments in the deaths of Comrade President Samora Machel, 25 other sons of the Mozambican people, and 6 Cuban and Soviet internationalists;

B. To repudiate the threats against the People's Republic of Mozambique and the support given to the armed bandits by the South African Government, and to reject attempts by the apartheid regime to spread to Mozambique and other Frontline States the problems faced by the white racist minority in its struggle agains the South African people;

C. To demonstrate the determination of Mozambican youth to continue the ideas of President Samora Machel, to implement the decisions of the fourth congress of the Frelimo Party, and of the second conference of the Organization of Mozambican Youth;

D. To show our trust in and total and unconditional support for the Frelimo Party Political Bureau and Central Committee and for Comrade President Joaquim Alberto Chissano.

The OJM Central Committee Secretariat hails all students, teachers, workers, children, and other young people who were present at this greatest journey of the struggle and thanks them for its success.

The OJM Central Committee Secretariat thinks that the Mozambican youth showed in an unequivocal, peaceful, orderly, and adult manner its unwavering determination to continue the struggle.

However, the OJM Central Committee Secretariat deplores the incidents that occurred near the Malawi Embassy and the South African Trade Mission. Such incidents do not honor Mozambican youth, do not correspond to the objectives of the demonstration, and are not forms of political and mass struggle of the OJM.

The struggle continues!

[Signed] The OJM Central Committee Secretariat.

Troops Guard SAA Offices

MB041554 Dakar PANA in English 1515 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Maputo, 4 Nov (AIM/PANA) — Early this afternoon members of the Mozambican defence and security forces began guarding the area in downtown Maputo where the local offices of South African Airways (SAA) are located.

Soldiers, policemen and other security personnel closed off access to the SAA offices.

A spokesman on the spot told AIM reporters that this was "a preventive measure" to avoid any repetition of this morning's scenes, when thousands of angry young demonstrators, protesting at the death of President Samora Machel, attacked the Malawian Embassy and the South African Trade Mission.

Chissano To Be Sworn In as President 6 Nov

MB041819 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] According to a communique from the Frelimo Party Central Committee Political Bureau the swearing-in ceremony of the president of the People's Republic of Mozambique will be held next Thursday, 6 November 1986, at 1000 in the Executive Council building in Maputo.

This ceremony is held within the framework of the statutes of the constitution of the People's Republic of Mozambique, said the communique.

Chissano Chairs Political Bureau Session

MB050536 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] The Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party Central Committee convened in an ordinary session in Maputo yesterday. This session was chaired by President Joaquim Alberto Chissano, who was elected as supreme leader of the Frelimo Party during the Central Committee extraordinary session in Maputo last Monday.

Renamo Sees Growing Signs of Cuban Intervention

MB050540 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] A Renamo spokesman has claimed that there are growing indications that Cuba is preparing to send combat troops to Mozambique to fight alongside government soldiers against the movement. The spokesman, Mr Artur Janeiro de Fonseca, said in Lisbon that the new Mozambican president, Mr Joaquim Chissano, was more disposed to such a development than the late Prsident Samora Machel. Mr de Fonseca said in a statement distributed in the Portuguese capital that indications had accumulated in the past few days that Cuban troops would soon join the dozens of Cuban military advisers in Mozambique. He did not say what the indications were.

In a separate statement another Renamo spokesman in Europe, Mr Paulo Oliveira, said Mr Machel had been opposed to the idea of a massive intervention of foreign troops in Mozambique, but that Mr Chissano was more receptive to such a move.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Claims Eight RSA Soldiers Killed in Attack

MB041849 Dakar PANA in English 1747 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Dakar, 4 Nov (PANA) — Eight racist South African soldiers have been killed and 15 others wounded when a South African military base at Elundu, northern Namibia, was attacked on Thursday by combatants of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), SWAPO's armed forces.

A SWAPO war communique issued in Luanda, today, said that the enemy base was severely damaged by mortar and machine gun fire.

SWAPO, the sole authentic representatives of the Namibian people has been waging a 20-year old war of national liberation against an illegal South African occupation of the UN trust territory.

Tear Gas Canisters Fired Outside Newspaper Office

MB041041 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1037 GMT
4 Nov 86

[Text] Windhoek, Nov 4, SAPA — Two tear gas canisters were fired outside the *Namibian* newspaper offices in Windhoek last night, the editor, Miss Gwen Lister, said today.

There was no one in the offices at the time of the incident but the fumes were sucked in by the airconditioning system and caused discomfort to staff today.

Miss Lister said residents of a block of flats adjacent to the news office telephoned her at about 10.30 last night saying they had heard the reports of two tear gas containers being fired.

When she arrived at the scene some of the flat dwellers were overcome by the gas and had to leave thier homes.

A canister stamped with a serial number was found in bushes outside the offices and handed to the police who said they would investigate, Miss Lister reported.

Described by another newspaper as left-wing and publishing the views of SWAPO, the *Namibian* has been the repeated target of ball-bearings shot with catapults at the windows, arson and attempted burglary.

"Civilians do not generally have access to tear gas canisters," Miss Lister commented on the latest incident.

Council Formulates Draft Constitution

MB041032 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1026 GMT
4 Nov 86

[Text] Windhoek, Nov 4, SAPA — The SWA/Namibian Constitutional Council has formulated a draft constitution for the territory which has been handed to constituent political parties for their comment, the council chairman, Mr Justice Victor Hiemstra, said in Windhoek today.

He said in a statement that the draft would be discussed at a plenary session of the 16-member council on November 17 after which a revised draft would be compiled.

The second draft would be made available to the people of SWA/Namibia for discussion and representations.

Mr Justice Hiemstra said there was not yet consensus on the draft constitution among the six political groupings represented in the council.

In terms of the SWA/Namibian Constitutional Council Act, the parties have to reach consensus before a measure could be adopted.

An attempt by the SWA/Namibian Transitional Cabinet to introduce an amendment bill on the council was blocked by a court application of the SWA National Party [SWANP] and the Rehoboth Free Democratic Party, who are both represented in the transitional government.

The purpose of the bill, according to argument before the court last week, was to enable the Constitutional Council to switch to a two-thirds majority decision-making process from January 12 next year, instead of the present consensus mechanism.

The step would enable the council to vote on issues such as the opening to all races of government schools reserved exclusively for white children.

The proposed desegregation of schools has met with strong resistance from the SWA NP, which is the majority party in the second-tier administration for whites with segregated white schools under its control.

Judgement on the court application was reserved.

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Calls Maputo Attack 'Hostile Display'

MB041638 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1628 GMT
4 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 4, SAPA — The South African Government viewed the attack on its representative's offices in Maputo today "in a serious light," the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said in Pretoria.

In a statement he said his government had made an appeal to the Mozambican Government to ensure the safety of its personnel and its offices in Maputo, and to ensure such an incident did not occur again. He intended to discuss the "implications of this hostile and reprehensible display" with the Mozambican Government.

Mr Botha said about 3,000 youths had marched on the South African representative's office this morning with placards bearing African National Congress slogans. After this the group had moved to the offices of the Malawi representative, where they had smashed windows, forced their way into the building and caused further damage. From there the group — now swelled to about 5,000 people — had retured to the South African offices.

The South African representative, Mr Colin Patterson, who has the title of trade representative, had evacuated the offices because staff's safety was "seriously threatened."

At this stage, Mozambican policemen had arrived but, according to eyewitnesses, had not made an effort to stop the demonstrators.

The demonstrators had not forced their way into the South African offices, but had broken windows and overturned two cars.

At about 14h30, the minister of security, Colonel Sergio Vieira, had arrived at the scene and requested the demonstrators to disperse and go home. They had complied.

P.W. Botha Reaffirms Commitment to Nkomati Accord
MB041326 Johannebsurg SAPA in English 1318 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria Nov 4 SAPA — In congratulating Mozambique's newly elected President Joaquim Chissano today, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said he wished to reconfirm his commitment to the Nkomati non-aggression pact he signed with the late President Samora Machel in March 1984.

In his message, released in Pretoria today, he said "I wish to reaffirm my belief expressed at the signing of the Nkomati accord that states with differing socio-economic and political systems can live together in peace and harmony and work together in the pursuit of common interests, provided they adhere to the principles enunciated in the accord."

Foreign Experts To Be Requested for Crash Panel
MB041330 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1325 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria Nov 4 SAPA — The South African Government is to call for the inclusion of international experts in the panel investigating technical aspects of the air disaster in which Mozambican President Samora Machel was killed on October 19, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today.

In a brief statement in Pretoria he said this decision had been taken "in view of technical and other complexities involved in the investigation into the cause of the air crash."

"To this end, various countries have been approached with a view to obtaining the participation of technically competent persons."

SADF Spokesman Reacts to Angolan Claim on Troops
MB051129 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] A Defense Force spokesman says Angola's claim that South African forces have penetrated 300 km into Angola is just another stereotyped attempt by that country to draw attention away from its inability to solve its internal problems.

The spokesman was reacting to news reports from Lisbon quoting the secretary of economic and social affairs of the ruling Marxist party, Mrs Maria Mabo Cafe, saying that South African troops had invaded the country from Sout-West Africa. According to Mrs Cafe, the troops are south of the town of Chibia in the Huila Province.

Analysis Calls Cabinet Reshuffle Far-Reaching
MB041632 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1618 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Cape Town Nov 4 SAPA — In one of the most far reaching restructurings of cabinet and ancillary responsibilities, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, today announced the retirement of numerous senior members and the promotion of a phalanx of deputies to assist the remaining members of the cabinet.

Following on the investigation into the rationalisation of ministerial responsiblities, Mr Botha has, as expected, cut his cabinet by allowing various senior members to retire and used the opportunity to promote new talent into ministerial responsibility via deputy ministerships.

At the same time, many of the controversial positions in the previous government have been removed by various stratagems and replaced with a new presentation.

For example, controversial deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel, and the highly controversial minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, both disappear form the cabinent scene in order to take up other, less controversial positions.

According to a statement by the president, Mr Louis Nel has been offered a variety of posts but apparently no decision had yet been reached on which of these he has accepted.

Mr le Grange, who has held the position of minister of law and order for the past seven years through a torrid period in the country's history, is now relieved of that position and has been nominated as the government's candidate for speaker of Parliament.

Another controversial aspect which has been dealt with is the responsibility for the SABC. Foreign Affairs is no longer responsible for this highly contentious issue, and instead it has been placed in the hands of one of the most respected mediators in South African politics, former speaker and vice-president, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch. Mr Schlebusch is highly regarded as one of the most responsible and respected administrators to emerge during a long National Party [NP] reign, and political observers believe that if anybody can take the national broadcasting system out of the political arena, it would be Mr Schlebusch.

Political observers were quick to point out that in the latest reshuffle, virtually all of the former United Party members who had crossed the floor had now been given major cabinet responsibilities in one form or another.

The latest addition is Mr George Bartlett of Amanzimtoti, and Mr Myburgh Streicher, of De Kuilen, who join Mr Kent Durr, Mr Ron Miller and Mr John Wiley in senior administrative positions.

Replacing Mr Louis le Grange in the law and order portfolio is Mr Adriaan Vlok, who has elicited considerable regard from members of his own party as well as that of the opposition parties for his low-key approach to some of the country's highly controversial problems.

As was expected, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has been given an extra assistant in Mr Kobus Meiring, MP for Paarl, who has for a considerable time been knocking on the door of promotion.

As was expected, a number of other up-and-coming NP backbenchers have finally been given their reward. Mr Johann Greeff, the present speaker of Parliament's proposed promotion to chairman of the President's Council is generally acknowledged as well-deserved. There is at present no indication of the position which the present incumbent, Dr Piet Koornhof, has been offered. Mr Botha's announcement today merely said it is a very senior and important international post.

Perhaps one of the biggest surprises is the omission from promotion of the present provincial administrators. Dr Gene Louw, the adminstrator of the Cape, was widely tipped as a possible member of the cabinet. Another surprise was the omission of Dr Dennis Worrall, ambassador to the Court of St James, who was also expected to be given a position in the restructured cabinet.

NRP Leader Reacts to Cabinet Reshuffle
MB041813 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1653 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 4, SAPA — The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Bill Sutton, today welcomed the return to active politics of Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, as a key figure in South Africa's future.

Mr Sutton was commenting on the state president's cabinet reshuffle today and said Mr Schlebusch was the one man who could take over from Mr P.W. Botha as state president.

"I am glad he is back into active politics. He can be a key figure in the future of South Africa. He has both the experience and the standing, and I am not so sure that is not a deliberate move to make provision for the president to stand down," Mr Sutton said.

In respect of his handling of the SABC, Mr Sutton said he knew Mr Schlebusch as a fair man. "He will see to it that the SABC does a good job."

The grouping of several ministries under Mr Danie Steyn, and his newly appointed deputies, was a logical step, and he believed Mr Steyn would be able to streamline the various departments quite well.

"But what I cannot understand is that there are no coloured or Indian appointments. Why not put them in now, and train them so that they can take over whole departments someday. I just can't understand it," Mr Sutton said.

PFP Leader Not Impressed by Cabinet Reshuffle
MB041816 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1656 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 4, SAPA — The leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Colin Eglin, said the state president's new cabinet announced today inspired no more confidence than did the old. Mr P.W. Botha's new cabinet reflected his present standstill mood, Mr Eglin said in commenting on today's cabinet reshuffle. "It is certainly not able to break out of the political logjam created by the old cabinet. Once again Mr Botha missed a golden opportunity of re-vitalising a jaded cabinet with some new blood from outside," he said.

The cabinet was desperately short of members with specialist knowledge in the business field. How much better would it have looked with a number of top businessmen in it, Mr Eglin said.

Bringing back the former vice-state president, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, was a "surprising move in which personal loyalties must have played a major part."

The new deputy ministers certainly did not represent a "galaxy of verligte [enlightened] stars." Doubling their number was not justified and would not increase the efficiency of the government, "just the length of the Nationalist gravy train," Mr Eglin said.

Pik Botha, Malan Meet With Namibia Cabinet
MB041845 Johannebsurg SAPA in English 1836 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria Nov 4 SAPA — SWA/Namibia's transitional Cabinet expressed its "serious concern" today at the "continued lack of progress" in the quest for independence, according to a joint statement in Pretoria following talks with the South African Government.

The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, met the territory's administrator general, Mr Louis Pienaar, and the SWA/Namibian Transitional Government's Cabinet at the Union Building today.

According to the statement, issued by Foreign Affairs, the talks were the first meeting of the joint South Africa/SWA/Namibia Cabinet Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defence, and were "a continuation of previous meetings at which matters of mutual concern were considered."

The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, met the full SWA/Namibian Cabinet on October 15, where the territory's constitutional future was discussed, and this was followed last week by another high-level ministerial meeting from both governments.

According to the statement today "the international political situation as it relates to SWA/Namibia was reviewed in particular.

"The cabinet expressed its serious concern regarding the continued lack of progress in the process leading to the achievement of independence for SWA/Namibia.

"It was agreed that the main reason for the unsatisfactory position was the continued refusal of Angola to address the question of Cuban withdrawal from the country and its failure to put forward realistic proposals in this regard, as well as the various manifestations of partiality towards SWAPO by the United Nations.

"The view was expressed that that organisation (UN) should now actively start to demonstrate its neutrality towards all SWA/Namibian political parties, and Angola was once again urged

to respond constructively to the challenge of contributing to the achievement of peace and stability in the southern African sub-continent."

Both sides had re-stated their conviction that national reconciliation provided the best prospect for advancing the independence process. "To this end the cabinet re-issued its earnest appeal to all SWA/Namibian political parties, including SWAPO which had suffered serious setbacks, to join in the process of nation building."

The talks had taken place in a friendly and constructive atmosphere and it was decided further meetings would be held on a regular basis.

9 Top Businessmen Not To Attend Economic Summit

MB041609 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] The state president's upcoming economic summit has been dealt a major setback. At least nine top businessmen, including the Anglo-American Corporation chief, Gavin Relley, will not be attending the meeting which is scheduled for this Friday. The president of the National African Federated Chambers of Commerce [NAFCOC], Sam Motseunyane, and other NAFCOC representatives are boycotting the conference because, in their words: The government has not heeded previous advice from businessmen.

Mr Relley, along with the Premier Group Chief, Tonny Bloem, and the Toyota head, Collin Adcock, were invited to the summit, but they will all be overseas. Those omitted from the invitation list include the chiefs of JCI [Johannesburg Consolidated Investments], Barclays Bank, and the South African Permanent Building Society. Pessimism over the conference is growing with industrial leaders dissatisfied that political issues are not on the agenda.

P.W. Botha Denies Economic Conference Threatened

MB041725 Johannebsurg SAPA in English 1718 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria Nov 4 SAPA — A report in an afternoon newspaper today that Friday's economic conference had suffered a "heavy blow" because a number of leading businessmen would not attend were "ridiculous" and an attempt at "economic sabotage," the state president Mr P.W. Botha, said today.

Responding to journalists' questions at the press conference in Pretoria where he announced his new cabinet, he said the report "made me laugh." The facts were there was only place for about 200 people at the venue, and that more would have been accommodated if it were possible. It had been necessary, however to limit the list.

The report of a "heavy blow" was "ridiculous. The fact is that we allowed certain important groups in South Africa to nominate their own representatives to the conference, and they did so ... these people are coming," Mr Botha said.

The point was that there were a number of "very busy businessmen" who had long-standing appointments to be overseas on Friday and they had written to say they regretted they could not attend. "I don't know if this newspaper wants me to publish these letters as well.

"I take the strongest exception to a section of our press who are out to sabotage South Africa at every point. I call it nothing less than economic sabotage ... I do so with contempt," Mr Botha said.

Responding to another question, the state president said he hoped all members of his new cabinet would attend the conference, "except those who have other appointments."

Foreign Affairs Official Named New UN Ambassador

MB041336 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1301 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Pretoria Nov 4 SAPA — A top official in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Les Manley, has been appointed to succeed Mr Kurt von Schirnding as South Africa's ambassador to the United Nations, Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said today.

In a brief statement Mr Botha said the government supported the request by Mr von Schirnding to be allowed to go on retirement in terms of the applicable provisions of the Public Service Act so that he could assume the post of director-general of the SA Foundation.

"Mr von Schirnding will be succeeded as South African ambassador to the United Nations by Mr Albert L. Manley," Mr Botha said. [passage omitted]

ANC Member Convicted of Treason, Arson

MB030952 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0931 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 3 SAPA — Marion Monica Sparg today pleaded guilty to, and was found guilty of treason and arson by the Rand supreme court.

Sparg, 28, admitted planting limpet mines at John Vorster Square, Johannesburg, Cambridge police station, East London, and Hillbrow police station.

Sparg said she was a member of Umkontho We Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] and had planted the mines and planned the petrol-bombing of three Progressive Federal Party offices in Johannesburg, as a member of the African National Congress. The former journalist said she joined the ANC after becoming a member of a Marxist reading group with Mr Arnold Geyer and Mr Damian de Lange, also journalists.

Consumer Boycott Resumes in Port Elizabeth
MB031733 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1648 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Port Elizabeth Nov 3 SAPA — The Consumer Boycott Committee [CBC] has called on both the Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce and the Midlands Chamber of Commerce to use their influence to get the government to meet the short-term demands leading to consumer boycotts and to dismantle apartheid. The consumer boycott which was suspended on September 12, was resumed today with groups of youths monitoring it in the townships.

In a statement today, Mr Michael Xhego, acting spokesman for the CBC, said consumer boycotts were implemented as the last non-violence weapon against apartheid. "Consumer boycotts are not an anti-white action but a signal to the white voters serving to remind them about the hardships they are causing to our people by voting for the Nationalist government term after term. We are fully aware that some of our demands are beyond the control of ordinary white businessmen in Port Elizabeth and this is an unfortunate situation," said Mr Xhego.

He added that together "we have the responsibility to challenge apartheid and all its evils and ills that are at present prevailing in our country and causing it to become a polecat in the world. Apartheid is to blame for all that," he said.

Mr Xhego said the CBC was committed to finding a peaceful solution in this country, but as long as the Nationalist government was stubborn anti-apartheid protests like consumer boycotts were here to stay. "The time has come for the white voters to realise their mistakes because it is them who keep on defying even their own liberal leaders who talk about change," said Mr Xhego. "There is for instance the Port Elizabeth beach issue spearheaded by Ivan Krige. The white voters wanted a referendum whether to allow Africans to use the same beach as whites. Does such an issue need a referendum or where are the other Kriges of Port Elizabeth?" he said.

Mr Xhego said the consumer boycott which re-started today was based on the same short and long term demands put up previously. The short term demands were:

— The release of Mkhuseli Jack and other state of emergency detainees;

— Lifting of the state of emergency;

— The removal of the razor-wire sealing off New Brighton from other townships;

— Rebuilding damaged schools to overcome overcrowding and afternoon-session at existing schools; and

— The scrapping of the semi-dompass (identity cards) issued by Ibhayi Town Council and the SA Police to residents of New Brighton.

The long-term demands were:

— Release of Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners;

— Unbanning the African National Congress and other political organisations;

— Allowing the unconditional return of exiles; and

— Ending apartheid.

"We call upon both the Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce and the Midlands Chamber of Commerce to play a more meaningful role as before and to use their influence on the government to meet at least the short term demands which would lead to meaningful negotiations. These negotiations cannot be held under the present state of affairs," he said.

Mr Xhego said to avoid confusion the CBC head would communicate with the community only through the street structures established in the townships and would use no pamphlets. He said the East Cape African Chamber of Commerce had drawn up a price list which would be displayed at all shops and be distributed to residents to avoid exploitation of residents by traders and had also agreed to give a five per cent discount to old-age pensioners on any item they bought provided they produced their identity cards.

Information Bureau Releases 5 Nov Unrest Report
MB050820 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0816 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 5 SAPA — Here follows the unrest report for the period 6am yesterday to 6am today issued by the Bureau for Information in Pretoria:

In two separate incidents in Katlehong (Germiston) groups of black persons burned a delivery vehicle and damaged furniture on another delivery vehicle. Extensive damage was caused. No arrests were made. Black persons threw stones at a security force patrol in Soweto (Port Elizabeth) yesterday, slightly injuring one of the security force members. One man was arrested.

The remainder of the incidents reported as unrest-related consisted of stone throwing at PUTCO [Public Utility Transport Corporation] buses causing extensive damage.

These incidents stemmed from the recent tariff increases announced by the PUTCO bus company. No arrests were made.

WEEKLY MAIL 31 Oct-6 Nov 'Apartheid Barometer'
MB010516 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 31 Oct-6 Nov 86 p 4

["Apartheid Barometer"]

[Excerpts] **Emergency Detentions**

Today is the 142nd day of the current State of Emergency. The Minister of law and order, Louis le Grange, has refused to release the number and names of all those detained under the Emergency

regulations. According to the Detainees Parents' Support Committee (DPSC), about 22,000 people have been detained since the Emergency was declared.

Western Cape Detentions

According to the Repression Monitoring Group, a total of 54 people had been detained this year under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act (ISA). On October 26, 14 were still being held. This does not include detentions under the Emergency regulations or the other sections of the ISA.

Of the 40 Section 29 detainees released, 14 were released without charge, 19 were awaiting trial, six were charged and acquitted and one had been convicted. [passage omitted]

Detention Deaths

Lingisele Bako, 18, an awaiting trial prisoner facing charges in connection with the death of a black policeman allegedly killed by Port Elizabeth "comrades" was found dead in his cell in Louis le Grange Square in Port Elizabeth on Sunday morning. According to police, a post mortem indicated he died of "internal injuries." He had been arrested on October 16, appeared in court on October 20 and was then placed in a cell pending further investigation. He died in Livingstone Hospital.

Four days earlier Xoluso Johannes Jacobs, a 20 year old Emergency detainee who had been held in prison for 133 days, was found dead in his Uppington Prison cell.

According to the DPSC, a total of at least 81 people have died while being held in detention or police custody for their political activities. A DPSC spokesman added, however, that a further eight names of people who had died in detention since the last Emergency had still to be added to their lists. This includes the death of UDF [United Democratic Front] Northern Transvaal President Peter Nchabaleng. This would bring the total number of detention-related deaths since 1963 to at least 89.

Others who have died this year include Joel Phosoko (Pretoria), Makompo Kutumela (Lebowa), Eric Ngomane (Eastern Transvaal), Johannes Mashego (OFS), "Ace" Selika (Western Cape) and Mbuyisela Songelwa (Eastern Cape).

These figures do not include those political prisoners who died while serving their sentences.

Guerrilla Attacks

According to figures compiled by Wits University academic Dr Tom Lodge, published in the International Affairs Bulletin, between January and June this year the African National Congress's military wing, Umkhonto We Sizwe [Spear of the Nation], had attacked the following targets:

Police and police facilities (50); community councillors, politicians and others (9); landmine explosions (11); limpet mine attacks on economic infrastructure (26); limpet mine attacks on railway installations (3); limpet mine or bomb and gunfire attacks in or near hotels and restaurants, recreational facilities and commercial facilities in or out of business hours (14); others/unspecified (5).

The figures showed 118 Umkhonto attacks between January and June this year, compared with 88 for the same period last year. Attacks against the Security forces and police facilities and direct clashes between police and Umkhonto units had shown an increase of 100 percent compared with the first six months of last year.

Brain Drain

According to figures released by the Central Statistical Service, of the 9,743 people who emigrated in the first eight months of 1986, 1,614 fell into professional, technical and allied categories, 2,352 fell into other categories and 5,777 were wives and dependents of these people.

Those emigrating included the following professionals: 69 doctors (45 in the same period last year); 201 accountants (85); 195 educationists (89) and 328 engineers (311).

Tourism Decline

In the first eight months of this year, a total of 402,453 people visited South Africa — 74,475 fewer than in the same period last year.

Censorship

According to the 1985/86 annual report of the Department of Home Affairs of the 1,278 books and publications submitted to the Publications Control board for banning, 35 were submitted by the public, 635 by the police, 376 from customs officials, 64 from publishers and 168 from the publications directorate. A total of 622 publications were considered prejudicial to state security and nine were considered to be pornographic. The figure of 622 does not include publications by banned organisations which are automatically banned.

Prisoner of Conscience

Jabu Mtshali, 23, executive member of the National Education Union of South Africa (NEUSA) and the Alexandra Youth Congress (AYCO), was detained under the Emergency regulations on June 12 and is still being held.

Mtshali first became politically active during the 1980 school boycotts, when he was a high school student in Soweto. After matriculating, he became a student at the Soweto Teachers Training College and in 1984 played a central role in establishing the Azanian Students Organization (AZASO) branch there. The following year he joined NEUSA and was later elected Southern Transvaal general secretary. As a result of his organisational activities, he came into conflict with the education authorities and was forced to leave the college. He then moved to Alexandra and was elected to the Ayco executive.

He was detained under the Emergency regulations on July 21 last year and was held in solitary confinement for five months.

As a result of this experience he was admitted to a psychiatric ward suffering from depression.

He was detained while appearing in court on charges of public violence.

Banned Books, Publications a.d Objects

Let My Country Go! (SWAPO Department of Information and Publicity, Luanda, Angola); *SWAPO Information Bulletin May 1986* (SWAPO Department of Information and Publicity, Luanda, Angola); *My Spirit Is Not Banned* (Zimbabwe Publishing House, Harare); *Militant*, Issue 814, 12 September 1986 (Militant Publications London); [passage omitted] *Marxism Today* Vol 31 No 8 August 1986 (Communist Party, London). [passage omitted]

Unbanned

Karl Marx's Theory of Revolution Part 1 Book 2 (Hal Draper); *Karl Marx's Theory of Revolution* Volume II; [passage omitted] *Russia in Revolution* (J.f. Aylett).

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

2 Nov

MB020453 [Editorial Report]

STAR Column Defends Press

Commenting on Allan Boesak's call for the English-language press to "challenge the government more and risk being closed down" in his "Undercurrents Affairs" column on page 8 of Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 1 November, Harvey Tyson writes that this could be "a tempting proposal" for "those of us who abhor apartheid." However, "any legally operating local or foreign newspaper that openly defies the law (as opposed to circumventing regulations) steps on to a vicious circle." "If you defy one law that is bad what about others? Where do you stop?" While it is true that many "regulations themselves damage the rule of law and the state of emergency specifically suspends the rule of law," "to defy statutory law is to embrace revolution. And chaos." The answer for the press in South Africa is not to defy the law "but to circumvent bad law and to test bad law to its limits," as was done when the *Cape Times* published an interview with ANC President Oliver Tambo. While the press does suffer from "its imperfections, its restrictions, its weaknesses, I believe the commercial press, or parts of it, are combating censorship better than the public knows. And doing a better job of keeping the country informed than anyone else does."

WEEKLY MAIL Previews Business Summit

Writing on the upcoming government-business summit on page 13 of Johannesburg *The Weekly Mail* in English for 31 October-6 November, Patrick Laurence says that this meeting may prove "less cosy" than the Carlton and Good Hope conferences, "provided, of course, businessmen, or a significant number of them, match their high-sounding calls for accelerated reform with a concerted demand for action." However, "businessmen may not have the stomach for a political fight with the pugnacious Botha" and many business leaders have not been invited "possibly because of their suspected truculence." The meeting "is likely to see a major bid by government and its sympathisers, to co-opt business leaders in the fight against 'foreign intervention' " and "it's a fair bet that a new long-term economic strategy will have sanctions-busting as one of its key objectives, through, it is believed, a more tightly controlled economy." Businessmen "will be wooed as key partners in the evolving siege economy against the alien onslaught. Theoretically businessmen can drive a hard bargain by insisting on fundamental changes," but "whether they have the will and cohesion to try and succeed even partially is a moot point." To the extent that they are coopted by the government, "black workers will see business and government more than ever as 'two sides of the same bloody coin.' "

3 Nov

MB030758 [Editorial Report]

THE SUNDAY STAR on Economic Conference

A page 14 editorial in Johannesburg *The Sunday Star* in English on 2 November comments on State President P.W. Botha's impending economic conference with the business community saying "on two distinct counts — the remaining credibility of his reform programme, and the credibility of big business itself — Friday's encounter could well be a watershed." Although privatization of parastatal corporations and long term economic strategy are on the agenda, the paper says that "when politics come up, it is vital that business leaders should not be manipulated or 'set up' — as one has eloquently put it — into a cosy, vague endorsement of Government policies." "Business must again underscore the dependence of economic growth on political progress. It must seek to give the stalled machinery of change the kick-start it needs."

ANC, U.S. Contact

"The United States has long shunned any formal contact with the ANC, citing its longstanding ties to the banned South African Communist Party," says Mark Uhling on the same page. Uhling says that American experts argue that the U.S. delay in understanding the ANC's importance has "already done serious damage to American relations with a group that promises to play a key role in any future black South African regime." "The debate within the US over contacts with the ANC seems likely to intensify as the confrontation inside South Africa grows. But, a fundamental issue is whether the American approach is even welcomed by the ANC. Many black activists in South Africa will no longer meet US diplomats, and their attitude is mirrored by younger ANC members who express blatant contempt for President Reagan's policy in the region."

Church Versus State

"Contrary to official propaganda, the struggle between Church and State over apartheid is as old as the policy itself," says Andrew Beattie on page 15. "The main argument in denominations other than the Afrikaans Church has not been over the question of opposition, but rather how that opposition can be made effective." Beattie says that in recent weeks the SABC television has presented numerous programs which have been

criticized as a " 'misrepresentation' of liberation theology and an attempt to smear Church leaders by implication." President Botha has warned that he will take action " 'without fear or favour' " against clerics who wish to "hand South Africa to Moscow."

Disunity on Far Right

David Breier writes on pages 1 and 2 of the "Review" section of the paper that the National Party [NP or Nats] is "having a field day" exploiting the current confrontation between the Conservative Party (CP) and the Reformed National Party (HNP). "The last thing the Nats want is for the CP and the HNP to merge and pool their strength. The Nats also don't want the HNP to wither away and its support to flow to the CP." Breier believes that this confrontation could persuade President P.W. Botha to call a general election in April since he might think it wise to "catch the far Right in a weak moment when they are too busy fighting each other to fight the Nats effectively." The HNP for its part wants from the CP a "sort of 'mea culpa' — an admission of guilt. A confession that, while Dr Treunicht [leader of the CP] and others enjoyed the fleshpots in the NP all those years, the HNP in the wilderness was right all the time." CP strategists say they knew the HNP would reject a unification meeting, "but their aim is to draw in all but the most hardcore HNP supporters to the CP. For in fact, no new party will be launched and there will probably be no new name. It will still be the CP." The CP hopes that by dropping the HNP it will gain English speaking votes and the votes of "disenchanted Nats who are moving to the Right, but regard the HNP as mavericks." "It all boils down to hard-power politics. And, despite the HNP's hurt feelings, there is no room for sentiment in this game."

'Local Option' Concept Racist

On page 3 in the "Sullivan on Sunday" column Peter Sullivan comments on the consequences of scrapping the Group Areas Act (GAA). "There is an oversupply of 'white' housing at the moment and a horrendous undersupply of 'black' housing. Scrapping the GAA would be the best thing that could happen to the property market. As for those who believe there should be 'local option' on this, that suburbs should decide for themselves whether to allow blacks to buy houses there, the concept is so racist as to give shudders to anyone not brought up in our perverted society." Sullivan says, "apartheid is absurd, and if we are going to do away with it we should not try to pander to racist ideas which have been served up as sense for nearly 40 years."

SUNDAY TIMES on Government, Business Conference

A page 28 editorial in Johannesburg *Sunday Times* in English on 2 November says that "harmonious co-ordination of strategies between business and government to deal with pressing issues" is a "desirable goal." But, "in the search for harmony, it is business that is especially vulnerable to seduction. If there is an impression that it has somehow been co-opted into supine compliance with an unsatisfactory status quo, it will pay dearly in loss of credibility." Business leaders should exact a "clear statement on Mr Botha's political and constitutional intentions." "It does, indeed, take two to tango — but few dances are perfected without one party stepping hard on the other's toes."

SUNDAY TIMES on GM Worker Strike

A second editorial on the same page comments on the GM worker strike saying: "Three thousand workers — black and white — downed tools in the country's first union response to the reality of disinvestment, as opposed to the exhilirating posturing associated with its mere threat." *Sunday Times* says it is "disingenuous for unionists to now deny the GM strike is in opposition to sanctions. The stoppage is about job security and transitional arrangements which are the consequences of sanctions the unions have demanded either openly or endorsed by silence."

RSA Not 'Just Another African Country'

Former *Die Vaderland* editor, Harald Pakendorf, comments on the same page in his "Another Voice" column on the U.S. report which warns that South Africa may become "just another African country." He says it is a "racist comment, pure and simple, and as such should anger everbody in this country and indeed on the whole continent because it is a slur on all of us. Everybody has been dismissed as part of that awful phenomenon — 'just another African country.' " Pakendorf believes that the message of that "slur" to those who hold power today is: "We should rule as we would wish to be ruled, in a manner which will not let the world turn its back on us." He points out that the whites would not accept lack of freedom of movement, of political expression, of equal economic and educational opportunity, and a decisive say in the government. "In understanding this, we will understand the reason for the present black discontent. And deal with it from that perspective. Or else become what was implied by 'just another African country.' "

Apartheid Like 'Huge Onion'

On page 29 John Kane-Berman, director of the South African Institute of Race Relations, says "apartheid is on the way out — not because the Government wishes it so, but because it has become unenforceable." He attributes the repeal of the pass laws to the fact that they became impossible to enforce. Now the government has "dug in its defences behind the Group Areas Act." Kane-Berman suspects the government is "preparing the ground for a retreat from the Group Areas Act, but trying to pretend otherwise to some of its supporters." He believes that once this act has been repealed the desegregation of schools will move up the change agenda — "not because the Government wants it to be there, but because segregated education is more difficult to enforce if living areas become racially mixed. Apartheid, in other words, is like a huge onion. Each time you peel off a layer you expose the one underneath it." He also says one eventually gets to the core, "the Population Registration Act," and the "only permanent way to protect the core is not to peel anything off."

New Faces Needed for Reform

On the same page, chief spokesman on finance for the Progressive Federal Party, Harry Schwarz, asks: "Can those who created apartheid be perceived as its dismantlers?" He believes not, and says South Africa needs "new reform faces." He says the NP speaks of sharing power, and "that concept means that eventually there must be some degree of sacrifice in regard to the exercise of power if there is to be any prospect of finding a solution to South Africa's problems." "The white community is frustrated by a lack of direction and a failure to perceive whether there are any acceptable long-term solutions. Electoral victories in the white community mean little if they are merely a reshuffling of old cards in the same pack. Perceptions and credibility are

important," he says. "So how about some new faces so that a new game may be started in which there is a chance of success?"

ZIMBABWE

HERALD Reports 'Rogue Beacon' Downed Machel Plane

MB041404 Harare THE HERALD in English 28 Oct 85 p 1 and 7

[Report: "Samora Machel's Last Flight: Fake Racist Beacon Downed Plane"]

[Excerpt] New strong theories on how the South Africans may have brought down President Samora Machel's aircraft last week are beginning to emerge and none of them support suggestions that the Tupolev 134 twin-engined jet was actually shot down. Aviation experts basing their theories on their knowledge of such sophisticated aircraft as the Mozambican presidential aircraft and the fact that the pilots had flown the route several times before have concluded that the pilots were lured from their destination by a powerful portable beacon placed on the South African side of the border.

An analysis of the flight, 52 minutes of which was over Zimbabwean territory, has shown that it was a perfectly normal one.

A correspondent of *The Herald* who obtained details of the flight has written the presidential flight, having apparently been cleared by the Zambian controllers to fly direct from Mbala to overhead Lusaka at 37,000 feet, crossed into Zimbabwe at 1953 local time. As the pilot did so over the border reporting point just south of Chirundu named Gadba, Zimbabwean controllers asked him to reduce altitude to 35,000 feet and report again next over Fyde, which he did.

His next normal reporting point was Masvingo and finally Kurla, the reporting point at the aerial border between Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

The aircraft continued on a south-bound track to the Limpopo reporting point over the Mozambican town of Lionde. From here the flight had a mere 82 nautical miles to go, no more than 10 minutes, at drastically reduced power in a descent into Maputo. Survivors of the crash have said that the pilot had told them to fasten their seat belts ready for landing. This is perfectly normal as the aircraft was approaching Maputo.

But the last 82 nautical miles was never completed. Instead of the aircraft making a 40 degree turn to the right to a heading of 215 degrees, the pilot appears to have made an almost 80 degrees right turn towards Komatipoort.

The South Africans have suggested that the pilot might have turned to home into the Nelspruit beacon in South Africa whch also transmits the same morse code as the Maputo beacon (MA). But the suggestion is shot down by the explanation that Maputo beacon transmits on 310 kHz and Nelspruit on 350 kHz. However, the aircraft crew went into the normal approach-to-land exercise, descending to the minimum levels of 3,000 ft and then 1,500 ft when the aircraft crashed into the 2,000 feet hills.

The aviation experts have explained that the aircraft should have at least four beacon receivers and radio compasses, two each for the pilot and the co-pilot. But there would be only the magnetic compass. If the weather was as bad as the South Africans say it was, the compass might be useless as it is susceptible to lightning and electrical storms. In this case the pilot would be entirely reliant on his VHF beacon receivers (the VOR). The South Africans, by placing a portable VOR on their side of the border, more powerful than Maputo's would easily lure the aircraft off its course. Since the compass would be unreliable the pilots would do what every pilot is taught in basic training — "believe your instruments".

"Everything that the pilot appears to have done from the little information of the crash that we have, was perfectly normal for a flight into Maputo," one Air Zimbabwe pilot told *The Herald* yesterday: "Only it was done in the wrong place, which suggests that his approach was into a rogue beacon." [passage omitted]

Mugabe Congratulates Chissano on Election

MB042110 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] The first secretary and president of the ruling party, ZANU-PF, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has congratulated the newly elected Mozambican leader, Comrade Joaquim Chissano. In his message today, Comrade Mugabe said that by electing Comrade Chissano, the Political Bureau and Central Committee of Frelimo had demonstrated [word indistinct] the confidence in [words indistinct] and also the political purity and unity of the Mozambican leadership at a time of great loss and potential crisis due to the death of Comrade Samora Machel. Comrade Mugabe said the people of Zimbabwe are confident that Frelimo, the government, and people of Mozambique will persevere in the struggle to advance the revolution and defend national independence and sovereignty. On behalf of the People's Committee of the ZANU-PF and the party as a whole, the Government and the people of Zimbabwe, Comrade Mugabe reaffirmed Zimbabwe's total solidarity with Mozambique. He also assured Comrade Chissano of Zimbabwe's total commitment to the common struggle against imperialism [words indistinct] and South Africa's acts of aggression and destabilization.

Iraqi Party Delegation Arrives for 5-Day Visit

MB050746 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] A 5-member delegation of the ruling Iraqi Ba'th Party arrived in Harare yesterday for a 5-day visit to Zimbabwe at the invitation of the ZANU-PF. The head of the delegation, Mr Muhammad Hamza al-Zubaydi, who is a member of the national leadership of the Ba'th party, says the visit will serve to strengthen the relationship between the two ruling parties. He said both parties have gone through difficult times during colonialism and it is in the revolutionary interest that the parties meet often to exchange views and further strengthen the interests of peace in the world.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

6 NOVEMBER 1986

Lebanon

A 6 November report by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon spoke of "ferocious fighting" between Amal Movement and Palestinian gunmen in the Burj al-Barajinah area following the collapse of another cease-fire agreement. Earlier, Sanaa Voice of Palestine radio broadcast a PLO communique accusing Amal of opening fire at Palestinians attending a funeral in Burj al-Barajinah. This "treacherous" shelling killed 9 Palestinians and wounded 22 others, the PLO asserted.

In another security development, Voice of Lebanon radio reported that Syrian forces in Tripoli carried out raids and arrests in the city following machine gun and rocket attacks on their positions.

Leaders of the main Christian organizations met in East Beirut 5 November to revive the Lebanese Front, according to Radio Free Lebanon, which noted that the participants included leaders of the Lebanese Forces, the Phalangist Party, the National Liberal Party, the Guardians of the Cedars, and Al-Tanzim.

Jordan-Syria

Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i was received by his Syrian counterpart 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm at the start of an official visit to Damascus 6 November, Damascus radio disclosed.

Earlier, the radio broadcast a statement by the "Jordanian Popular Forces" calling on all Arab regimes and organizations to stop pursuing a peace settlement with Israel and stressing that armed struggle is the only way to assert Arab rights in Palestine. The statement, which was issued in Amman and signed by 58 people, also criticized the weakness of Arab reaction against the Israeli-Moroccan meeting in Ifrane, adding that the Arabs should respond to the meeting by "reviving the spirit of complete rejection of Israel's existence."

Turkey and the Iran-Iraq Conflict

A Turkish Foreign Ministry spokesman cited by ANATOLIA accused "certain international press organs" of spreading "speculative reports" about "certain imaginary situations" that might result from the Iran-Iraq war. The spokesman reaffirmed Turkey's respect for the principles of territorial integrity and independence at the national and international levels.

In another development, an Iranian military spokesman denied allegations that Iranian planes bombed a village in Turkey's Van Province 4 November, stating that Iraq made these allegations in a futile effort to undermine Iranian-Turkish relations, according to IRNA. If the village was attacked, Iraqi warplanes could have been responsible, the spokesman said.

Iran

In a speech reported by Tehran radio, Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri expressed regret that the "unity of expression and sincerity which existed in the early days of the revolution has diminished today," adding that this benefits "the enemy." People should forget whatever happened in the past and be united, rather than seeking self-interest, he stressed. As for Iran's policy toward the United States, he said it would be correct to establish "humanitarian relations between two independent countries" if the United States "comes to its senses."

GCC Summit

The seventh GCC summit conference in Abu Dhabi issued a "final statement" during the closing ceremony broadcast by Riyadh television. The GCC Supreme Council noted its "profound concern" over the Iran-Iraq war and urged Iran to accept calls for a peaceful solution to the conflict. As for defense, the council declared its "determination" to protect Gulf shipping and approved recommendations on military cooperation. Praising the steps to implement a unified economic agreement, the council adopted principles to facilitate trade. In an effort to protect the region's heritage and interests, it also agreed on a common policy on regulating foreign media.

Chadian GUNT Leader in Libya

In remarks cited by AFP, an aide to Chadian opposition leader Goukouni Oueddei said the GUNT leader's life is "no longer in danger" from a wound suffered in a gun battle with Libyan soldiers 30 October.

Sudan

The clandestine SPLA radio reported that Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has sacked 22 Sudanese Army officers for political reasons, asserting that this shows his intention of making the Army an instrument of his party.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 215 *6 November 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Kuwait Invites Moroccan King to Islamic Summit *[MAP]* ..... A 1
'Arafat Reportedly To Visit Jordan 'Soon' *[Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM 3 Nov]* ..... A 1
Klibi: 'Astonishing Coordination' Against Syria *[Monte Carlo]* ..... A 1
'Arafat Appeals for End to Amal Attacks *[Sanaa VOP]* ..... A 1
PLO Calls for Cancellation of Deportation Order *[Jerusalem AL-FAJR 4 Nov]* ..... A 1

ARABIAN PENINSULA

GCC Summit Closes With Final Statement *[Riyadh]* ..... C 1

BAHRAIN

Saudi Daily Interviews Amir on Gulf Issues *[Jeddah 'UKAZ 1 Nov]* ..... C 2

KUWAIT

UN Envoy Comments on USSR Relations, Afghanistan ..... C 3

PDRY

Al-'Attas Sends Message to YAR President ..... C 3

SAUDI ARABIA

Official Source Reproves Rafsanjani Statement ..... C 3
Nayif on Oil, Terrorism After Visit to Paris ..... C 3

YAR

Salih Receives Al-'Attas Message; Sends Reply ..... C 4
USSR Friendship Delegation Arrives in Sanaa ..... C 4

EGYPT

Mubarak Discusses Infrastructure Improvements *[Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET 3 Nov]* ..... D 1
Mubarak: Armed Forces Cannot 'Remain Stagnant' ..... D 2
Abu Ghazalah on Recent Arms Purchases From West *[London AL-TADAMUN 1-7 Nov]* ..... D 2
Mubarak Meets With Envoy of Kuwaiti Amir ..... D 4
Invitation to ICO Conference ..... D 4
Ghali, Ugandan Sign Ministerial Committee Pact ..... D 4
Mukiibi on Ties With Sudan ..... D 4
Joint Communique Issued ..... D 4
Ugandan Delegation Ends Visit ..... D 5
Egypt, GDR Sign Construction Agreement ..... D 6
GDR Minister Leaves Cairo ..... D 6
'Abd al-Majid Meets With Palestinian Officials ..... D 6

IRAQ

Armed Forces Command Issues Communique No 2,429 ..... E 1
Security Council Informed of Iranian Shelling ..... E 1
Saddam Receives Indonesian Foreign Minister ..... E 1
'Aziz Receives Indonesian ..... E 1
Talks Begin With Indonesia ..... E 1
Iraqi-Jordanian Committee Meetings Begin ..... E 1
Trade Minister Meets FRG, CSSR Officials ..... E 2
Joint Iraqi-Swiss Committee Begins Sessions ..... E 2
Irrigation Minister Meets Senegalese Minister ..... E 2

JORDAN

Monte Carlo: Al-Rifa'i To Visit Syria *[Monte Carlo]* ..... F 1
King Husayn Addresses Officers Graduation ..... F 1
Damascus Carries 'Popular Forces' Statement *[Damascus]* ..... F 1

LEBANON

'Unusual' U.S. Military Activity Near Syria *[RFL]* ..... G 1
Iranian Embassy Statement Condemns Camps War ..... G 1
Organization Threatens Embassy *[RFL]* ..... G 1
Karami Makes Statement After Ministerial Meeting ..... G 1
Syrian Intelligence Post Attacked in Tripoli ..... G 1
New Group Claims Attacks ..... G 1
Syrians Respond to Attacks ..... G 1
Lebanese Front Meets In 'New Composition' *[RFL]* ..... G 2
Cease-Fire Agreement for Burj al-Barajinah *[Voice of the Mountain]* ..... G 2
Cease-Fire Violated ..... G 2
Romanian Embassy Attacked With Rocket 5 Nov ..... G 2
Amal Shi'ite Militia Centers Attacked in Beirut *[AFP]* ..... G 2
PNSF Denies Threat of Military Action ..... G 3

SYRIA

Foreign Minister Summons EEC Envoys to Meeting *[AFP]* ..... H 1
Al-Asad Aide Interviewed On Relations With EEC *[LIBERATION 3 Nov]* ..... H 1
APU Secretary General Condemns British Action ..... H 2
Jordanian Premier Arrives in Damascus 6 Nov ..... H 2
ADN: Al-Asad Receives GDR Interior Minister ..... H 3
Al-Kasm Receives Dickel ..... H 3
APS: Prime Minister Receives Algerian Ambassador ..... H 3
Al-Asad Ratifies Loan Agreement With Japan ..... H 3
Speaker Meets Argentine Envoy, Expatriate ..... H 4
AL-BA'TH: No One Striking 'the Rock' Will Win *[6 Nov]* ..... H 4

ISRAEL

Disappointment Expressed Over 5 Nov SDI Accord *[THE JERUSALEM POST 6 Nov]* ..... I 1
Shamir Hits French Attitude to Syria in Interview *[LE FIGARO 3 Nov]* ..... I 1
Leftists Change Format of Meeting With PLO ..... I 3
Demonstration in E. Jerusalem Against Expulsion ..... I 3
Civilian Administration Head on West Bank Policy ..... I 3
EEC Assistance to Territories Would Be 'Welcome' ..... I 4
New Plan To Solve Palestinian Refugee Problem ..... I 4
Ambassador to Egypt Returns for Consultations ..... I 4
AL-FAJR: Husayn Speech Reveals Opposition to PLO *[3 Nov]* ..... I 4
AL-QUDS Calls for End to Kidnappings in Lebanon *[4 Nov]* ..... I 5

Sentences Issued for Murder of Briton ..... I 5
Herzog Visits Australia, Meets Prime Minister ..... I 5

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Taleb Ibrahimi Receives Ugandan, Malian Envoys ..... Q 1

LIBYA

Tripoli Reports U.S. Air Bases in Chad ..... Q 1
Al-Qadhdhafi Congratulates Mozambique's Chissano ..... Q 1
JANA Comments on Links With Ireland's Haughey ..... Q 1
Arab Congress Condemns Balfour Declaration ..... Q 2

SUDAN

SUNA: Ethiopia Expels SPLA From Border Area *[AL-SUDANI 5 Nov]* ..... Q 2
SPLA Denies Report *[AFP]* ..... Q 2
Radio SPLA: 'Massive Dismissal' of Army Officers ..... Q 2
SPLA Reportedly Thwarts Breakout of Garrison *[Radio SPLA]* ..... Q 3
Army Kills 'Number of Outlaws' in Al-Rank ..... Q 3
Islamic National Front on Contacts with SPLM ..... Q 3

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Affirms Confidence in Government ..... Q 3
Sfax Candidate Disputes Election Results *[Paris]* ..... Q 3

WESTERN SAHARA

Algiers: Israel Reportedly Helping Moroccans ..... Q 4
Algiers: Trinidad, Tobago Recognize SDAR ..... Q 4
Communique Reports Attack on Moroccan Base *[Algiers]* ..... Q 4

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Delegation Leaves for Bucharest CEMA Meeting ..... R 1
Voice of Broad Masses Reports 4 Nov Offensive *[Voice of Broad Masses]* ..... R 1

TANZANIA

President Mwinyi Calls for Security Alert *[PANA]* ..... R 1
President Congratulates Mozambican Counterpart *[PANA]* ..... R 1

UGANDA

Lands and Survey Minister Praises Soviet Aid ..... R 1
Kenya Paper Reports Capture of 2 Northern Towns *[Nairobi DAILY NATION 1 Nov]* ..... R 1

CENTRAL AFRICA

CAR

Ministry Announces Bokassa Trial To Begin 26 Nov ..... S 1

CHAD

GUNT Leader Goukouni Reportedly 'In Coma' *[AFP]* ..... S 1
Goukouni Life 'Not in Danger' *[AFP]* ..... S 1
Government Appeals for International Aid ..... S 2

ZAIRE

President Mobutu Greets New Mozambican Leader ..... S 2

WEST AFRICA

BURKINA FASO

Loan Agreements Signed with French Central Fund ..... T 1

GHANA

Chairman Rawlings Receives 'Flame of Peace' ..... T 1

LIBERIA

'Thousands' of Students Protest Campaign Violence ..... T 2
Ruling Party Urges Opposition To Attend Talks ..... T 2
UPP Says Ready To Attend ..... T 2

NIGERIA

Government Not To Press U.S., UK To Issue Visas *[PANA]* ..... T 3

TOGO

Lacle Reacts to Report on Expulsion of Ghanaians *[BBC]* ..... T 3
French Presidential Adviser Arrives for Visit ..... T 3

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Agreement Signed With Hungary at End of Visit ..... U 1
Increased Cooperation Planned ..... U 1
UNITA Congratulates Mozambique's Chissano *[KUP]* ..... U 1

MALAWI

Banda Congratulates Chissano on Election ..... U 1

MOZAMBIQUE

RSA Commandos Said in Charge of MNR 'Bandits' *[PANA]* ..... U 1
Radio Rejects RSA 'Propaganda Barrage' Threats ..... U 2

NAMIBIA

Government Parties Find Little Ovambo Support *[SAPA]* ..... U 2

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Denies Crocker Charge of Supporting MNR ..... U 3
Pik Botha Warns Against Cubans in Mozambique *[Johannesburg THE STAR 5 Nov]* ..... U 3

Radio Sees Reform Progress in Cabinet Changes ..... U 3
Some Mozambican Miners May Be Allowed To Stay ..... U 4
Koornhof Reportedly New Envoy to Washington *[Umtata]* ..... U 4
No Confirmation of Appointment ..... U 4
ANC Calls for Black Boycott of Economic Summit *[PANA]* ..... U 4
ANC's Tambo Interviewed on Regional Tension *[Maputo]* ..... U 5
Newspaper Cites Report on ANC's Communist Links *[Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR 2 Nov]* ..... U 6
New Law and Order Minister on Security Agenda ..... U 7
Government Appoints 'Sanctions Busting' Head *[Umtata]* ..... U 8
Information Bureau Releases 6 Nov Unrest Report ..... U 8
Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems ..... U 8
4 Nov ..... U 8
5 Nov ..... U 10

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Says Not Intimidated by RSA Threats ..... U 11
Mugabe Confirms Introduction of Military Draft *[SAPA]* ..... U 12
FINANCIAL GAZETTE Deplores Threats to Free Press *[24 Oct]* ..... U 12

Kuwait Invites Moroccan King to Islamic Summit
LD051345 Rabat MAP in English 1206 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Rabat, Nov 5. (MAP) — 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, adviser to the amir of Kuwait arrived Tuesday in Rabat bearing a message from Shaykh Jabar al-Ahmad al-Sabah to King Hassan II of Morocco. Husayn told newsmen at the airport that he was bearing an invitation to the monarch to attend the upcoming Islamic summit scheduled for January 26 in the Kuwaiti capital. He said the summit was going to be held in particularly delicate circumstances at the Islamic and Arab levels, calling for concertations and healthy decisions.

'Arafat Reportedly To Visit Jordan 'Soon'
JN051742 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 3 Nov 86 pp 1, 29

[Excerpt] Amman — *Al-Ra'y al-'Amm* has learned from informed sources in Amman that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat may visit Jordan soon. These sources added that the talks held by Hani al-Hasan, Fatah Central Committee member and adviser to 'Arafat, with Jordanian officials during his recent visit to Amman focused on the expected visit to Jordan by 'Arafat. Al-Hasan also discussed the resumption of the Palestinian-Jordanian dialogue and the work of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee.

Egypt and Kuwait are making intensive efforts and contacts with both Jordan and the PLO to resume the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue. [passage omitted]

Klibi: 'Astonishing Coordination' Against Syria
JN051850 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] In a statement to our radio, Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi has stated that the campaign against Syria continues to take place with astonishing coordination among the various Zionist centers of power. Shamir and Arens attack France for refusing to participate in this feverish campaign, and the pro-Israeli European and U.S. press call for escalating aggression against Syria. Klibi said this coordination in fanning the fire of this campaign cannot serve the interests of peace, Arab-European relations, or Arab-U.S. relations. Klibi said the continued indulgence of the institutionalized terrorism the Israeli military machine is carrying out, whether against Palestinians in the occupied territories or against the camps and the Lebanese nationalist and progressive forces in southern Lebanon, can only lead to the exacerbation of feelings of hatred in the hearts of many and tip the balance in favor of violence.

'Arafat Appeals for End to Amal Attacks
JN051745 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, yesterday addressed an appeal to the leaders of the GCC urging them to put an end to the liquidatory plot against the Palestinian people in the Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon and Beirut by the Amal Movement gangs supported by an Arab intelligence service. This attack coincides with the continuous Zionist escalation against our steadfast kinfolk inside the occupied territory. This came in a message the brother commander in chief sent to the seventh GCC summit conference in Abu Dhabi. The message was delivered by Brother Anis al-Khatib, PLO representative in Abu Dhabi.

PLO Calls for Cancellation of Deportation Order
TA051518 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic 4 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] New York — PLO UN Representative Zuhdi al-Tarazi presented a report to the United Nations yesterday on the deportation of colleague Akram Haniyah [editor of East Jerusalem daily *Al-Sha'b*]. Al-Tarazi called on the United Nations to exert pressure for the cancellation of this decision.

GCC Summit Closes With Final Statement

LD051433 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 1002 GMT 5 Nov 86

["Final statement" of the seventh GCC summit conference held in Abu Dhabi from 2-5 November; read by GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Ya'qub Bisharah — live]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The final statement of the seventh session of the Supreme Council in Abu Dhabi, UAE, 2 to 5 November.

At the invitation of UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al-Nuhayyan, the seventh session of the GCC Supreme Council was held, with God's assistance, in Abu Dhabi, from 2-5 November. Those in attendance included: UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al-Nuhayyan; Baharaini Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman al-Khalifa; Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Zaud; Omani Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id; Qatari Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad al Thani; and Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah.

The Supreme Council discussed the overall developments of cooperation and coordination and the new developments in the political, security, military, economic and social sectors since the sixth summit meeting in Muscat in November 1985.

The meeting consolidated the brotherly spirit existing between the member-states and stressed the determination to continue the advance of good, started in Abu Dhabi on 25 May 1981, to realize member-states' hopes of consolidating security and stability, to realize the citizens' ambitions in providing prosperity and progress, and to affirm the cohesion of the region's peoples.

The Supreme Council discussed the Iraq-Iran war, its resulting cost to the two Muslim peoples, and the dangers it poses to the region's security and stability. It expressed its regret over the continuation of this war and its profound concern over the intense and continuous escalation and the developments that harm the interests of the two Muslim peoples.

It affirmed its adherence to the two UN Security Council resolutions, 582 and 588, which call for an immediate cease-fire, a withdrawal of forces to the international boundaries, and a settlement of the conflict between the two countries by peaceful means.

It expressed the hope that Iran will respond to this international will. The council expressed its esteem for brotherly Iraq's response to the efforts to end this destructive war by peaceful means. The council renewed its determination to continue exerting all efforts, and stressed its support for international efforts and endeavours to put an end to this war and achieve a peaceful solution to it.

The council also affirmed its adherence to Security Council Resolution 540 of 1983 and Resolution 552 of 1984, which expressed the attitude of the international community with regard to freedom of navigation in international waters and freedom of passage of merchant vessels to and from GCC ports.

It expressed the hope that Iran will respond to the international will expressed by these two resolutions. The council expressed its determination to safeguard the legitimate interests of the member-states and protect freedom of navigation to and from GCC ports.

On the basis of the aims embodied in the basic Constitution, the Supreme Council stressed the need to clear up all differences between sisterly Arab countries and heal the rift. It reviewed the results of efforts to clear the Arab atmosphere and affirmed the importance of continuing endeavors to overcome the hurdles of convening an Arab summit, which will unite the ranks in facing up to the challenges confronting the Arab nation.

The council also reviewed the development of the Palestinian question, reaffirmed its support for the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and renewed its commitment to the resolutions of the Arab summit conferences that call for the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to the establishment of their independent state.

The council also studied the situation in Lebanon. The council reaffirms its continuing support for legitimacy and for preserving the unity, territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon. The council called on all the sides involved in the conflict in Lebanon to stop the bloodshed and reach agreement to guarantee the national unity of the Lebanese people.

The council expressed its regret over the deterioration in Syrian-British relations. The Supreme Council, while reaffirming its condemnation of all forms of terrorism, rejected attempts to link terrorism with Arabs, which harms the Arab nation.

The Supreme Council approved the recommendations submitted to it with regard to military cooperation. The Supreme Council praised the progress of this cooperation and the achievements of the Shield of the Peninsula Force in terms of its readiness to symbolize the determination for joint defense. It stressed the importance of continuing self-construction with studied steps to make available the resources to bolster defense capabilities and to pursue development and modernization.

The council expressed its satisfaction with the degree of security reached by cooperation and coordination. It blessed the contacts among the security services of the member-states to consolidate and guarantee security and stability for these states.

The Supreme Council praised the steps taken so far to implement the unified economic agreement according to the timetable. It stressed the importance of complementing the necessary measures to implement this program. Out of its desire to achieve equal rights and opportunities for all citizens in economic and trade activities, the Supreme Council decided the following:

1. To permit investors from among the citizens of the GCC member-states to obtain loans from banks and industrial development funds in the member-states on an equal basis with national investors, from the point of view of qualification, according to the approved regulations, starting 1 March 1987.

2. To allow GCC citizens to practice retail and wholesale trade in any member-state and to be treated equally with the country's nationals according to the agreed rules, starting 1st of Rajab 1407, corresponding to 1 March 1987, with regard to retail trade, and starting 25 Jumadah, 1 March 1990, with regard to wholesale trade.

The Supreme Council also agreed upon the bases for government purchases of national products and locally produced goods.

To achieve better cooperation with countries and international economic groups in the interest of the economic development, social progress, cultural development of the GCC states, and the welfare of their citizens, the Supreme Council agreed to continue contacts with countries and international economic groups. It charged the Ministerial Council with the task of drawing up the goals and cooperation policies desired from these contacts. Itcharged it to follow them up and implement them.

The Supreme Council agreed upon the GCC media charter and the regulation of external media on a unified basis within the context of the media policy of the member-states. This arises from the desire to deepen the heritage and roots of citizens and to deal with external media in a way that will protect the heritage of the region, its Islamic virtues, and its national interests.

The Supreme Council expressed its gratitude and admiration to UAE President Shaykh Zayd ibn Sultan al-Nuhayyan, to his government, and to his people for the hospitality and the warm welcome accorded to the GCC leaders and members of participating delegations and for the excellent organization, which played a major role in achieving the results of the Supreme Council

The council looks forward to its eighth meeting in the Saudi Arabia in December 1987 in response to an invitation from Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'ud.

Issued in Abu Dhabi on 5 November 1986.

BAHRAIN

Saudi Daily Interviews Amir on Gulf Issues

PM060945 Jeddah 'UKAZ in Arabic 1 Nov 86 p 3

[Interview with Amir 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah by Muhammad al-Jihani in Manama; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Al-Jihani] Your Highness, relations between Saudi Arabia and Bahrain are both friendly and historical; how would you describe these relations since the foundation of the GCC?

[Al Khalifah] Relations between Saudi Arabia and Bahrain, as well as being friendly and historical, are brotherly, deep-rooted, and firmer and stronger with every passing day. They are an example of how relations between brothers within the same family should be with regard to friendliness, cooperation, and progress toward the same goal in the same campaign. [passage omitted]

[Al-Jihani] Your Highness, the adverse effect of the Iraq-Iran war has increased and is now threatening Gulf security, as it has lasted for a long time despite being a painful hemorrhage deep in the Islamic world. What are the GCC states doing to find solutions to stop this hemorrhage? Are there any signs of a settlement to the existing dispute?

[Al Khalifah] We are sorry this hemorrhage is still continuing between two Muslim neighbors, and we hope the wasted energies will be directed to serve the interests of Arabs and Muslims. The GCC states have intensified and are intensifying their efforts to stop the expansion of the war zone and to stop the hemorrhage, whether via their own initiatives or via other regional and international initiatives. As Iraq has responded and expressed its readiness to negotiate for the restoration of peace, we wish those initiatives succeed so that constructive efforts can be directed toward achieving the interests of the two Muslim peoples.

[Al-Jihani] Your Highness, how would you describe the present Arab situation in the light of the noticeable split, and does Your Highness see a need for an urgent Arab summit?

[Al Khalifah] Differences in the Arab arena benefit no one but the enemies of the nation; we suffer because of the disunity and split in the Arab ranks. We hope the cloud of differences will disperse and that Arab unity will return stronger, God willing. Bahrain supports every act or call to clear the Arab atmosphere and achieve such unity. We find that an Arab summit is a must, given good preparation so that its potential and outcome can have a positive effect on the joint Arab action in favor of serving our national causes and goals. [passage omitted]

[Al-Jihani] Does Your Highness believe the holding of an international conference could solve the Middle East problem? How do you view the constant aggression against south Lebanon and the threats to some Arab countries?

[Al Khalifah] The solution of the Middle East problem lies in the unity and solidarity of the Arab nation, in securing justice and comprehensive peace in the region, and in recovering rights for its legitimate claimants. As we said earlier, differences benefit no one except the Arabs' enemies, and while these differences continue, the Arab world is exposed to aggression, dangers, and threats, which we should face with a united Arab stand. [passage omitted]

[Al-Jihani] How does Your Highness see the GCC states' stand on the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan? Are there any actual initiatives to support the Afghan people?

[Al Khalifah] We are against foreign intervention in countries' internal affairs and also against any invasion of other peoples' territories, whatever the justification. We still urge that the Muslim Afghan people be given the opportunity for self-determination without any pressure or intervention. The GCC states side with the Afghan people and provide them with every possible support and assistance.

KUWAIT

UN Envoy Comments on USSR Relations, Afghanistan

LD051023 Kuwait KUNA in English 1948 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] United Nations, Nov 4 (KUNA) — Kuwait said Tuesday it was "keen" about developing and promoting its relations with the Soviet Union. For this reason, it hopes for an early withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan on the basis of a peaceful settlement, Mohammad A. Abu al-Hasan, Kuwait's permanent representative, told the General Assembly. His remarks came during the assembly's annual debate on the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security.

Furthermore, he said, a settlement should guarantee the repatriation of Afghan refugees and non-intervention by outside forces in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

Abu al-Hasan recalled that Kuwait also repeatedly declared its opposition to any attempt by "international blocs" to exploit the situation there for extraneous goals.

"The only basis on which a solution can be reached for the problem of Afghanistan lies in letting the Afghan people exercise their sovereign right to determine their future and destiny in complete freedom, free from any interference by any foreign powers and foreign military forces, and without infringing on their non-aligned character, traditions and beliefs," Abu al-Hasan said.

PDRY

Al-'Attas Sends Message to YAR President

EA052235 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Brother Rashid Muhammad Thabit, member of the Central Committee and state minister for unity affairs, has conveyed a message from Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, to his brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the People's General Congress in the northern part of the homeland, on a number of issues concerning the two halves of the homeland.

This took place at noon today during Brother Rashid Muhammad Thabit's reception by Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salhin in Sanaa. Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih entrusted Brother Thabit with a reply for Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas. The meeting was attended by Brother Yahya Husayn al-'Arashi, state minister for unity affairs and member of the Permanent Committee in the northern half of the homeland.

SAUDI ARABIA

Official Source Reproves Rafsanjani Statement

LD061506 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Commenting on what Tehran radio broadcast yesterday, quoting Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani to the effect that the latter had incited Iranian students to attack the embassies of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia and their interests throughout the world, an official source made a statement to SPA in which he said:

It is surprising and deplorable that such an instigation to commit acts of disturbances and terrorism should come from an Iranian Muslim official at a time when sincere efforts are being made by all to fight terrorism and ensure security throughout the world, and on the same day that the GCC summit conference issued a communique in which it calls for love, brotherhood, and bringing about peace in the region.

The source further said: We in Saudi Arabia, while fully convinced that Iranian student circles no longer heed such emotional incitation because they understand the facts of the matter and realize its objective, nonetheless greatly regret the statements and utterances made by this Iranian official, which do not serve the peaceful objectives sought by other Iranian and non-Iranian leaders.

Nayif on Oil, Terrorism After Visit to Paris

LD010213 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2355 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Paris, 31 Oct (SPA) — Interior Minister Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has reiterated that Saudi Arabia's oil policy is steady and unchangeable. He said Saudi Arabia always tries to make its oil policy clear and explicit. The prince was referring to the two statements recently issued by the Council of Ministers that explained this policy. [passage omitted]

The minister of interior, who concluded today an official visit to France, pointed out that his visit was at the invitation of the French interior minister. [passage omitted]

Prince Nayif reiterated Saudi Arabia's rejection of terrorism in all its forms. He said terrorism exists everywhere in the world. This is known to everybody, and everyone fights terrorism, which in truth aims to harm man and the security of any country. The princedrew the attention to the necessity of recognizing terrorism in its real form, and recognizing its causes and those behind it. He pointed out that some Gulf countries have been exposed to such terrorist operations, which were unjustified and are unreservedly opposed by Saudi Arabia. He stressed that the GCC countries consider any violation of the security of any member-state as a violation of the security of the GCC countries as a whole. He also stressed that Saudi Arabia considers the violation of the security of any Gulf country a violation of its own security.

He warned against accusing the Arabs of terrorism and said the Arabs should not be held responsible for what is happening in some European countries, or at least the Arabs as a whole should

not be held responsible for this. The prince pointed out that he had discussed this matter with the French interior minister, who showed understanding of it, and that he also discussed it previously with the Austrian and West German interior ministers. He said we know there are terrorist groups and terrorist operations in various countries, including European countries, but the Arabs have nothing to do with them. However, if some of the terrorist operations that took place were unfortunately committed by some Arabs, then we should know the facts and know who is behind this terrorism. These Arabs could have been, directly or indirectly, incited by others, or they might be tools for this terrorism, incited by an enemy of the Arabs. He expressed his belief that the matter is not unknown to the responsible security authorities in Europe, who should know the Arabs are innocent of this and that they all hate terrorism, which does not accord with Arab ethics.

The minister of interior warned against the consequences of confusing the Palestinian struggle and terrorism. He said we should not consider Palestinian action by our Palestinian brothers in their country, on their land, and for the restoration of their legitimate rights as terrorism. He pointed out that while the Zionist enemy fraudulently exploits these matters to disrepute the Arabs everywhere, he also occupies Arab land and disperses Arab citizens from Palestine, from the occupied part of Syria, and from Lebanon. [passage omitted]

In reply to a question about an Arab-European security dialogue, Prince Nayif said we have heard about this idea, but we have not received anything official about it. He pointed out it is sometimes difficult to reply to an idea before understanding the scope of the matter or how it will be discussed so one can engage in a positive discussion. [passage omitted]

YAR

Salih Receives Al-'Attas Message; Sends Reply

JN051655 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, received Brother Rashid Muhammad Thabit, minister of state for union affairs and member of the Central Committee in the southern part of the homeland, at his office in the General Command today.

During the meeting, the PDRY minister conveyed a message from Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, to the YAR president on a number of issues of interest to both countries. The YAR president gave the PDRY minister a reply message for Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas and the other officials in the southern part of the homeland. The meeting was attended by Yahya Hasan al-'Arashi, minister of state for Yemeni unity affairs and member of the Standing Committee.

USSR Friendship Delegation Arrives in Sanaa

JN051704 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Kipshakbayev, minister of land reclamation and water resources in the Kazakh SSR and member of the Yemeni-Soviet Friendship Society, arrived in Sanaa today at the head of a Soviet delegation of friendship and cultural relations societies visiting the YAR for several days.

In a statement to SABA', the Soviet official said he will take part in the activities of Yemeni-Soviet friendship week, indicating he will hold talks with officials in our country on issues related to enhancing relations between the Yemeni and Soviet peoples. Concluding, he said he will get acquainted with the accomplishments of the 26 September revolution in various fields.

Welcoming the delegation at the airport were Sadiq Amin Abu Ras, secretary general of the local councils' Union for Cooperative Development and member of the Standing Committee; a number of officials; and USSR Ambassador in Sanaa Anatoliy Ivanovich Filev.

Mubarak Discusses Infrastructure Improvements
PM051641 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 3 Nov 86 p 8

[Interview with President Mubarak by Cordelia Edvardson in Cairo; date not given]

[Text] Cairo — Egyptian President Husni Mubarak lives not only in the shadow of the pyramids and Egypt's grandiose past but also in the shadow of his two charismatic predecessors. How does this feel? He has a simple and convincing answer to that question: "It is a much harder job to build a country than to fight a war."

In a relaxed and wide-ranging conversation with a number of representatives of the Swedish press, the Egyptian president made clear his own priorities for his country's future and its position in the rest of the Arab world. From the moment Mubarak came into the room, one of the salons in the Al-Qubbah Palace where the [Swedish] king and queen will stay during their state visit, one could feel his personal aura.

It has been said countless times that an aura, or charisma, is precisely what Mubarak does not have, but this turns out to be one of the myths that become generally accepted as true if they are repeated often enough. It is true that Mubarak does not have the sort of charisma that can fire the masses and get millions of young men to go enthusiastically to a "holy" war. This is something for which one can perhaps be thankful.

But he has a different sort of charisma — one bearing witness to an incorruptible honesty, indefatigable pertinacity, an ability not to give up, and, like the typical Egyptian he is, a natural pride in being Egyptian. And, one may perhaps say, when he relaxes he is very attractive.

All this means that he answers without blinking the question about how it feels to take over the presidency after two such "giants" as Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir and Anwar al-Sadat.

"My two predecessors were great leaders for their own times," he replied.

"Al-Nasir's time was the time of revolution, the time of quick decisions and of great upheavals. This gave him great charisma. Al-Sadat's time was the time of the October war in 1973, and it was he who started the peace process with Israel; in this way he won the respect of the people.

"My time is very different. There is peace, no part of our country is occupied, and we are not involved in any wars — at least not for the time being. Instead we have begun to rebuild the country after the ravages of four wars. I have no other message for the people other than that we must build up the country, raise people's living standards, and repair everything that is falling apart. It is a very tough job — much tougher than fighting a war."

Quite. And it is also a message that not does not have the attractiveness of blazing appeals and various all-purpose salvation doctrines delivered on television or at mass meetings. President Mubarak prefers instead to talk about sewage systems, telephone lines, and energy production. Even as he began the interview, after a few friendly words about the excellent state of Swedish-Egyptian relations, he began to talk about the topic.

"If you want to build well, you have to lay the foundations, otherwise the whole house will collapse." It was these foundations — that is, the infrastructure — that was missing when Mubarak came to power.

President al-Sadat's "open door policy" had attracted many foreign companies to Egypt, but the entrepreneurs soon left when they discovered that Egypt was not a country where investment can give reasonable returns.

"They went instead to countries with a functioning infrastructure, to Cyprus, Greece, Italy, and so on," Mubarak pointed out.

"I had to begin from zero. Since 1982 energy production, for example, has more than quadrupled, and Cairo has been given a new sewage system that alone cost 4.5 billion Egyptian pounds. The telephone system has been reorganized and it works these days, to give merely a few examples."

All this does of course costs money — money Egypt does not have. Despite generous U.S. aid — today Egypt is the largest single recipient of U.S. aid after Israel — Egypt is currently seeking help from the IMF. But the IMF has imposed certain conditions; for one thing it wants Egypt to cut its subsidies on basic foods and other necessities which currently swallow one-third of the budget. Is Mubarak ready to make such concessions to the IMF?

"Under no circumstances could I make concessions that would threaten the country's political stability. Egypt's political stability is of the utmost importance, not only for Egypt, but also for the entire Middle East and the entire Arab world," Mubarak said.

He returned to the same theme when we talked about the role of militant fundamentalism in Egypt. On the one hand Mubarak said that the threat from the fundamentalists has been exaggerated considerably in the mass media, but on the other he admits that the problem exists throughout the Arab world.

He also seems to be aware that that economic situation is decisive for the spread and success of militant fundamentalism.

"The economy is about people's lives; if it deteriorates, people will naturally turn against the political regime. That is why we are now working day and night on the Egyptian economy."

On the subject of Egypt's position in the Arab world today Mubarak dismissed the importance of diplomatic relations in an elegant way.

"You must understand that we have different traditions in the Arab world. The role of ambassadors is simply symbolic; if I have something to say to the leader of some other Arab country I do

not go through the ambassador. I contact the leader personally and directly."

Today Egypt has intensive, ongoing contacts with all Arab countries with the exception of Libya, Mubarak pointed out, ambassadors or no ambassadors. "Because," he said, again becoming very Egyptian, "Egypt is Egypt. Egypt will always be Egypt and have a leading role in the Arab world. Without that leading role there would simply be more conflicts, tensions, and problems in the region."

He continued to talk about Egyptian culture, the ancient civilization, the universities — in short, about Egypt's national pride. Some superpowers would probably be wise to give consideration a little more often to what that pride means and requires.

When you talk to President Mubarak you get the feeling that the so-called peace process in the Middle East is not exactly at the top of his list of urgent issues. He is much too pragmatic and realistic to hunt profits. He also knows that it takes two to tango; that is, if an international peace conference on the Middle East is to be held, both the PLO and Israel must sit at the negotiating table. But Shim'on Peres, who would like to have a peace conference, cannot sit at the same table as the PLO unless 'Arafat recognizes UN Security Council Resolution 242 and Israel's right to exist and renounces the "armed struggle."

"I have encouraged 'Arafat to find a way to recognize Resolution 242; that would help a lot; but it would be a great mistake to leave out the PLO completely. The PLO is not a terrorist organization, even though there may be terrorists among them, but 'Arafat himself is the most moderate within the PLO."

President Mubarak also hinted at how PLO participation in a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation could perhaps be solved. Such a delegation would not contain any leading PLO figures, Mubarak stressed: rather, a number of people who are PLO sympathizers or are members covertly.

"If I brought 15-20 Palestinians in here, I'll bet that you would be unable to say which were from the PLO — they have no mark on their foreheads." But since Jordanian-Palestinian cooperation is at a standstill, if not dead, all this is of academic interest.

President Husni Mubarak has more important things to deal with. He must see to it that his honesty — so unusual for a politician in this world — and his tireless efforts and pertinacious work on Egypt's problems bring rewards in the form of popular confidence and international economic support. So that Egypt can remain Egypt.

Mubarak: Armed Forces Cannot 'Remain Stagnant'

NC061011 Cairo MENA in English 0812 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, Nov 6 (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak yesterday watched a mock air battle between Mirage-2000 and F-16 aircraft that demonstrated the efficiency of Egyptian military pilots and their capability of assimilating the most up-to-date technology. This occurred during the celebration of Air Force Day, report the three Cairo Arabic-language morning dailies in their leading front-page stories. All three newspapers highlight in their top billing the president's declaration in a speech he delivered on the occasion that Egypt will pursue reinforcing its Armed Forces and building its economy despite attempts to cast doubts on its ability to do so.

Speaking to reporters after the air display, President Mubarak said the Armed Forces and the Air Force had reached a high standard marked by much progress in all fields. "The development that has taken place was necessary so the Armed Forces could keep abreast of the modern weapons that exist in the area we live in and to protect our lives and our country in an area full of problems," he said.

President Mubarak said: "We shall continue to reinforce our Armed Forces, to build our economy and to increase our production despite the attempts being made to cast doubts about Egypt's ability to do so." All these attempts and allegations cannot weaken our determination at all. We shall pursue our progress despite the difficulties we meet with. Thank God, we have a strong determination," [quotation marks as received] he said.

Noting the big progress the Air Force has made, the president said the Air Force had progressed in all fields because the types of aircraft have progressed throughout the world. "What we have seen asserts our capability of keeping abreast of developments and that neither the Air Force nor any other branch of the Armed Services could lag behind or remain immobile because the whole world is progressing around us. All countries around us are equipping themselves with the most up-to-date weapons of our age and it follows that Egypt must have the most up-to-date weapons of our time to be able to adapt," he said.

He pointed to the modifications in the F-16 aircraft since Egypt procured the first batch of this type, which gave the aircraft greater power and combat potential. "We have seen the Mirage-2000 which has combat capabilities that make it one of the most modern aircraft in the world. We cannot have our Armed Forces or Air Force remain stagnant in any circumstances," he said. Failure to keep us with world progress, he said, affected even the morale of our people.

The president also underscored the efficiency of maintenance of Air Force aircraft and noted that the air display featured MIG-17 and Ilyushin-28 aircraft that he flew in 1959. These aircraft are still flying with the same efficiency thanks to efficient maintenance. [passage omitted]

Abu Ghazalah on Recent Arms Purchases From West

PM051331 London AL-TADAMUN in Arabic 1-7 Nov 86 p 15

[Report on interview with Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defense and War Production Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah "during an inspection tour of an airbase in upper Egypt"; date not given]

[Text] "The Egyptian military have benefited greatly from the strategy of diversifying arms sources." With these words Egyptian Defense Minister Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah

opened his exclusive statements to *Al-Tadamun*, which accompanied him on a visit to an air base in Upper Egypt during as the Air Force celebrated delivery of the second consignment of F-16C Falconaircraft.

Al-Tadamun asked the Egyptian defense minister about the Egyptian Armed Forces' accomplishments since it was decided to diversify arms sources. Marshal Abu Ghazalah replied: "Suffice it to say that we are acquiring this type of aircraft, which is technologically the world's most sophisticated airborne weapon system, at the same time as NATO, to which it was only recently decided to supply these aircraft. They are the aircraft on which the U.S. Air Force now basically relies. If it were not for the strategy of diversifying arms sources we would still be captive to Eastern weaponry, Soviet weaponry specifically. If what is important is results, then I say with utter confidence that diversifying arms sources has opened the door wide for the Egyptian military to acquire Western armaments technology, which is fundamentally different, qualitatively, from Eastern armaments technology."

The Egyptian defense minister added: "In the past we encountered various difficulties as a result of our ties to the Soviets. From the mid-1950's through the mid-1970's the Egyptian Armed Forces relied fundamentally on Soviet weapons in various spheres. Often we were unable to maintain and repair those weapons. Even when our relations with the Soviets were special, we experienced shortages of spare parts for those weapons because the Soviets were late in making deliveries. This compelled the Egyptian command to look for a way to break the weapons monopoly, to open up to the Eastern and Western Worlds, and to acquire the best weapons from all parts of the world when large quantities of the Soviet weapons in our possession became unfit for use in the wake of the deterioration in Egyptian-Soviet relations. So there was a dire need for the decision to diversify arms sources — a decision through which we have succeeded in rebuilding the Egyptian Armed Forces' armament structure at the highest level. We have been able constantly to conclude contracts for the purchase of the latest weapons. Our soldiers have also succeeded in absorbing Western weapons technology in record times. The latest such success is their absorption of the technology of the various types of Falcon aircraft and their ability to operate and manage in a manner that has surprised the U.S. military experts, who have not held back in providing our soldiers with the necessary training, and with maintenance units and workshops set up on the Egyptian air bases where the U.S.-made Falcon aircraft have been introduced into service."

In response to a question by *Al-Tadamun* about the fate of the Soviet weapons currently possessed by the Egyptian Armed Forces, the Egyptian defense minister said: "It is axiomatic that we have not been able to dispense with them completely. If we did that, it would be like somebody throwing his money into the ocean. With the help of the Egyptian military factories we have been able to introduce significant and essential modifications into some of these weapons, thus enhancing their capability and battlefield efficiency and creating harmony between the Eastern and Western technologies at other times — as happened when we fitted the Soviet-made SA-2 and SA-3 SAM's with a sophisticated Western radar system to improve their ability to pursue and hit targets accurately. In other cases we have enlisted the help of non-Soviet — of course — Eastern expertise to replace the spare parts we cannot manufacture in Egypt. This expertise has supplied us with the spares, and we have been operating the Soviet equipment and weapons. Through maintenance, we have extended the design life of these weapons. But we are, of course, not using many of these Soviet weapons and equipment except for training purposes. Should the need arise, we will not move these weapons to the battlefield, because we have sophisticated weapons technology acquired from the United States, Britain, France, and other countries which produce excellent weapons."

The Egyptian defense minister went on to add: The Soviet-made MIG-17's are still in service in the Egyptian Air Force. But their tasks are limited. We do not overuse our equipment, especially equipment for which spares are scarce or equipment that has exceeded its design life.

Al-Tadamun asked the Egyptian defense minister whether he was prejudiced against the Soviet Union and Eastern weaponry generally and whether there was an explanation for his reputed partiality for Western weaponry. Marshal Abu Ghazalah replied: "I am partial to Egypt only. In the interest of Egypt, I am required, as a military man, to put aside all other considerations and to focus my attention on the efficiency and utility of a piece of equipment. On this basis, I find that Western weaponry is technologically superior to Eastern weaponry."

"For example, in the F-16 aircraft we recently acquired we can determine the type of breakdown in a plane, diagnose it, and pinpoint it accurately by studying the maintenance manuals for the aircraft. For example, when an engine breaks down we are not compelled to replace it, because the advanced Western technolgy allows us to replace just the damaged part with a spare supplied and delivered in record time and thus restore the engine to operation. In Soviet aircraft, we used to send the entire damaged engine to the Soviet Union because its parts could not be repaired, and then we had to wait for months until the Soviets did us the favor of delivering another engine. I have perhaps succeeded in conveying the picture and in explaining my enthusiasm for Western weapons technology and my uniterest in Eastern weaponry. But this does not preclude the acquisition of Soviet weapons if they are produced in a manner that makes maintenance easy and does not exhaust the defense budget of a developing country like Egypt, seeking the latest armament technology to perform its role in securing and defending the country in addition to its role in the area as a whole, which dictates that the Armed Forces should be at the highest level of armament and training."

In response to a question about reports that Egypt's military spending will exceed Israel's by 5 percent, Abu Ghazalah said: "This is groundless speculation which falls within the framework of the campaign launched by some Egyptian opposition parties against increasing military spending at the present time — a time of peace — beyond the spending during the October 1973 war. My answer to this is that the Egyptian Armed Forces must remain strong in peace and in war and that we must surpass the October war phase and not remain captives to it. The Egyptian Armed Forces are now more capable then they were during the October war. The tasks entrusted to these forces dictate that we

should not withhold money from the Egyptian Army, which must remain the Middle East's strongest and most capable army. If we retreat for a single moment from the Egyptian Armed Forces' training and armament plans, our lurking enemies will exploit the opportunity. Egypt is targeted, and it must always remain strong."

Marshall Abu Ghazalah concluded his statement by saying: "There is, for example, a plan to build air bases rapidly in the various parts of Egypt. To build an air base requires a lot of money and effort. But it is necessary so that our arm may remain strong and capable of safeguarding our national sovereignty and so that anyone who has designs on Egypt may realize that he will burn in its skies before landing on its soil.

Mubarak Meets With Envoy of Kuwaiti Amir

NC051348 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1000 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 5 Nov (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received this morning an envoy of the Amir of Kuwait, 'Abd al-Rahman Salim al-'Atiqi. The audience was attended by 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. Upon his arrival in Cairo last night, the Kuwaiti envoy stated that he is carrying a message to President Mubarak from Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah.

Invitation to ICO Conference

NC060735 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0705 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 6 Nov (MENA) — 'Abd al-Rahman Salim al-'Atiqi, envoy of the amir of Kuwait, left Cairo for home today following a 2-day visit. During his stay, he delivered a message to President Muhammad Husni Mubarak from the amir of Kuwait in which he invited him to attend the ICO conference. The Kuwaiti envoy was seen off by Hamid 'Abd al-Raziq, secretary of the president's office.

Ghali, Ugandan Sign Ministerial Committee Pact

NC051158 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1005 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo 5 Nov (MENA) — An agreement to form a joint Egyptian-Ugandan higher ministerial committee was signed today. The committee will supervise economic, cultural and technical cooperation between the two countries. Dr Butrus Gha'i, minister of state for foreign affairs, signed the agreement for the Egyptian side, while Ibrahim Mukiibi, Ugandan foreign minister, signed for his country. According to the agreement, the committee should hold regular annual meetings in the Egyptian and Ugandan capitals alternatively to follow up on the implementation of cooperation agreements.

Dr Ghali expressed pleasure at signing this agreement, which asserts the willingness of both sides to promote historical, brotherly relations and to bolster cooperation between them in various fields. Dr Ghali said the agreement confirms the success of the talks between Egyptian officials and the Ugandan goodwill mission led by Mukiibi. He added that the agreement is vital not only for Egypt, Uganda, and the Ondougou Group, but also for the future of African unity and solidarity.

In a similar statement, the Ugandan foreign minister expressed his deep satisfaction and pleasure at signing the agreement, noting that it marks a new stage in the solid, brotherly relations that have linked the peoples of Egypt and Uganda since the dawn of history, when the waters of the Nile began to flow from Uganda to Egypt. Ibrahim Mukiibi described his mission's visit to Egypt as very successful. He added that it opened new areas for friendship and cooperation between both countries in various fields. He continued: "We will implement this cooperation for the well-being of the peoples of both countries."

Mukiibi lauded President Husni Mubarak, saying that he was fortunate to be the one to convey to his excellency the greetings and appreciation of the Ugandan president. He added that President Mubarak has asked him to convey similar sentiments to the Ugandan leader. Mukiibi asserted that the agreement marks the beginning of a new kind of cooperation. He said Uganda looks forward to further cooperation between both countries and hopes to receive an Egyptian delegation in Kampala soon.

Mukiibi on Ties With Sudan

NC051229 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Cairo, 5 Nov (MENA) — Ugandan Foreign Minister Ibrahim Mukiibi has said that the results of his talks with President Husni Mubarak and Egyptian officials were fruitful and encouraging. In an exclusive statement to MENA, the Ugandan foreign minister said he hopes that these talks will strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries and promote bilateral cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, and technological fields. [passage omitted]

Regarding the border dispute between Uganda and Sudan, Ibrahim Mukiibi said: "There were problems caused by the presence of rebel elements from the former Ugandan Government. We eliminated them; we were also in communication with Sudan and discussed this issue with them." He stressed that now that this matter has been settled, there are no further problems between Uganda and Sudan.

Joint Communique Issued

NC051338 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1115 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 5 Nov (MENA) — Egypt and Uganda today strongly condemned Israel's policy of building settlements in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. They said that these settlements pose a threat to efforts to find a just solution to the Middle East problem and are a blatant violation of resolutions passed by the United Nations, the OAU, the Geneva agreements, and the principle of international law.

Uganda expressed appreciation for Egypt's diplomatic efforts to achieve peace and stability in the Middle East. The two countries also stressed their conviction that the only way to guarantee the achievement of a just and lasting peace in the area is through

Israeli forces' withdrawal from the Arab territories they have occupied since 1967 and through full recognition of the Palestinian people's firm national rights, including their right to self-determination under the leadership of the PLO, their legitimate and sole representative.

This was noted in a joint Egyptian-Ugandan statement signed this morning on behalf of Egypt by Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, and on behalf of Uganda by Foreign Minister Ibrahim Mukiibi, at the conclusion of a visit by a Ugandan good-will mission to Egypt that started on 31 October and ends today. The statement said: The two parties expressed full support for the Namibian people's struggle for independence under SWAPO, their legitimate and sole representative. They called for the immediate and unconditional implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978 as the acceptable basis for settling the Namibian issue.

The two parties condemned the racist policies and practices of the apartheid regime in South Africa, as well as the repressive measures practiced against the African people, who represent the majority in South Africa. They called for the immediate release of Nelson Mandela and all political prisoners in South Africa.

The two parties also condemned South Africa's repeated aggressions against the African Frontline States. They appealed to the international community to increase the assistance given to the Frontline States to alleviate the effects of the South African attacks. They also stressed the need to intensify the international community's efforts to exert pressure on South Africa to abandon its racial policies and to accept Resolution 435 on Namibia's independence. They also called for the immediate application of compulsory and comprehensive sanctions against South Africa in line with the resolutions of the OAU and the Paris international conference.

The two countries expressed their support for the proposal to form a neutral international committee to investigate the circumstances surrounding the death of Mozambique's President Samora Machel.

The statement added that the two parties underlined their firm commitment to the principles and aims of the Nonaligned Movement. They agreed to make joint efforts to strengthen the movement and its role in serving world stability and peace.

In this respect, the two parties expressed satisfaction with the positive results of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit Conference held in Harare, Zimbabwe, under Robert Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe and chairman of the Nonaligned Movement. They also declared their support for the Nonaligned Movement's efforts to encourage cooperation among the countries of the South and introduce a new world economic order in preparation for establishing a more balanced relationship between North and South.

The two countries emphasized the urgent need to strengthen African solidarity in order to confront the grinding economic crisis faced by the continent. They stated that in their view the UN action program for economic revival and development in Africa for the years 1986-90, which was approved by the special session held by the UN General Assembly on the critical economic situation in Africa, is a positive step in the international community's contribution to the solution of Africa's economic problems.

In this connection, the two parties declared their belief that the Ondougou Group, to which both Egypt and Uganda belong, represents an exemplary framework for regional cooperation among the Nile Basin countries in accordance with the Lagos action plan. They expressed the hope that the 4th Ondougou ministerial meeting, scheduled to be held in Kinshasa, will take practical steps to strengthen cooperation among the member countries and that all Nile Basin states will take part in these meetings. The two parties agreed on doubling their efforts to strengthen cooperation among the Nile basin countries in developing water resources. The two parties also said that Arab-African solidarity and cooperation should be boosted by the revival and activation of cooperation between the two groups.

Furthermore, according to the statement, the two parties reviewed the political situation in Africa. They stressed their commitment to the OAU, its principles, and its charter. They emphasized the fact that these principles — particularly those with respect to human rights, state sovereignty and territorial integrity, the solution of disputes among African countries by peaceful means, and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries — must be respected by everyone if security and stability in the continent are to be ensured.

Regarding bilateral relations, the two parties said that the political will in Cairo and Kampala to broaden ties between them must be translated into practical and tangible steps. In this context, the two parties signed an agreement to form a joint ministerial committee for economic, technical, and cultural cooperation between the two countries. They also agreed that special attention should be paid to efforts and proposals aimed at increasing trade and bilateral economic cooperation in line with the letter and spirit of the Lagos action plan. In this respect, the two parties decided to make arrangements for the exchange of commodities. The details of this will be worked out later.

The statement added that Egypt declared itself fully prepared to increase technical cooperation between the two countries and to provide Uganda with Egyptian experts and technicians, within the framework of the agreement signed between Uganda and the Egyptian Fund for Technical Cooperation with Africa. The aim is to contribute positively to Uganda's development efforts. Finally, Uganda welcomed the Egyptian proposal to take steps to establish tripartite cooperation in various fields between Uganda, Egypt, and third party contributors.

Ugandan Delegation Ends Visit

NC051340 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Excerpt] The Ugandan delegation led by Foreign Minister Ibrahim Mukiibi left Cairo this afternoon at the end of a 5-day visit to Egypt, during which it was received by President Husni Mubarak. [passage omitted]

Egypt, GDR Sign Construction Agreement

NC052211 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1900 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 5 Nov (MENA) — Representatives of the Egyptian Housing Ministry and the GDR Construction Ministry concluded an agreement this evening on cooperation in the building sector. Eng 'Abd al-Rahman Labib, minister of housing and utilities, signed for Egypt, while Wolfgang Junker, the visiting GDR construction minister, did so for his country. The accord is designed to promote economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the two ministries in construction, and to broaden projects involving the exchange of goods, services, and expertise according to the needs of both states.

The agreement also calls for greater bilateral collaboration in the domains of construction materials, especially cement, building equipment, hollow bricks, and dump trucks. It also provides for equipment to be assembled in Egypt, and for cooperation in the production of lightweight steel structures, the planning and execution of projects in Egypt, and joint involvement with Egyptian firms in building contracts obtained in the Third World. Other provisions cover cooperation in science and technology, with emphasis on the planning of prefabricated housing projects, promotion of the tile manufacturing industry in Egypt, development of building materials in research laboratories, the training of Egyptian engineers, and the sharing of expertise. In addition, scientific and technical experience is to be exchanged on ways of improving prefabricated houses and raising the standard of ready-mixed concrete. The agreement also provides for cooperation in seeking solutions for the maintenance of sewerage systems, the treatment of underground waste water, and the planning of industrial parks, cities, and entire provinces.

GDR Minister Leaves Cairo

NC060903 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0805 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 6 Nov (MENA) — GDR Construction Minister Wolfgang Junker left Cairo this morning for home at the end of a 4-day visit to Egypt. During his stay, the German minister met with Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi; Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production; Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning and international cooperation; and the ministers of housing, industry, and reconstruction. [passage omitted]

'Abd al-Majid Meets With Palestinian Officials

NC051458 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1420 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Cairo, 5 Nov (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met today with PNC member Sa'id Kamal. The foreign minister also received Jamal al-Surani, secretary of the PLO Executive Committee.

These meetings were part of the continuous process of consultation between Egypt and the PLO on Arab and international developments affecting the Palestinian issue and on Cairo's efforts to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Armed Forces Command Issues Communique No 2,429

JN051805 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Communique No 2,429 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 5 November 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our audacious fighters are an impregnable wall along our lofty borders. They have in their hands and in their minds all the elements of power that annihilate the aggressors.

The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. A courageous force from our audacious units in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan launched a raid against the positions of the scoudrels opposite them. In a resolute and lightning attack, the heroes of the forces succeeded in breaking into the enemy position and killing 10 scoundrel Khomeyniites. They also destroyed four firing positions and captured a number of weapons and some equipment. They returned safely to their positions with what they captured, thanks be to God. May God bless the troops of the IV Army Corps.

2. Our units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah intensified their blows to the enemy positions using various kinds of weapons. They succeeded in destroying a bulldozer and a vehicle. They also damaged another vehicle, wounding its occupants, and destroyed five infantry positions and an observation position, killing its occupants. The enemy was seen evacuating its losses. They also dealt with an enemy group in the same sector and killed a number of them. An ambulance was seen evacuating them.

3. Our forces captured a number of weapons in the West Tigris VI Army Corps sector.

4. A tower belonging to the enemy, a 106-mm gun carried on a vehicle, and the vehicle were destroyed and an enemy soldier was killed in the VII Army Corps sector front.

5. The malicious enemy shelled the city of Al-'Uzayr with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 5 November 1986

Security Council Informed of Iranian Shelling

JN060914 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0800 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Iraq has informed the UN Security Council of new Iranian attacks on purely civilian targets in Iraq. In a message to the Security Council yesterday, 'Ismat Kittani, Iraq's permanent UN representative, said the city of Basra and the hamlet of Sayyid Sadiq were subjected to long-range Iranian artillery shelling last Saturday. The district of Halabjah and its outskirts were subjected to similar shelling last Saturday and Sunday.

The message, which was handed over to the UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, pointed out that the Iranian shelling resulted in 3 civilian martyred, including a woman and a child, and 33 wounded, including 3 children and 2 women. The shelling also demolished and damaged several houses.

Saddam Receives Indonesian Foreign Minister

JN051036 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1010 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Nov (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has received Indonesian Foreign Affairs Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja. During the meeting, the two sides discussed cordial relations between the two friendly countries and means of promoting them. Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, attended the meeting.

'Aziz Receives Indonesian

JN051310 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1012 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Nov (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with Indonesian Foreign Affairs Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja here today. The Indonesian Minister arrived in Baghdad after midnight yesterday at the head of an official delegation. The two ministers discussed bilateral relations, the situation in the region, and issues of common interest.

Talks Begin With Indonesia

JN051931 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1907 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Nov (INA) — Iraq and Indonesia began official talks at the Foreign Ministry here this evening. Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, chaired the Iraqi side to the talks while Indonesian Foreign Affairs Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja chaired the Indonesian side. The two sides reviewed bilateral relations and reiterated their desire to promote these relations in all fields in line with their interests and to serve security, peace, and stability in the region and the world. Talks also dealt with the latest developments in the region and issues of mutual interest.

Iraqi-Jordanian Committee Meetings Begin

JN051033 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0957 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Amman, 5 Nov (INA) — The mini joint Iraqi-Jordanian committee for bilateral cooperation began its meetings here today. The Iraqi side to the committee is led by Usamah 'Abd al-Razzaq, under secretary of the Light Industries Ministry, while the Jordanian side is led by Muhammad al-Saqqaf, under secretary of the Ministry of Industry, Trade, and Supply.

During its 2-day meetings, the committee will discuss what has so far been implemented from the joint minutes signed by the two countries on 23 December 1985, in addition to the agenda of the higher joint Iraqi-Jordanian committee for bilateral cooperation which is scheduled to begin meetings in Baghdad next month.

[passage omitted] Usamah 'Abd al-Razzaq and his delegation arrived here last night.

Trade Minister Meets FRG, CSSR Officials

JN051125 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1008 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Nov (INA) — RCC member and Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali met with Martin Kruse, under secretary of the FRG Economics Ministry, here today. During the meeting, bilateral relations were discussed. Hasan 'Ali also met with Ladislav Vodrazka, first deputy minister of trade in the CSSR and his delegation. During the meeting, the two sides discussed economic and trade relations between the two friendly countries and means of promoting them.

Joint Iraqi-Swiss Committee Begins Sessions

JN051701 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1530 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Nov (INA) — The meetings of the fourth session of the Joint Iraqi-Swiss Committee for Trade, Economic, and Technical Cooperation began here today on the level of deputy chairman. The Iraqi side was led by Dr Qubays Sa'id 'Abd al-Fattah, trade ministry under secretary and deputy chairman of the Iraqi side to the committee. The Swiss side was led by Silvio Arioli, vice director of the Swiss Federal Office of External Economic Affairs.

During the meeting, both sides discussed what was implemented of the minutes of the third session in addition to developing bilateral relations. The Iraqi side included representatives from the Ministries of Interior, Trade, Higher Education and Scientific Research, Industry and Minerals, Light Industries, Planning, and Housing and Construction, in addition to the foreign economic relations committee. The Swiss side included representatives from a number of ministries.

Irrigation Minister Meets Senegalese Minister

JN061051 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1020 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Nov (INA) — Irrigation Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud met with Senegalese Commerce Minister Abdourahmane Toure today. During the meeting, they discussed ways to boister relations of cooperation between the two countries.

Monte Carlo: Al-Rifa'i To Visit Syria
JN051452 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Fu'ad Na'im dispatch from Amman]

[Text] Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i will pay an official visit to Damascus in the next few days and meet with senior Syrian officials to exchange views regarding developments in the Middle East, informed sources in Amman said. This will be the first meeting between Syrian and Jordanian officials since the break in relations between Syria and Britain last month.

In a recent press statement, Zayd al-Rifa'i said that the deterioration of relations between London and Damascus had caused tension in the region that will undermine the international community's interest in Middle East problems and reduce the opportunities for peace. Zayd al-Rifa'i also called for more Arab solidarity to confront the dangers and challenges facing the Arab nation.

King Husayn Addresses Officers Graduation
JN051514 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1218 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Speech by King Husayn at the graduation of the 24th class of officers from the Royal Military College in Amman on 5 November; carried within the "Newsreel" program — recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate, I extend to you greetings of love and pride. I take pride in you as comrades in arms and as brothers along the march. I am pleased to celebrate your graduation and your joining the vanguards of our righteous and loyal young men, those who are shaping the future of lofty and steadfast Jordan and are the harbingers of its triumphant and prosperous march. [passage omitted]

It pleases us to see that some of your brothers from the fraternal Arab countries are among you to share with you these happy moments as you shared your studies, training, and hard work which enabled you to rejoice together on this happy day. We congratulate them as well as their families on their graduation. We extend a greeting of amity and pride to the armies of which they are members. [passage omitted]

This occasion reminds us of captive Jerusalem, the Jerusalem of the Arabs and the Muslims, and of our usurped rights and occupied territories. This occasion reminds us that the only guarantee of maintaining our Armed Forces in a position that will enable them to protect the homeland and defend its soil is to entrench stability and pursue our work with full determination to provide these Armed Forces with the most advanced weapons and military hardware, irrespective of their sources or the place where they are produced, as long as this does not shackle our freedom and decisionmaking. Let it be clear and understood that our sincere efforts to attain a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace will not affect our endeavors to bolster our defense capabilities in terms of equipment and training. The Jordanian Armed Forces will always remain the emblem of national unity, the fence protecting independence, and the shield of the nation, as well as the source of hope which gives us confidence in the present and the future and makes us believe in the inevitability of regaining our rights and liberating our holy places. [applause]

Though the liberation of holy Jerusalem will continue to be the focus of our attention and our most sublime objective, this will not make us forget, in the midst of the direct confrontation of Zionist expansionism, our brothers in Iraq who have been building an impregnable bastion in the face of the Iranian aggressor's designs over more than 6 years and who have been protecting our honor and the future of our young generations. Greetings to our brothers who are standing fast in the land of Palestine and who, through their steadfastness, are entrenching its Arab and Islamic identity. Greetings to the fraternal Iraqi people and their loyal and heroic Armed Forces, which are repulsing the machinations of the Arab nation's enemies, protecting the Arab homeland's entity, and safeguarding Arab dignity. [passage omitted]

Damascus Carries 'Popular Forces' Statement
JN051550 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Statement by the Jordanian Popular Forces issued in Amman; date not given — read by announcer]

[Text] Out of our loyalty and affiliation to the one Arab homeland and nation; because we believe in the inevitability of this homeland's unity from the Gulf to the Atlantic Ocean; out of our awareness that whatever takes place in the Arab west fully affects and is connected with what happens in the Arab east; while the Arab nation is still suffering the consequences of the Camp David disaster — a disaster whose perpetrators justified it by saying they want to realize peace to promote prosperity and social progress, while in fact we find that their humiliating peace doubled Egyptian debts 10 times in 9 years of capitulation, that the debt's interest is more than all the Egyptian debts before capitulation, and that it is paid with hard currency, making Egypt's economic and social conditions very painful after the doors of Egypt were opened to the United States, the real and first enemy of the Arab nation;

While we are passing through the Camp David stage in which the Arab homeland has become the greatest importer of weapons in the world and the greatest consumer of human beings, for in Lebanon alone more Arabs were killed than all the Arabs who died in wars with Israel;

At a time when the Arab nation is still suffering from the consequences of Camp David, Shim'on Peres' visit to the Arab Maghreb comes as a new link in Israel's hegemony over the Arab nation and an attempt to effect a new penetration of the Arab nation's steadfastness in the east and in the west in facing Israel.

Out of our awareness of the connection between the peace of capitulation and the ruin and destruction which has spread in the entire Arab homeland — in Lebanon, in Iraq, and in other Arab areas — the undersigned have agreed to declare the following principles:

1. Israel constitutes a racist, cultural aggression against the Arab nation. It is the spearhead facing us in our struggle with colonialism, which is led by the United States against our nation and people. The crux of the Arab-Israeli struggle is not whether or not to accept Israel's existence, to recognize Israel's existence, or to negotiate with Israel directly or in an international conference. The issue of the struggle with Israel is defined according to Arab citizens as follows:

It is either you or Israel, your existence or Israel's existence, your security or its security, your freedom or its freedom, or your future or Israel's future. There can be no compromises as far as Israel's existence is concerned and there will be no room for understanding or meeting on the basis of the Zionist existence in the heart of the Arab homeland. This affirmation is not the result of imaginary pressures or positions as some frustrated people believe. This affirmation is the result of our awareness that Israel is part of an organic compound called imperialism and the industrialized West. Israel cannot be separated from them.

This stand and this understanding stems from the fact that Israel wants to place the Arab homeland under its hegemony and that it was established on expansion and cannot accept equitable relations. It knows only the imposition of its terms. Those who doubt this should look at Egypt's experiment and learn a lesson from the realities in Egypt and the Arab nation following the Camp David peace disaster. They should look at the tragic Egyptian conditions under external debts and daily pressures by the United States to undermine all the gains of the Egyptian people and to reorganize Egyptian society and institutions in accordance with U.S. will and interest, contary to Arab will and interests, thus ensuring Egypt's trusteeship to the United States and Israel and gauranteeing ending the Arab role of Egypt as the first bastion of the Arab nation.

2. The Peres-Hassan II meeting in Ifrane eliminates any illusion which some sides attempted to spread that Egypt had actually, though not formally, disposed of the Camp David accords. The Ifrane meeting exposed the Egyptian Government's insistence on bringing other clients to Camp David. The Ifrane meeting also revealed that there are some Arab states that conceal their allegiance to the U.S. plan, and that these states intend to peddle this plan by implementing the policy of normalizing relations and the plan of autonomy rule. These states have not taken measures or adopted stands on the Ifrane meeting. This is an issue which we denounce. However, there is no government, other than the Egyptian Government, that dared to flagrantly support the meeting.

The Arab peoples in all their countries, especially the Palestinian Arab people and the Arab people in Morocco, are called upon to denounce the Peres-Hassan II meeting in Ifrane and to confront the Israeli-U.S. aggression on the bases of the inevitability of the armed struggle and the restoration of the usurped rights and territory.

3. After all the roads to bilateral negotiations have been closed, whether regarding Lebanese-Israeli negotiations, Jordanian-Israeli negotiations, or Jordanian-Israeli-Palestinian negotiations, and met with the Arab masses' rejection and their sacrifices and martyrs in all the fields of honor and struggle against the Zionist occupation — particularly in the Palestinian and Lebanese arena — the door is no longer open to the capitulationist peace except through the international conference, especially after the Israeli and U.S. stands have become identical, leaving not one loophole to the advocates of bilateral solutions through which they can reach a separate settlement.

The most important condition for negotiations between two parties to any conflict, be they within a bilateral or international framework, is the posession of the power to negotiate. Without this power, negotiations will collapse and consequently become negotiations between a party which imposes its conditions and the other which capitulates and accepts these conditions. Thus, how can we view our issue with Israel, with which our conflict is one of existence and borders? The required stand on the Arab level is to completely terminate the Zionist existence by regaining the entire usurped homeland. This requires a call to end the Arab peace plan, known as the Fes plan, because at the Ifrane meeting Hassan II and Peres discusses the plan in terms of approving negotiations as a means to achieve peace. Therefore, in accordance with the Israeli concept, this peace will be in favor of Israeli military supremacy and unlimited U.S. support for Israel.

4. The Arab reaction to Peres' visit to Morocco, through which Israel obtained actual recognition from the second most populous Arab state, does not rise to the level of the Arab reaction to Al-Sadat's initiative. This demonstrates the state of Arab collapse on the level of regimes and organizations. If Peres' visit to Morocco took place without obstacles, then the next Arab station, after the Morocco station, will be easier for Israel. Moreover, the interval will not be as long as it was between Camp David and Ifrane.

The Arab reaction to the Ifrane meeting must focus on liquidating the spirit of Camp David in accordance with which the Ifrane meeting was held. The Arab reaction must also focus on reviving the spirit of complete rejection of Israel's existence and restoring the spirit of the Arab summit which was held in Khartoum, which represented the Arab nation's will despite the military defeat in 1967 — a spirit based on rejecting negotiations and capitulation. With the same spirit, the Arabs must denounce the attack launched by the Moroccan king against Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir when he said that the days when those who imposed what they wanted on the Arab summits had ended and gone forever — the time of Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir. It was the comprehensive Arab will which made the decisions of rejection in Khartoum, and not as the Moroccan king claims.

5. The continued U.S.-Zionist challenge to the Arab nation confirms to the Arab people that armed struggle, which is organically linked to the unity of the Arab nation, is the first and only means of liberating and regaining all the usurped Arab territory from the Zionist enemy who understands only the language of war and force. Furthermore, the international community does not sympathize with rights which are not backed by force and does not grant rights to their owners unless the latter are capable of wresting their rights with their own power and sacrifices for the sake of these rights. Therefore, armed struggle is the only way to assert the Arab nation's rights in Palestine, to convince the world of these rights, and to return any occupied Arab territory to the body of Arabdom.

6. The continuous U.S. alliance with Israel against the Arab nation, which has been adopted by all U.S. presidents since the establishment of Israel, dismisses any delusion that the United States could be a mediator between the Arabs and Israel. Furthermore, the Arab nation's battle with Zionism and the United States is the same. It is not the battle of a single regime or organization, but is the battle of the Arab nation for its existence, history, future, and the future of its generations. Therefore, comprehensive Arab struggle and armed struggle based on common Arab struggle, common Arab cause, and common Arab destiny is the real answer to the continued aggression against the Arab nation. It is also the way to liquidate the occupation and to liberate Arab national soil.

7. The continuous delusion about a so-called just and lasting peace through directly convincing the United States or through European mediation is a deviation from the path of building intrinsic Arab power which will achieve peace by liquidating the occupation. Therefore, Arab policy must be founded on the basis that the United States and Israel are the main enemy of the Arab nation and that the socialist camp headed by the USSR is the first ally of the Arab nation in its struggle against U.S. imperialism and Zionism. Within the framework of this concept, all regimes, systems, and organizations must stop pursuing the course of settlements and reconciliations because any settlement with Israel will change the balance of power in the region and, consequently, it will be in the interest of Israel and in accordance with the Camp David accords despite any counterclaims.

8. This approach toward the objective of continued existence, dignity, and freedom will not be possible under the present state of divisions. It is also in complete contradiction with the policy of oppression, terrorism, and suppression of citizens' liberties pursued by Arab regimes against their peoples. Therefore, we condemn this policy because it is the real barrier preventing the free movement of the Arab movements. Therefore, we demand the granting of public liberties and true democracy to the Arab masses so the masses of our Arab nation will be given the chance to participate in waging the battles for their continued existence and freedom, in making their own decisions, in charting their future, and in achieving security, prosperity, peace, and progress for their sons.

The statement was signed by the following ladies and gentlemen: Hamad al-Farhan, Yasir 'Amr, Bahjat Abu Gharbiyah, Yahya Hammudah, Jamil Maraqah, As'ad 'Abd al-Rahman, 'Abd al-'Azim Abu Musabbah, Fahd al-Rimawi, Muhamad Khayr al-Hawrani, 'Abd al-Rahman al-Kayyali, Sulayman al-Hadidi, Ahmad Khalaf, Trad Sa'ud al-Qadi, Munawwar al-Rimawi, Ahmad al-'Armuti, Walid Maraqah, Mustafa Milhim, 'Abd al-Rahman Abu Jibarah, Mahmud al-Ma'ayitah, Muhammad Musa al-Kiswani, Salah al-Din al-'Anabtawi, Nabih Mu'ammar, Khalil al-Sawahiri, Subhi al-Qutub, Jamal al-Saghir, Ibrahim Khalil, Hisham Nimr, Khal.d al-Karaki, 'Alayyan 'Alayyan, Sa'id Abu Mayzar, 'Abd al-Fattah al-Kaylani, Nizar Jardanah, Shakir Haddad, Muhammad Khamis al-Majdubah, Fayiz Shakhatirah, Musa al-Jayyusi, Dawud al-Zir, 'Abd al-Jawad Salih, Husayn Mjalli, Muhammad Walid Khazar, 'Ali al-Shuqayri, Ibrahim Hamdan, Ibrahim Matalqah, Muhammad Yunis al-'Azzah, Muslih al-'Azzah, 'Atiyah Bani Hani, Khalid Abu Sammaqah, Turki Haddad, Najib al'Uqlah, Khalid Haza', Qasim 'Ubaydat, Mustafa Khasawinah, Salih Kunay'an al-Fayiz, 'Abd al-Hafiz Shakhanibah, Hani Khasawinah, Sulayman 'Arar, 'Ali Abu Nuwwar, Husayn Abu Ghanimah.

'Unusual' U.S. Military Activity Near Syria

NC060608 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] According to press reports carried by various media this morning, there has been unusual military activity at the U.S. base in Inkerlic, which is close to Syria's northern borders. U.S. fighter planes have carried out a number of reconnaissance sorties near the Syrian coast during the past few hours, the reports add. No further details are as yet available.

Iranian Embassy Statement Condemns Camps War

NC060611 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0415 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] The Iranian Embassy in Beirut has condemned the camps war and said the fighting reflects Israeli policy, which seeks to create divisions within the Islamic world. The embassy has issued a statement emphasizing that this war only serves Israeli interests and that 'Arafat is exploiting it in preparation for recognition of the Zionist entity, in keeping with the actions of the Iraqi and Egyptian presidents and Jordan's king. The embassy statement said that Iran rejects armed chaos and that the security of all Islamic areas, particularly those in southern Lebanon, must be guaranteed.

Organization Threatens Embassy

NC061017 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0945 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] A person claiming to speak for the Black June Organization has contacted Radio Free Lebanon, threatening that the Iranian Embassy in Beirut will be the target of an operation to be carried out by his organization in the next 48 hours.

Karami Makes Statement After Ministerial Meeting

NC051336 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1155 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Statement by Prime Minister Rashid Karami, followed by remarks in response to questions by unidentified correspondents, after a meeting of the Ministerial Committee under his chairmanship in Beirut on 5 November — recorded]

[Text] [Karami] The Ministerial Committee today discussed political, security, and economic developments in Lebanon, the region, and the world. There was a consensus regarding the situation in Lebanon and anticipated future developments. It must be noted that Lebanon has become an arena and card used by more than one party to serve their interests. Therefore, it is our duty as Lebanese to be always ready to handle our affairs in such a way that our country does not pay a price in terms of its stability, unity, and sovereignty.

As for the dialogue, we have been and will remain advocates of this. We will work for the success of this dialogue in realizing accord, reforms, and salvation. We will hold a meeting at the Chamber of Deputies to discuss arrangements for the resumption of the dialogue. Under the circumstances, we must assert that we support the dialogue to deal with economic and living conditions. The present economic conditions reflect political disagreements and current conflicts in which violence and the gun are used. These issues are interwoven, and no issue can be resolved at the expense of the others. Therefore, we greatly hope to be able to reconcile the sides in a way which would lead to better economic, political, and security conditions. We will work very seriously to find the solutions needed so the people may feel reassured and safe.

[Reporter] You have undoubtedly touched upon the camps problem during today's meeting. Is there anything new in this regard?

[Karami] Of course attention is focused on the camps and on implementing agreements reached among the parties concerned. Abidance by these agreements will lead to stability and security in the camps and their environs, both in the suburb and on the mountain.

Syrian Intelligence Post Attacked in Tripoli

NC051935 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] A Syrian intelligence post in the Al-Jummayzat section of Tripoli was attacked with hand grenades and machine guns at 0200 today. The Syrians staged a raid in the area immediately afterward and arrested a number of suspects.

It is worth noting that a Syrian intelligence position in Abu Samra was the target of a similar assault 2 nights ago. No casualties were reported.

New Group Claims Attacks

NC060646 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] We were contacted by a person who claimed to be speaking on behalf of the Lebanese Islamic Army [al-Jaysh al-Islami al-Lubnani] a short while ago. The caller claimed that his group was responsible for the series of attacks against Syrian troops in Tripoli.

Syrians Respond to Attacks

NC060852 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Events in Tripoli have overshadowed the camps war and brought the northern capital back into the circle of violence and conflict. Our correspondent reports that positions held by the Syrian forces near Al-Ahliyah school in Abu Samra, the nuns' school in Al-Qubbah, Al-Najmah Square, and the Al-Bahsas district on the southern approach to Tripoli came under simultaneous machine gun and rocket attacks last night. According to our correspondent, the Syrian forces returned fire and drove the gunmen off. They also set up numerous roadblocks under the supervision of Major Ahmad Hallum, the new head of Syrian intelligence in Tripoli.

Immediately after the attacks, units of Syrian forces and intelligence personnel carried out extensive raids and arrests in the city, particularly in Abu Samra, Al-Qubbah, Al-Ma'rad, Al-Mina', Al-Zahriyah, and the vicinity of Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban's residence. Syrian forces also raided Al-Mansuri mosque, where Shaykh Sa'id Sha'ban officiates at Friday prayers.

It is worth noting that during the funeral of Shaykh Subhi Salih in Tripoli last month slogans were displayed in the city denouncing the Syrian presence. The Syrian forces responded at that time with arrests and prevented journalists from photographing the slogans or reporting on them.

Lebanese Front Meets In 'New Composition'

NC051326 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Excerpts] The Lebanese Front, in its new composition, met for the first time today. The meeting, held at the main office of the National Liberal Party in Al-Ashrafiyah, ended at 1330, following 2 and 1/2 hours of discussions centered on the Front's charter. [passage omitted]

Following the meeting, Dr Samir Ja'ja', chairman of the Executive Committee of the Lebanese Forces, expressed satisfaction with the new composition of the Front. He explained that the front will hold periodic meetings and said that no one was absent from today's meeting. [passage omitted]

The following participated in today's meeting: former President Camille Sham'un; Phalangist Party leader Dr George Sa'adah; Phalangist Party deputy leader George 'Umayrah; Dr Ja'ja'; attorney Karim Paqraduni, deputy chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee; Dany Sham'un, leader of the National Liberal Party; Habib Mutran, deputy leader of the National Liberal Party; Etienne Saqr, leader of the Guardians of the Cedar Party; attorney George 'Udwan, leader of the Al-Tanzim Party; attorney Shakir Abu Sulayman, chairman of the Maronite League; Dr Dimitri Bitar, chairman of the Orthodox League; Albert Malki, representating the Union of Christian Minorities; Minister Joseph al-Hashim; Deputy Edward Hunayn; Deputy Michel Sasin; Dr Charles Malik; Dar Fu'ad Afram al-Ubstani; and Ilyas Rabadi.

At the end of this meeting, the Front issued the following statement: The conferees discussed Lebanon's difficult economic conditions and the need to find quick solutions for them. At its next meeting, the Front will issue a statement proposing the required solutions. The Front will meet every Wednesday, and by-laws for the organization will also be prepared.

Cease-Fire Agreement for Burj al-Barajinah

NC051429 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1400 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Efforts to deal with the tense situation in Burj al-Barajinah camp are continuing. A meeting was held 30 minutes ago in Bassam Tulays' office in Burj al-Barajinah attended by Syrian observers, representatives of the Palestinian National Salvation Front, and the Amal Movement. The conferees agreed on a comprehensive cease-fire in Burj al-Barajinah camp and its vicinity to take effect at 1600 today. The camp lines saw exchanges of machinegun fire throughout the afternoon.

Cease-Fire Violated

NC051747 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Excerpts] According to our latest reports, Palestinian gunmen have not honored the cease-fire in Burj al-Barajinah. Zarub Salim and the Airport Road have come under mortar, RPG, and machine gun fire from Burj al-Barajinah. All the Burj al-Barajinah combat lines are unsafe, as Palestinian snipers are shooting from their positions inside the camp. [passage omitted]

The Fifth Branch of the Amal Movement's Military Bureau has issued a statement on developments in the area. The declaration notes that the Palestinians have continued their attacks on the southern suburb from Burj al-Barajinah. This comes despite the fact that Amal is observing the cease-fire. The statement explains that snipers have been hitting homes in Burj al-Barajinah, Ruways, and Harat Hurayk since yesterday. The Palestinians have also had the Airport Road under sniper fire since morning, wounding four civilians. They did this in an attempt to disrupt life around the camp and cut off access to the airport. [passage omitted]

Romanian Embassy Attacked With Rocket 5 Nov

NC051923 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Unidentified individuals fired a rocket at the Romanian Embassy behind the Farid al-Atrash Casino in Al-Rawshah at about 2000, causing material damage.

Amal Shi'ite Militia Centers Attacked in Beirut

HK060118 Hong Kong AFP in English 0103 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Beirut, Nov 6 (AFP) — Three centers of the Amal Shi'ite Militia in Moslem West Beirut came under attack from rockets, machine guns and explosives Wednesday night without claiming any victims, police said. They were the latest in a series of nightly attacks on Amal and Syrian security offices in the capital which have increased since Amal resumed its campaign against Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut and southern Lebanon.

Fighting continued earlier Wednesday around the Amal-beseiged Burj al-Barajinah Camp where 19 people died and more than 80 were injured Tuesday in clashes between the Shi'ites and Palestinian fighters. It was the worst fighting since the June war of the camps. Official figures put the toll since fighting resumed around the camp the previous Wednesday at 32 dead and 140 wounded.

PNSF Denies Threat of Military Action

NC051826 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] The military command of the Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF] has held an extraordinary meeting. It issued a warning afterward to the Fatah Revolutionary Council in Sidon's 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp. The PNSF threatened to launch a military action, which it said would have dire consequences and leave no victor, if the war did not stop in 48 hours. The Palestinian declaration noted that this decision had been transmitted to Syrian leaders and to the Lebanese nationalist forces.

The PNSF later denied any knowledge of this statement and its warning.

Foreign Minister Summons EEC Envoys to Meeting

HK060115 Hong Kong AFP in English
0024 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Damascus, Nov 6 (AFP) — Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' met here Wednesday night with ambassadors from eight of the 12 European Economic Community (EEC) member nations, a Western diplomat source said. No details were released of the meeting, which came five days after EEC foreign ministers met in London to discuss British charges of Syrian involvement in terrorist acts.

At an earlier meeting in Luxembourg, Britain unsuccessfully tried to persuade its fellow EEC members to adopt sanctions against Syria. The call came after London served diplomatic relations with Damascus in October when a British court sentenced a Jordanian to 45 years imprisonment for trying to blow up an Israeli airliner with alleged help from the Syrian Embassy.

The EEC ambassador attending the meeting here were from Belgium Denmark, France, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain and West Germany.

Al-Asad Aide Interviewed On Relations With EEC

PM051444 Paris LIBERATION in French
3 Nov 86 p 4

[Interview with 'Umran Adham, aide to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, by Marc Kravetz — date and place not given]

[Text] *Liberation*: Syria has been accused by Britain of instigating the abortive attack on the El Al plane. The British have broken off diplomatic relations with Damascus and are asking the EEC member-states to adopt a series of sanctions against Syria. Do you think this is merely a trumped-up allegation aimed to isolate Syria, as people in Damascus are saying?

'Umran Adham: Before I answer your question, I must remind you that Syria just recently rejected direct negotiations with Israel and advocated an international conference under the auspices of the five great powers with a view to establishing peace in the Near East. This is contrary to the wishes of Israel, backed by the United States. It is therefore natural that those who are opposing Syrian policy should do all they can to discredit and weaken the Syrian regime to try and force it into direct dialogue with Israel. This is the context which must not be forgotten.

I have not seen the evidence, or the so-called evidence, presented in Luxembourg by [British Foreign Secretary] Sir Geoffrey Howe and so I cannot comment on it. But according to what I have read in the newspapers, I think several questions can be asked.

If, as Sir Geoffrey Howe stated, the British secret service in Cyprus intercepted telephone conversations from Syria, if they were listening to everything that was said in the Syrian embassy in London, and if they were keeping a round-the-clock watch on Hindawi, why did they allow him to enter the airport, hand the bag to his fiancee and find nothing in that bag when it passed through the British security checks, leaving it up to the El Al security services to find the bomb in the bag?

After that, why did the British secret services allow Hindawi to leave the airport, go to the Syrian Embassy, which is still under surveillance, then go to a hotel, and only arrest him 48 hours later?

If the Syrian special services were involved, why would they have allowed Hindawi to leave the embassy without doing anything to protect him?

These questions lead to another: In these conditions, can we rule out the possibility of a plot by the British or even the Israeli secret services to discredit Syria and organize a veritable economic blockade of our country?

If the attack on the El Al plane had succeeded, how would it have benefited Syria? However, by thwarting the attack, Syria was placed in a bad light and the best proof of this is the very harsh and very rapid decision which the British made on Syria.

Liberation: Although the British proposals were not adopted by their European partners in Luxembourg, all, aside from Greece, seem to have accepted that the evidence presented by Britain was serious. What will Syria's response be?

'Umran Adham: Syria had already replied through President Hafiz al-Asad in the interview he granted to *Time* magazine. I am also convinced that the abortive attack in London is a very skillful operation staged by the Israeli secret services.

Liberation: Is this not a rather glib explanation?

'Umran Adham: As soon as there is any suggestion that Israel might be involved in a terrorist attack, the Western countries refuse to listen. Aside from the 1948 massacres, we have not forgotten that in 1973 Israeli fighter planes destroyed a Libyan civil aircraft with more than 100 passengers on board; furthermore we have not forgotten the destruction of the Iraqi nuclear power station in Tammuz in 1981 or the siege of Beirut in 1982. No measures have ever been taken against Israel by the international community, and each time this matter has been referred to the UN Security Council, the Americans have used their veto. The Arabs are always the guilty party. The Israelis are always innocent. Is that justice? Is it possible to say that both sides are treated equally? Believe me, if you want things to change, the Arab peoples must no longer despair of justice.

Liberation: Are you not afraid that at the next EEC meeting in London on 10 November, there will be a stronger majority in favor of sanctions?

'Umran Adham: In view of the attitude already taken by the EEC members in Luxembourg, I do not think that there will be a majority in favor of imposing sanctions on Syria on 10 November because that would destabilize the whole region. I do not think this will happen particularly because the evidence presented by Britain is not decisive. I hope that between now and then Britain will adopt a more flexible position.

Liberation: All the indications are that the Syrian economy is in a bad state. Can you give us some details on this?

'Umran Adham: Syria has great potential in the energy sphere and in agriculture. For 5 years climatic conditions — lack of rain, drying up of underground water sources — have been jeopardizing harvests. The fall in oil prices has further reduced income and, for the same reason, the aid which Syria was receiving from the Arab countries for its arms effort has been considerably reduced. This means that some of the country's resources have had to be allocated to military purposes at the expense of food requirements. In addition, the destabilization of Lebanon, in which Israel has played a part, is forcing Syria to maintain a large presence in Lebanon and this is costing it a great deal. There are obviously other factors to be considered. I think that the situation can eventually be improved and, at the prime minister's request, I am trying to find short-term solutions.

Liberation: You are negotiating with the EEC and other countries for credit to help Syria and for the purchase of food. What progress has been made in these negotiations?

'Umran Adham: I cannot give you answers country by country because that would hinder current talks, but I can tell you that negotiations are being carried out with several European countries, Canada, and Japan for a total value of 3 billion dollars. I have also been asked by six Arab countries, including Syria, to negotiate with the EEC for the purchase of 5.5 million metric tons of food products — wheat, flour, maize, beef, milk, and milk products. These negotiations started in May and we have received several favorable replies but nobody seems to be able to make rapid decisions in Brussels.

Liberation: Surely the Luxembourg talks will make things worse from this viewpoint?

'Umran Adham: Last Wednesday the Syrian foreign minister held a meeting in Damascus with the EEC ambassadors, excluding the British ambassador of course, and asked them whether they intended to impose sanctions on Syria. All said they did not. But I would like to point out that we have been kept waiting since June. At present we are negotiating 400,000 metric tons of wheat, plus 100,000 metric tons of milk, and 100,000 metric tons of milk products for Syria. I learned last week that the decision had been postponed until 6 November. I do not understand these delays. The EEC is having problems and when it is offered 1 billion dollars worth of orders for its agricultural surpluses, it does not say yes. I was recently told in Brussels: "We are prepared to sign this deal but we will first have to see what the Americans do and we will follow their lead." Why should I turn to Europe if I can immediately obtain a good price in the United States?

Liberation: Do you think that these problems are connected with the current political situation?

'Umran Adham: I have high hopes that they will be solved. I think that it is in the European countries' interests to develop this cooperation with the Arab world, and this would be a major factor contributing to peace and stability in the countries south of the Mediterranean basin. But I would like to ask you a question in return: When you worry about the terrorist threat, the increase in violence, the gulf between the West and the rest of the world, just imagine what goes through the minds of the people who see you destroying your agricultural surpluses and turning your milk surpluses into animal feed? Do you regard hungry people as less important than livestock?

Liberation: How do you view current relations between France and Syria?

'Umran Adham: I think that despite the hasty reactions of some deputies, President Mitterrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac have shown great judgment in this situation and do not intend to sacrifice France's very important role in the Near East. No other country can play such a role. President Hafiz al-Asad for his part recently told me that he is very anxious to maintain relations between the two countries and that he is counting on France to play its traditional role as a stabilizing influence which will make it possible to bring about an equitable peace among the countries in the region.

Liberation: What influence can the current situation have on the fate of the French hostages held in Lebanon?

'Umran Adham: I am much more optimistic than I have been in recent months. I know President al-Asad intends to make every effort to ensure that all the hostages are released. This is now in the interests of all parties, and I think I can say that there shouldbe positive developments in the next few days.

APU Secretary General Condemns British Action

JN051954 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1615 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] The Arab Parliamentary Union has condemned the recent British decision to sever diplomatic relations with Syria. The Union's Secretary General 'Abd al-Rahman Burawi said the British measure was carried out in coordination with the U.S. and Zionist intelligence services to harm Arabs and blemish their reputation among world poeples.

These statements were voiced during the meeting at the Union's premises yesterday evening between Burawi and the Finnish-Arab Friendship Society delegation, headed by Society Secretary General Mikko Lohikoski, currently visiting Syria.

Burawi renewed Arab parliamentarians' backing and support for Syria's pan-Arab stand and explained the Union's position on the current political situation in the region.

Jordanian Premier Arrives in Damascus 6 Nov

JN061038 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1015 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Damascus — Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i arrived in Damascus this morning from Amman. He was received at Damascus International Airport by Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm. He was received at the runway by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and Jordanian Ambassador in Damascus 'Ali Khurays.

Al-Rifa'i and Dr al-Kasm took the salute at the dais while the band played the Jordanian and Syrian national anthems and later reviewed the guard of honor. Prime Minister al-Rifa'i shook hands with the senior officials who came to receive him. They included the deputy prime ministers, ministers, and the staff of the Jordanian Embassy in Damascus. Al-Rifa'i and Dr al-Kasm then drove in an official motorcade to Al-Rawdah Palace.

ADN: Al-Asad Receives GDR Interior Minister

LD051632 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1502 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Damascus, 5 Nov (ADN) — Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, received Army General Friedrich Dickel, GDR Minister of the Interior, for a friendly talk in Damascus today. Minister Dickel conveyed cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which the Syrian Party and state leader reciprocated.

President Al-Asad praised the GDR's active peace policy and its firm solidarity with the struggle of Syria and all other anti-imperialism forces in the world. Both sides expressed their agreement that in view of the unchanged aggressive attitude of imperialism there is no more important task than that of safeguarding world peace and averting a nuclear inferno through the joint action of peoples and states.

They noted with concern that the United States is continuing to intensify its confrontation policy and its striving for hegemony in the Middle East, too. President al-Asad strongly condemned imperialism's present attempts to link Syria's name with international terrorism. This is intended to defame Syria, which as a bastion of a just and comprehensive Middle East solution strictly rejects such actions. Minister Dickel gave an assurance that the GDR would continue to stand in solidarity alongside Syria.

Touching on bilateral relations between Syria and the GDR, both sides stressed the high level of cooperation in policy, economy and culture. They reaffirmed their countries' desire to deepen the bonds of friendship and cooperation and to expand them steadily and dynamically. The GDR ambassador to Syria, Wolfgang Grabowski, also took part in the meeting.

Al-Kasm Receives Dickel

JN041512 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1350 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Damascus, 4 Nov (SANA) — At 1400 today, Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm received GDR Interior Minister Friedrich Dickel. The meeting was attended by Interior Minister Muhammad Ghabbash, and the GDR ambassador in Damascus. At the beginning of the meeting the visiting minister conveyed to Dr al-Kasm the greetings of Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. Discussions during the meeting centered on the close relations and the cooperation between Syria and the GDR.

The GDR minister briefed Al-Kasm on the talks he has been holding in Damascus, emphasizing his satisfaction with their progress. Voicing appreciation for Syria's struggle, Dickel expressed his country's support for Syria's firm stand under President al-Asad in confronting the British-U.S.-Israeli scheme and its steadfastness against threats and provocations.

For his part, the prime minister expressed appreciation for the stand of the GDR and other socialist bloc countries and their role in bolstering the struggle of Syria and the Arab nation. At the end of the meeting, Dr al-Kasm asked the visiting minister to convey his greetings to Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

APS: Prime Minister Receives Algerian Ambassador

LD060059 Algiers APS in English 1029 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Damascus, 5/11/86 (APS) — Algeria's ambassador to Damascus, Moubarek Djedri, had talks with the head of the Syrian Government, 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm on brotherly relations and questions of common interest.

The Algerian ambassador was also audienced by Minister of State of Foreign Affairs, 'Isam al-Na'ib.

The Syrian press reported on these talks. On its turn, the daily *Tishrin* issued its first page the statement made by the secretary general of the national organization of mujahidin (war veterans), in which he affirmed Algeria's support to Syria.

Al-Asad Ratifies Loan Agreement With Japan

JN051948 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Law No 30 for 1986 issued by President Hafiz al-Asad on 5 November 1986]

[Text] In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and recognizing what the People's Assembly endorsed in its session on 4 November 1986, the president of the Republic issues the following:

Article 1: The following documents signed in Damascus are ratified:

a. The document signed in Damascus on 18 October 1986 between the SAR Government and the Japanese Government on financing the expansion of the Banyas power station.

b. The two documents on giving [Syria] 29.63 billion yen in loans to finance the project.

c. The exchanged letters on defining the states from which imports can be made.

d. The minutes of discussions between the Syrian and Japanese delegations.

Article 2: This law will be published and those concerned with its implementation will be informed.

[Dated] Damascus 5 Novmber 1986

[Signed] Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Republic

Speaker Meets Argentine Envoy, Expatriate
JN051539 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1332 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Damascus, 5 Nov (SANA) — People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi held separate meetings here today with the Argentine Ambassador in Damascus Andres Geustermans and Syrian expatriate Jirjis Sam'an, founder of the Syrian club in Stockholm and chairman of the Arab-Swedish Friendship Society.

During the meeting, the Argentine ambassador emphasized his government's position in support of Syria and condemned Britain's decision to break off its diplomatic relations with Syria.

During his meeting with the People's Assembly Speaker, Syrian expatriate Jirjis Sam'an explained the situation of Syrian expatriates in Sweden and their confrontation of the hostile Zionist campaigns launched against Syria and the Arabs. Al-Zu'bi paid tribute to the Syrian community's role in Sweden and emphasized its importance in exposing the methods used by the Arab nation's enemies.

AL-BA'TH: No One Striking 'the Rock' Will Win
JN060859 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0530 GMT 6 Nov 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Syrian Rock and the Stupid Heads", Al-Ba'th says: Following Britain's abominable action, the tongues of the Washington and Tel Aviv rulers have begun to complete the prepared scenario. In the past few days, Reagan, George Shultz, Donald Regan, Shamir, and others vied with each other to launch a large-scale threat campaign and feverish military provocations against Syria. Hence, the game has been exposed. Also exposed are those who were awaiting the Heathrow Airport fairy tale to express their deep hatred against Syria and its firm stands.

It is no secret that the Washington and Tel Aviv rulers believe that Syria has always been the main obstacle to their schemes of domination, hegemony, and annexation. They also believe that striking at Syria, after Egypt had been removed from the conflict with Israel, will open an easy road, free of obstructions and dangers, so that they can reach the heart of the Arab homeland.

In its editorial, *Al-Ba'th* explains that spreading the U.S. umbrella in the Arab region and giving Israel a free hand thereis not a new issue and is not linked to the London or other incidents. This is an old colonialist aim for which they have long worked. However, and despite the accurate preparation for the designs of Washington and Tel Aviv and also despite the early use of psychological warfare, these designs are extremely far from reality because they do not take into account the Syrian masses' potentials, the matchless cohesion between the Syrian leadership and people, and unlimited readiness to offer sacrifices in defense of themselves, the revolution, the achievements, and the Arab nation's cause.

The newspaper concludes: Those who awaited the isolation of Syria through terrorizing it on a false, fabricated pretext of combatting terrorism will have a long wait. As proved daily by events, Syria is not alone. Syria is strong with its cohesive masses, its brave Armed Forces, its Arab masses, and the world peace and liberation forces. Such strength cannot be defeated. It they do not believe this, then let them try butting their stupid heads on the Syrian rock and then see how they will bleed and how they will never be safe after such an attempt. As the great Arab leader Hafiz al-Asad said, in this country we have decided that no one can strike at Syria and escape punishment.

Disappointment Expressed Over 5 Nov SDI Accord

LA060951 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 6 Nov 86 p 2

[Report by the defense correspondent]

[Text] Tel Aviv — The Defence Ministry and the U.S. Pentagon yesterday signed an accord granting Israel some $6 million to research anti-missiles defence as part of Israel's participation in the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI).

Israel is to receive $2.5m. of the grant immediately. The agreement was signed in Tel Aviv by the deputy head of the Pentagon's SDI organization, Cordon Smith, and by Defence Ministry Director General David 'Ivri. Last May, Israel became the first non-NATO state to join the SDI programme, and since then researchers here have been studying chemical lasers for SDI.

Sources in the Defence Ministry expressed disappointment over the size of yesterday's accord — $6m. out of SDI's total budget of $26 billion. The ministry hopes Israel's part in the research will increase. This would help firms like the RAFAEL weapons development authority and the Israel Aircraft Industries, which have been under great financial strain.

Yesterday's signing was facilitated by the defeat two weeks ago of a bill meant to limit SDI spending outside the U.S.

Israel is particularly interested in anti-ballistic missiles' research because Syria has recently acquired SS21 missiles, which can reach any target in Israel. Research in this sphere, therefore, satisfies Israel's special needs while also suiting SDI objectives.

The main beneficiary of the accord will be RAFAEL, but other research institutions will also participate.

Shamir Hits French Attitude to Syria in Interview

PM060900 Paris LE FIGARO in French 3 Nov 86 p 2

[Interview with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir by Jacques Jacquet-Francillon in Jerusalem — date not given]

[Text] [Jacquet-Francillon] Prime Minister, you have been kind enough to grant us your first interview with the French press since you took over the government of your country. Thank you.

On 9 October, the day before he handed in his resignation as Israeli prime minister, Shim'on Peres, who is now your foreign minister, gave his last major interview as prime minister to our newspaper.

We asked him this question: "Is it not difficult for a prime minister to pursue a foreign policy with a foreign minister — at the time it was you Yitzhak Shamir — who does not share all his ideas? And, conversely, is it not even more difficult to be foreign minister when you do not necessarily share the same ideas as your prime minister? Mr Peres replied: "The process has been very difficult but the result has been good.... I do not know what will happen in the future...." (Mr Shamir laughed loudly)

So, I am now asking you the same question and, more generally, I am asking you: Do you think that "Israeli-style cohabitation" can function in the next 2 years as well as it seems to have done in the past 25 months?

[Shamir] That is a good question.... (Mr Shamir laughed again) But we have no alternative. We have a cabinet and a government of national unity. We are obliged to cooperate. In the framework of our agreement, foreign policy principles were accepted by the two sides. We must act in accordance with this agreement, with cooperation between the two parties and among their representatives within the government. I represent the Likud. Shim'on Peres represents the Labor Party. So, we are going to take action together. I hope there is a consensus between us which will enable us to implement an effective foreign policy, while taking account of the limits which we have both accepted. I hope such cooperation will not damage Israel's interests.

[Jacquet-Francillon] What is the main achievement for which you are prepared to give Shim'on Peres' government credit?

[Shamir] I think that the government of national unity has so far accomplished part of its crucial task, in other words the stabilization and improvement of the state of our economy. A great deal still needs to be done and we will continue to follow this course in the 2 years for which this government will be in office.

[Jacquet-Francillon] What is your own main objective for these 2 years?

[Shamir] Well, the main aim, as I have just said, is still progress on the development of our economy, the reduction of inflation, and the creation of the necessary conditions for stepping up our economic activity.

[Jacquet-Francillon] What do you think are the main risk factors for the stability of the whole Near East region?

[Shamir] There are many factors that threaten or might threaten our region's stability. What we must ensure above all is progress toward peace. We know that the problems facing us are fairly difficult and it would be an illusion to think that we can achieve peace in the near future. What we need is to ensure that events move in that direction. This is the main thing. That was President al-Sadat's theory in the past — "No more war." And his theory was that, if there was no war, there would be time to solve all the crises. I think so too!

The important thing is to avoid armed conflicts in our region and, if we succeed in avoiding these conflicts, we will gradually be able to reache solutions acceptable to all those concerned.

[Jacquet-Francillon] On the subject of the search for peace, did you wholeheartedly approve of the Ifrane meeting between Morocco's King Hassan II and Shim'on Peres and, in your view, what benefit did Israel derive from it?

[Shamir] I think that to improve the atmosphere in our region it is very useful to have personal meetings between Israeli and Arab leaders. Even if these meetings do not produce any practical results, they create a climate which is more favorable to reviving peace efforts.

[Jacquet-Francillon] Do you think that an international conference in which the Soviet Union might participate and could help find a solution to the Palestinian problem and to the dispute between Jordan and Israel?

[Shamir] I do not think that an international conference would make a contribution to peace in our region. Such a conference would merely be a platform for propaganda, because in all conferences of this type it is always the most extreme people who monopolize the discussions.

The main thing we need is direct, face-to-face negotiations between Israel and its neighbors. We are convinced that practical results can only be achieved by direct bilateral negotiations.

[Jacquet-Francillon] Do you think that Israel's security is more effectively guaranteed now than it was 2 years ago when Shim'on Peres took over the government?

[Shamir] I do not think that there has been any change since then, but I can say that as time passes, with each year that passes, we grow stronger from all viewpoints, militarily and economically and that Israel's existence in the region is consolidated each year.

[Jacquet-Francillon] What is your present view of the administration of the Israeli-occupied territories? Do you plan to continue to encourage the establishment of new settlements, on the West Bank for instance?

[Shamir] You know very well that I do not accept this definition of "occupied territories...." It is a fact that there are disagreements between us and the Arab world, between us and our neighbors on the political future of some parts of these countries. But it goes without saying that we must strengthen the Israeli presence in these territories... and we will do so! We have constantly done this since 1967.

[Jacquet-Francillon] What do you think should be France's role in the Near East? Do you think its presence and influence in the region are positive? In particular, do you want France to continue to shoulder its responsibilities in southern Lebanon in the framework of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon [UNIFIL]?

[Shamir] In general, I think that France has traditional ties and contacts in the region, and I think it should use those ties and contacts to encourage moderates in the various parts of the Near East.

As far as UNIFIL is concerned, it plays a positive role in southern Lebanon, despite the fact that UNIFIL alone cannot guarantee the security and stability of this part of Lebanon. But as long as this "interim force" exists and functions, I think that France ought to participate in it.

[Jacquet-Francillon] On what conditions would Israel be prepared to withdraw — at least partially — from its security zone in southern Lebanon, as the UNIFIL commander in chief has suggested several times, and again just recently?

[Shamir] Our presence in this security zone is minimal. And as soon as we have the chance of reaching an agreement with a Lebanese Government which has the necessary authority in this part of Lebanon, and provided this agreement guarantees security in the area near our borders, we will have no reason to remain there.

[Jacquet-Francillon] What is your view of the roots of the terrorism which is now hitting Israel, the United States, the FRG, Britain, and France indiscriminately?

[Shamir] As you know, there are always elements in the world who are not satisfied with the existing state of affairs, who feel they do not fit into the existing national framework, and therefore try to influence events by various acts of terrorism.

I think that this terrorism must be combatted wherever it is exercised and wherever it is found, and this can only be done by international cooperation in this fight. It must be stressed that the important thing in this confrontation with terrorism is to end the support some governments are giving to terrorist organizations, because experience shows that no terrorist movement can obtain major results without such support.

What we are now seeing in the world is the fact that there are terrorist movements that receive logistical and financial support or support in the form of arms or training from various governments and states that are using them for their own ends.

This kind of support must be ended, and this cannot be done without very real international cooperation.

[Jacquet-Francillon] In his recent interview to *Le Figaro*, Shim'on Peres clearly blamed three countries for international terrorism — Libya, Syria, and Iran.... Do you make the same accusations against each of these countries?

[Shamir] I have nothing to add to these accusations. There may be other countries that provide less effective support, but the important thing is that the international community should set an example by ensuring that it does not pay for any state to be involved in this kind of affair!

[Jacquet-Francillon] You applauded Britain's decision to break off diplomatic relations with Syria.... What do you think of the attitude adopted by the other European countries, particularly France — a more cautious attitude, to say the least?

[Shamir] I deplore this caution, because the British reaction is the only conceivable one for ending this extremely dangerous phenomenon....

[Jacquet-Francillon] Does this mean you have reservations about the French attitude?

[Shamir] I have said what I have said....

[Jacquet-Francillon] At the beginning of this interview we spoke of "Israeli-style cohabitation...." Do you think that "French-style cohabitation" makes it possible to pursue a coherent foreign policy?

[Shamir] Our cohabitation is rather different than French cohabitation. It is broader and possibly more complicated. We have set limits, not only in foreign policy but also in other spheres — the economic and social spheres, and so forth. But we accepted those limits willingly because we think it is in our country's national interest to have this kind of government now.

The functioning of a sound democracy requires a strong and stable government. In our present circumstances I see no alternative to this kind of cohabitation government.

[Jacquet- Francillon] You have not really told me what you think about "French-style cohabitation" and about France's foreign policy....

[Shamir] We attach great importance to our relations with France. I must say that these relations have been excellent for some years and we hope this will continue.

We may have disagreements from time to time, but this does not prevent us from maintaining contacts which are useful to our two countries.

On this point I do not think there is any difference of opinion between the two partners in the French cohabitation system, just as there is unanimity in Israel in this sphere.

Leftists Change Format of Meeting With PLO

TA060536 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Excerpt] At the last minute, the Romanian Government moved the venue of the meeting between the Israeli leftist and the PLO delegation from the capital of Bucharest to a summer resort by the Black Sea. Prior to landing, the passengers aboard the plane only learned that they would be able to land at a small airport far from the capital because of fog on the ground. Following meticulous security checks, members of the Israeli delegation were driven to a town by the Black Sea. The first official meeting between the sides will take place at noon. Our party affairs correspondent Razi Barqay has learned that in order not to break the law, the Israeli delegation decided not to talk directly to the PLO representatives. The talks will be held in the form of a symposium that will be chaired by a member of the Romanian Writers Association. [passage omitted]

Demonstration in E. Jerusalem Against Expulsion

TA051638 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] The military advisory committee that today discussed the appeal submitted by *Al-Sha'b* Editor Ekram Haniyah against his deportation adjourned a short while ago and will resume its deliberations tomorrow. This is reported by our correspondent in Judaea and Samaria, Arye Gus. The meeting was held in the Nabulus jail.

In East Jerusalem several dozen members of the [journalists] committee demonstrated today against the iron fist policy and the expulsion. The *Al-Sha'b* editorial board sent cables to the prime minister and the defense minister today requesting a revocation of the expulsion order.

Civilian Administration Head on West Bank Policy

TA051302 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Interview with Brigadier General Efrayim Sene, head of the Civilian Administration in Judaea and Samaria, by Arye Gus on 5 November; place not given — recorded]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Gus] Inhabitants of the territories contend that a firm-hand policy is being implemented which includes deportations and the closure of national institutions. Do you agree with this description of an iron-fisted policy?

[Sene] I do not agree that an iron-fisted policy is being implemented. If you look closely, the measures you have just mentioned such as administrative detentions and so forth come in the wake of waves of serious terrorist attacks. At any rate, that was the case in 1985. I am referring to the serious attacks in the summer of 1985 which brought in their wake a series of preventive measures against people connected to the terrorist organizations.

[Gus] Still, only recently there have been 24 administrative detentions, and this week you decided to deport a newspaper editor from Judaea and Samaria.

[Sene] If you look at the number you will see that administrative detentions at present stand at approximately 30 percent of their number during the same period last year. There are ups and downs in the extent of these measures, but this does not mean that what you call an iron-fisted policy is being implemented.

[Gus] The local population argues that Israel's policy in the territories is actually meant to serve Jordan's interests so as to enable it to return to the territories, and is being politically and militarily coordinated with Jordan.

[Sene] I repeat: There is no Israeli-Jordanian coordination whatsoever insofar as the development of the area and security are concerned. I would like to emphasize this point in the clearest and most unambiguous way. The Civilian Administration's development plans are dictated by what we consider to be the needs of the population and by what the population tells us are its needs, rather than by any other extraneous element.

[Gus] And what about the security measures?

[Sene] The security measures are adopted based on our own security considerations and not the considerations of anybody else. Our own security considerations dictate our moves.

[Gus] Still, everything taken together somehow seems to accomodate Jordan's needs.

[Sene] I do not know who else's needs these moves coincidentally accomodate. We have no extraneous considerations on this matter other than our own.

EEC Assistance to Territories Would Be 'Welcome'

TA060549 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Israel would welcome EEC assistance to the territories. Shmu'el Goren, the coordinator of activities in the territories, told our correspondent Arye Gus that the issue has been discussed in recent meetings and contacts. Israel would not object to produce from the territories being marketed through Jordan or Egypt. However, exports marketed through Israel would have to go through the regular channels. Israel would also not allow international bodies to operate independently in the territories without prior approval and coordination.

Our correspondent points out that the EEC has allocated some $3 million for the residents of the territories and has even announced its plans to grant them special import quotas. The residents regard this as an achievement because they believe it recognizes their separate status.

New Plan To Solve Palestinian Refugee Problem

TA060744 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] A scientific team close to Herut has presented the prime minister with a new draft plan that would solve the problem of the Palestinian refugees in the Middle East by means of economic and social recovery, following the Hong Kong model on which we will expand later on in this report. The proposal also bears the name Marshall Plan, but it is completely different from the plan bearing the same name which had been presented by former Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to the superpower leaders.

On the eve of the rotation of the premiership, Yitzhaq Shamir held initial discussions with the authors of the plan. Our economic affairs correspondent Gadi Sukenik reports from Tel Aviv:

The updated version of the Marshall Plan was drawn up by volunteer scientists in various fields, executives, and academics for Prime Minister Shamir in the hope that it will soon be presented as an Israeli initiative for the solution of the refugee problem. These experts catergorically rejected Shim'on Peres' Marshall Plan for economic cooperation in our region based on the argument that the funds requested from the superpowers would reach Arab leaders who would ultimately funnel the money to the PLO, which wants to perpetuate the problem of the Arab refugees.

The team headed by Yosef Dori'el, the director of the Israel Productivity Institute, basically proposes to relocate Arab refugees in new and modern towns similar to Hong Kong. Agriculture in our region is saturated, and the principle should be that of maximum inhabitants on minimum territory. For example, such towns — whose economy would be based on modern industries — would be established at two or three sites in Israel which would be chosen to that end. Jordan, Egypt, and southern Lebanon would proceed likewise. Each country would grant the refugee towns free trade zone status, which would be another source for economic growth. This way, not only would the refugees be relocated in a mutally-accepted way that has proved highly successful in the Far East, but it would also be possible to remove the environmental eyesore of the refugee camps along the main traffic arteries in the territories.

As said, the prime minister is keeping this notion in the drawer. Presumably, Yitzhaq Shamir will soon take some initiatives in order to prove that those who were apprehensive about a political freeze prevailing over his time in office were wrong. The scientists who drew up the plan hope their initiative will eventually be given top priority.

Ambassador to Egypt Returns for Consultations

TA060544 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Israel's Ambassador to Egypt Moshe Sason has arrived home for consultations. He has already met the director general of the Foreign Ministry and, over the weekend, will see the prime minister and foreign minister. Sason's talks are linked with the start of the arbitration on Tabah at the beginning of next month and the peace process.

AL-FAJR: Husayn Speech Reveals Opposition to PLO

TA051603 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic
3 Nov 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The King's Speech"]

[Text] At the opening ceremony of the fourth session of the Jordanian parliament, King Husayn delivered a speech affirming Jordan's commitment to the resolutions of the Arab summits, particularly those in Rabat and Fes, insofar as they are directly related to the PLO and its consideration as the legitimate and sole representative of our Palestinian people everywhere.

This affirmation, however, did not conceal the essence of the king's speech — that of continuing his opposition to the PLO and its legitimate leadership, and of insisting on peddling his "development" plan in the occupied land, despite the rejection of this plan by the residents of the occupied land. This plan, with its political dimensions and aims, clearly contradicts all those Arab resolutions to which King Husayn has affirmed his commitment, including the Baghdad summit resolutions that specified support for the occupied land's steadfastness through the PLO and Jordan together, not through Jordan alone.

King Husayn's specific reference to this summit, in an attempt to give the Jordanian development plan in the occupied land a pan-Arab characteristic, is a distortion of the fact. The joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee was basically formed to gain the necessary support for correct development in the occupied

West Bank and Gaza Strip, and to achieve this development. However, King Husayn's decision to suspend political coordination between Jordan and the PLO ended the activities of this committee and quashed any claim of commitment to the Baghdad summit resolutions by the Jordanian Government.

"Pan-Arab slogans," no matter how glittering, cannot become King Husayn's passage into the occupied land. King Husayn's acknowledgment of the PLO as the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people cannot mean bypassing the PLO under the umbrella of development or any other umbrella.

The only way for these slogans and resolutions to take on their full and correct meaning is to restore joint coordination between Jordan and the PLO within the framework of Arab and international legitimacy, as well as lasting local satisfaction that ensures continuation and insists on reaching [sentence as published]

AL-QUDS Calls for End to Kidnappings in Lebanon

TA051846 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 4 Nov 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Comedy of the Hostages"]

[Text] For many years Lebanon has witnessed tragedies, sufferings, and strange events that have led to a loss of security, calm, and stability. They have also led to an absence of the rule of law, a withering away of the constitutional, judicial, and educational institutions of the state, and a termination of Lebanon's agricultural, industrial, and commercial framework.

Amid this sea of agonies, the sectarian chieftains and the warlords wrote blood-dripping chapters of destruction, including the murder of innocent people, the expulsion of peaceful citizens, and the invention of novel methods of blackmail and suppression. One of the most important of these methods is the abduction of foreigners working in Lebanon for various reasons.

This method has brought harm to the Lebanese people and to the rest of the Arab nation. It has distorted the reputation of the Arab people, particularly because circles hostile to the Arabs areexploiting these deeds to reinforce the principle of sticking the Arab nation with the charge of terrorism.

The abduction of hostages, whether they be Americans, Europeans, Soviets or Asians, is a rash, childish act regardless of the efforts to make justifications by those behind the abductions.

For example, the kidnap gangs have tried to blackmail the Kuwaiti Government into releasing some of those who have committed offenses against Kuwait's security and stability. Sometimes these circles have tried to blackmail Arab and Western governments into changing their positions on the Iraq-Iran war.

Even if the aims were noble and justified, they could not be achieved by the abduction of citizens and attempts to bargain for their release, because these civilians are not prisoners of war but victims of the chaos pervading Lebanon.

The comedy of the hostages must come to an end and those concerned about the reputation of Arabs must work to put an end to this painful comedy. Even though we may be radically at odds with the conduct of some Western countries, foremost of them the United States, especially with regard to their biased stances toward Israel and their denial and neglect of Arab rights in general and Palestinian rights in particular, this does not warrant taking revenge on the citizens of these countries.

While we utterly condemn the methods of abduction, we call on the Western governments, led by the United States, to reconsider their prejudiced positions toward the Arab nation if they are interested in not widening the chasm between their own peoples and the Arab people.

Sentences Issued for Murder of Briton

TA041854 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] A military court in Lod has sentenced 'Azam Salah 'Ali Jandal to life imprisonment for the murder of British tourist Paul Appleby last March. Jandal's accomplice was sentenced to 25 years in jail.

Herzog Visits Australia, Meets Prime Minister

For reportage on President Hayim Herzog's meeting with Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke during his 6-day visit to Australia, which began on 4 November, see the Australasia section of the 6 Nov Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

ALGERIA

Taleb Ibrahimi Receives Ugandan, Malian Envoys

LD060030 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Ugandan Foreign Minister Ibrahim Mukiibi arrived in Algiers this afternoon and was welcomed by Dr Taleb Ibrahimi. He is heading an important delegation including the ministers of commerce, water resources and mineral development, and industry and technology.

The Algerian foreign minister also received Malian Defense Minister General Sekou Ly. Their talk featured an exchange of views on Algerian-Malian relations.

LIBYA

Tripoli Reports U.S. Air Bases in Chad

NC060749 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] According to reports from Ndjamena, U.S. forces have established a military air base between Oum Hadjer and Abeche through a U.S. company which is conducting oil exploration activities in this area. It is worth noting that U.S. experts and military personnel have been infiltrated into the area under the cover of U.S. oil company operations.

Hissein Habre, the leader of the rebellious gang in Ndjamena, has granted a concession to such companies to explore for oil in Chad.

Al-Qadhdhafi Congratulates Mozambique's Chissano

LD060331 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2115 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution has sent a telegram of congratulations to Joaquim Alberto Chissano on the occasion of his accession to the post of president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

In his telegram the brother leader expressed his great appreciation for the unity and cohesiveness shown by the Mozambican people, and their responsible and civilized maturity and behavior that have thwarted the evil objectives of imperialism and the racist regime usurping South Africa that sought to shake stability and sow division and quarrels between the sons of the Mozambican people.

The brother leader of the revolution reiterated the support and solidarity of the people of th Great Jamahiriyah for the Mozambican people for the realization of the noble objectives for which the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique had fought, and the entrechment of the splendid victories it had achieved. He also stressed the need for the unity on the African Continent and the mobilization of all its potentials and capabilities to enable the brothers in Namibia and South Africa to step up their armed struggle and topple the racist regime that is engaged in occupation by force.

JANA Comments on Links With Ireland's Haughey

LD051849 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] The Irish Minister of Industry voiced his government's concern over the relations that link Charles Haughey, the Irish opposition leader, with the brother leader of the revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Irish Minister of Industry Michael Noonan said that this friendship had a negative effect on the U.S. presence in Ireland and also posed a threat to U.S. investments in the country.

Commenting on this statement, the JANA European affairs editor writes: The concern expressed by the Irish minister regarding the ties between the brother leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Charles Haughey, leader of the Irish opposition coalition Fianna Fail, reflects the government ruling party trend of being supportive of the continuation of British colonialism and the spread of U.S. influence, which is supported by British colonialism. It is clear that colonial and (?intelligence) circles in Washington and London are well aware that Charles Haughey is striving for the liberation of Ireland from British and U.S. domination. These circles are well aware that the relations between Haughey and the revolutionary Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi will make the liberation of Ireland an inevitability. Consequently, the friendship between Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Haughey is a bad omen to colonialists and a good sign to those struggling for the liberation of Ireland.

The editor went on to say: Reports reaching (?intelligence) circles in Washington and London confirm that the Irish people feel a holy hatred toward the U.S. and Britain. The current Irish Government's ties with British colonialists put this government in a shaky position, because the Irish people are well aware that this link has placed the country on the brink of economic and political economic disaster, especially because the United States, with the British behind them, do not give a damn about the interests of the Irish people, their territorial rights and resources.

It is certain that the Irish people are well aware that the true friend is the one who tries to free them from U.S.-British domination. Therefore, they do not see the relationship between the revolutionary Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Haughey as being a threat to their interests, but as good and a hope, because it would free them from U.S. domination over their economy. This relationship stems from the interests of the Irish people; it will definitely lead to the liberation and unity of Ireland and the expulsion of the U.S. and British.

It is clear from Michael Noonan's statement that this friendship aims at U.S. investment when he said that this friendship would pose a threat to U.S. investments. The JANA editor explained that the Irish Government official's statements reveal a fact — namely, that the government circles linked with Washington and London are not concerned about the liberation of Ireland. However, they are concerned about consolidating and firmly establishing colonialism. The other side opposed to this trend are the

Irish people. The issue of liberating Ireland is one that concerns all those who defend freedom. The question of liberating and uniting Ireland is the responsibility of the Irish youth.

Arab Congress Condemns Balfour Declaration

LD051058 Tripoli JANA in English 0834 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Tripoli, al Harth 5, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress (APC) asserted that the ominous Balfour promise according to which the U.S. stationary aircraft carrier Britain had granted a part of the Arab land to the racist Zionist entity and was the start of imperialist-Zionist-colonialist plot to control the Arab homeland, steal its wealths and rupture the Arab nation.

The secretariat, in a statement it issued on the 69th anniversary of the ominous Balfour promise, pointed out that the imperialist-Zionist-Colonialist plot still exist. After the failed U.S.-NATO barbarous aggression on Great Jamahiriyah comes the threat of aggression on Syria, and the describing of the Arab people's struggle to liberate its land by false and invalid accusations.

In its statement, the secretariat called on the Arab masses and Arab liberation movements to work with all force and seriousness to foil the treacherous David Stable accords and protect the Palestinian camps which are being subjected to liquidation in Lebanon.

It called on the countries of the front of steadfastness and confrontation to necessarily hold an urgent meeting in these extremely delicate conditions the Arab nation faces, take unionist steps to confront aggression and call on Sudan- especially after the victory of its popular revolution to join this front.

At the end of its statement, the APC Permanent Secretariat hailed the steadfastness of the Palestine Arab people inside Palestine and the usurped Arab land. It demanded that the Arab masses and its national, patriotic and progressive forces should concentrate their efforts and step up the armed struggle to confront the vicious imperialist-Zionist assault aimed at the Arab nation.

SUDAN

SUNA: Ethiopia Expels SPLA From Border Area

JN051129 Khartoum SUNA in English 1015 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum Nov. 5 (SUNA) — The Ethiopian Government claimed that it has ordered the Sudan People's Liberation Army SPLA to leave (Belfam) area on the Sudanese-Ethiopian border for the Sudanese territories, the daily *Al-Sudani* issued here today reported.

Quoting what it called reliable sources the daily said the Ethiopian border commander has conveyed the order to the rebel forces of Col. John Garang, in response to the differences that broke out recently between the leaders of the SPLA.

Garang who was shot by one of his aides in the fighting between the warring group is currently under medical treatment in Romania and Lieutenant Karpino is leading the movement, the daily added.

The daily quoted the sources as describing the security situation in the rebels forces camps as deteriorating due to the differences and splits stirred by tribalism between the leaders.

SPLA Denies Report

NC051948 Paris AFP in English 1912 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Nairobi, Nov 5 (AFP) — A spokesman for the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) on Wednesday dismissed reports by the Sudanese Government that Ethiopia had ordered the movement to quit its bases in Ethiopian territory "and go back home."

Earlier in the day, the Khartoum daily *Al-Sudani* quoted reliable sources in the Sudanese capital as saying an Ethiopian Army commander stationed near Sudan's border had issued an expulsion order concerning the Sudanese rebels.

An SPLA spokesman told AFP that the Sudanese newspaper would do better to rely on its own correspondents for information on where the rebels were to be found.

"Let them come to south Sudan to find out...We are not to be found inside Ethiopian territory," said the spokesman for the SPLA, which controls much of southern Sudan.

Sudan has accused Ethiopia of providing bases and other support to the SPLA, while Addis Ababa has complained of Sudanese support for independence movements in the provinces of Tigre and Eritrea. The reported Ethiopian expulsion order followed a Sudanese crackdown on Eritrean activists living in Sudan.

Referring to unconfirmed reports that SPLA leader John Garang had been seriously wounded by one of his deputies after a dispute on strategy, the *Al-Sudani* said the Ethiopian expulsion was in response to "the bloody internal conflict among the rebels."

It said the SPLA's second-in-command, William Carbino, had taken charge of the rebel forces following the "disappearance" of Colonel Grang.

The SPLA spokesman dismissed the allegations, pointing out that earlier reports said Col. Grang was dead, not wounded. He added that Col. Garang's deputy was named Carbino Kuanyin Bol, not William Carbino.

Radio SPLA: 'Massive Dismissal' of Army Officers

EA060942 (Clandestine) Radio of The Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Reports from Khartoum speak of a massive dismissal of army officers by the prime minister and minister of defense, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi. According to our sources in Khartoum the officers have been dismissed for political reasons, adding that

Al-Sadiq wants to turn the army from national to form a party army. [as heard] So far 22 army officers are known to have been sacked.

Their names are as follows: Brigadier Muhammad Tawfiq Ibrahim, dismissed under Articles Nos. 2020, section 1D: PSC [passed Staff College]; Colonel I. Umar 'Ali, dismissed under Article No 2020, section 1D; Lieutenant Colonel 'Abdullah Muhammad Hasan, dismissed under Article No 2020, Section 1A; Lieutenant Colonel Uthman Muhammad Ahmad Adam, dismissed under Article No 20A, sub-section B; Lieutenant Colonel 'Abd al-Munim Muhammad Hamad, dismissed under Article No 20, Section 1A; Lieutenant Colonel 'Abd al-Qadir Yusuf, dismissed under Article No 1; Lieutenant Colonel 'Abdullah Awad Salah, dismissed under Article No 20G; Major Muhammad Musa Fadl al-Muna, dismissed under Article No 20A; Major (?Justice) Sadiq al-Faiq Salih, dismissed under Article No 20AC; Major 'Abd al-Rahman Hasan Ibrahim Hasan, dismissed under Article No 20AC; Major Al-Tayyib Hasan Muhammad, dismissed under Article No 20AC; Major Badawi 'Abdullah Ishaq, dismissed under Article No 20AC; Captain Adil Muhammad Ahmad, dismissed under Article no 33AB; Captain Awadallah Ibrahim, dismissed under Article no 33AD; Captain Sulayman Ahmad Sulayman, dismissed under Article No 20AG; Captain 'Abdullah 'Abd al-Qadir Muhammad, dismissed under Article No 33AD; Second Lieutenant (?Sadiq) Muhammad Bilal Awad, dismissed under Article no 33A; and Second Lieutentant Salah Fadlallah, dismissed under Article No 20AG.

SPLA Reportedly Thwarts Breakout of Garrison

EA051859 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] The besieged enemy soldiers at (Sam al-Jarab), Fangak, with help fom the so-called friendly forces, attempted to break their siege but met with a fierce resistance from the SPLA forces of Korum and battalion 104 and 105 under overall command of Lieutenant Colonel (Peter Reer Koth) and were beaten back with heavy casualties on the 27th of last month. According to Radio SPLA correspondent in Fangak, 33 of the enemy soldiers were killed before the remnants were forced to retreat. [passage indistinct]

Army Kills 'Number of Outlaws' in Al-Rank

JN051519 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1422 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, Nov (SUNA) — The People's Armed Forces have recently attacked a number of outlaws who were stationed for a long period of time in the Al-Rank area in the Upper Nile Region and killed a great number of them. The survivors fled. This was told to SUNA by travlers from the Al-Rank area, who said two Armed Forces soldiers died in this operation. The sources said the People's Armed Forces captured about 10 outlaws and 5 others surrendered.

Travelers said the outlaws attacked the city of Geigar north of Al-Rank, but the citizens repelled them, forcing them to flee. They added the People's Armed Forces attacked a group of those outlaws near Al-Rank, killing 18 and capturing 5 others, who were taken to a military garison.

In another development, information received by SUNA from the Al-Rank area says 50 outlaws have died from poisoning. Their bodies were found near a pool of stagnant water.

Islamic National Front on Contacts with SPLM

EA052257 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] The Islamic National Front held a news conference at its headquarters today in which it reviewed the developments of the southern problem and the contacts it has had with the SPLM. Dr (Ali al-Haj Muhammad) explained that the SPLM expressed its readiness for dialogue at any time and under any circumstances. It also expressed its adherence to the points that were raised at the Koka Dam meeting. He said there were points which the SPLM used to make against them, such as their accusation that the Islamic Front opposes dialogue.

The delegation stressed that the Islamic Front's stand on the problem of the south is firm and that dialogue must come from a position of strength. He said the SPLM has confessed to responsibility for downing the civilian plane. The news conference also reviewed recent political developments.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Affirms Confidence in Government

LD051401 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Excerpt] President Habib Bourguiba conferred this morning at the Carthage Palace with Prime Minister Rachid Sfar in the presence of Minister Mansour Skhiri, director of the Presidential Office and Minister of Civil Service and Administrative Reform.

Mr Rachid Sfar made the following statement: I was received by the president and informed him that, according to the republic's system laid down by his excellency, it is customary that he should review the cabinet following legislative elections. The president on this occasion expressed his pleasure with the government's activities and informed me, in this connection, that he has decided to renew his full trust in the members of the government in its present form. He has also decided to appoint Mr Taib Shabani secretary of state to the foreign minister in place of Mr Mahmoud Mestiri, who has been called to represent Tunisia at the United Nations in New York. [passage omitted]

Sfax Candidate Disputes Election Results

LD052018 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Reaction to the general election in Tunisia: The independent list, which put up a dozen candidates in Sfax in the south of the country, expressed its deep regret at the way the campaign and the election were conducted. According to the organisers of

the list, the democratic stakes of this battle were distorted by the administration's partiality and violation of the electoral code. According to (Abdallah Chibi) [not further identified], the regional administration did all it could to prevent candidates from the independent list from conducting their electoral campaign normally. (Chibi), who is disputing the official results, has decided to approach the Assembly and the courts.

WESTERN SAHARA

Algiers: Israel Reportedly Helping Moroccans

LD060355 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] A communique issued by the Saharan Information Ministry yesterday says that 20 Moroccan troops have been killed and a similar number wounded following an attack on 3 November by a group of Saharan combatants against an observation post and a rapid intervention unit of the Moroccan invasion forces in the (?Axibil) region.

Meanwhile Jean (Zagler), the well-known professor at Geneva University, has revealed in an interview with Swiss radio that the situation in the Western Sahara is very serious. He stressed that the situation is all the more serious due to the presence of four Israeli generals who are actively contributing to the war of aggression launched by the Moroccan monarchist army against the insurgents of the Polisario Front.

We mention that Professor Jean (Zagler) has recently visited the Western Sahara.

Algiers: Trinidad, Tobago Recognize SDAR

LD031233 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] The Saharan Information Ministry has issued a statement announcing that the SDAR and the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago have decided to establish relations of friendship and cooperation between them and work for the safeguarding ofpeace and security among the world countries in accordance with the principles embodied in the UN Charter.

With the recognition by the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, the number of countries that have recognized the SDAR rises to 66.

Communique Reports Attack on Moroccan Base

LD041413 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] A Saharan Information Ministry communique says Saharan Liberation Army Forces carried out a successful military operation on the first day of this month in El Abidar region, where a base of the Royal Moroccan invading forces is situated inside the defensive wall built by the Rabat administration.

The communique added that the operation, which enabled the Saharan forces to control the base for 90 minutes, left 20 dead and a number of injured in the ranks of the Moroccan forces and destroyed 2 arms and military equipment depots.

The communique pointed out that the Saharan forces repelled two Moroccan units as they tried to recapture the military base.

ETHIOPIA

Delegation Leaves for Bucharest CEMA Meeting

EA311210 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Summary] A 2-man Ethiopian delegation led by Adis Tedla, WPE Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Central Planning National Committee, has left for Bucharest to attend the 42d annual CEMA meeting.

Voice of Broad Masses Reports 4 Nov Offensive

EA041112 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0500 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] The invincible members of the Eritrean People's Liberation Army and our people's militia have destroyed an enemy force for the second time at (Kwatit) in Akale Guzay. In the course of this offensive on November 1986, our heroic combatants killed 40 enemy soldiers, wounded 55, and captured 1. Among those killed was Lieutenant (Dawit Aschenaki). Enemy soldiers who were not killed or captured fled to Adi Keyih. Our heroic combatants also captured 28 Kalashnikovs, 1 Bren gun, many bombs, and a great deal of ammunition.

It should be recalled that our heroic combatants attacked an enemy force at (Kwatit) 6 weeks ago and killed 175 soldiers, wounded 170, and captured 47 soldiers and 145 medium and light weapons.

TANZANIA

President Mwinyi Calls for Security Alert

EA051734 Dakar PANA in English 1424 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Dar Es Salaam 5 Nov (SHIHATA/PANA) — Tanzanian President 'Ali Hassan Mwinyi has warned his nation to be on alert against enemies who can disrupt the country's security. The president appealed to Tanzanians to report any person they suspected to bedisrupting the security. Mwinyi, who is touring Dar Es Salaam region, was addressing residents of a village in Dar Es Salaam's Temeke District.

Citing President Samora Machel's death on 19 Oct, Mwinyi said the Mozambican leader was killed by enemies who, he said, also wanted to kill other leaders of the six Frontline States. "We are at war," Mwinyi said, adding that "everybody is a soldier at war. Report to village leaders anything or any person you suspect doing something unusual and we will arrest him."

Tanzania, Angola, Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Mozambique which make up the Frontline states, are in the forefront on the liberation struggle in southern Africa.

President Congratulates Mozambican Counterpart

MB041604 Dakar PANA in English 1456 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 4 Nov (SHIHATA/PANA) — President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has congratulated Joaquim Chissano on his election as president of Mozambique.

In his message of congratulations sent today, Mwinyi said Tanzania was confident that under Chissano's leadership, Mozambique will further consolidate and preserve its independence and territorial integrity.

President Mwinyi assured Chissano that as Frontline states, Tanzania and Mozambique would always work closely together in their common struggle against apartheid and colonialism in southern Africa. You can always count upon our continued support in your country's struggle against South Africa's aggression, Mwinyi assured the newly elected Mozambican president.

While wishing you great success in your new responsibilities as head of your state, please accept, excellency, my best wishes for your good health and the assurance of my highest [words indistinct] consideration, President Mwinyi said.

UGANDA

Lands and Survey Minister Praises Soviet Aid

EA042127 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Excerpt] The minister of lands and survey, Dr Okello-Luwum, has paid tribute to the Soviet Union for her contribution to Uganda's economic development, and emphasized Uganda's open-door foreign policy and willingness to further areas of cooperation. Speaking at the opening of week-long celebrations to mark the 69th anniversary of the Great October Revolution of the Soviet Union which brought socialists to power in 1917, the minister thanked the Soviet Union for the assistance it has extended to Uganda in manpower development, technical cooperation and the rehabilitation of the economic and social services. He praised Moscow for supporting the African liberation struggle and appealed for more moral, military, and economic assistance to our brothers in South Africa. [passage omitted]

Kenya Paper Reports Capture of 2 Northern Towns

EA011656 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 1 Nov 86 p2

[Report attributed to *"Nation* correspondent, Kampala, Friday," entitled: "Troops Recapture Towns"]

[Text] Uganda Government troops have recaptured the towns of Kalongo and Patongo about 70 miles east of Kitgum in northern Uganda, the independent bi-weekly *"Financial Times"* reported today. According to the paper, the two townships had for the past two months been under the control of rebels fighting the NRM [National Resistance Movement] Government. The paper reported that NRA [National Resistance Army] troops, moving

in from Lira and detouring eastwards at Ogur and Puranga, converged on Patongo two weeks ago and took the town after a fierce battle with the rebels. On Tuesday (21 Oct) last week, they reportedly entered Kalongo, apparently with little resistance. The rebels are believed to have scattered into various directions after their withdrawal from Kalongo, the paper said. The *"Financial Times"* added that communication in this part of the country was still difficult due to complete severance of radio links serving the area.

Meanwhile, one of the senior Army officers from the troubled northern parts, who preferred anonymity, said this morning that the rebels in the north are now applying guerrilla tactics. In an exclusive interview in Kampala, the officer said: It is difficult to say that they have been wiped out completely. Many of them are now operating under the guise of cattle rustlers in eastern Uganda, to make matter worse, most of the rebels were born in the area of operations.

CAR

Ministry Announces Bokassa Trial To Begin 26 Nov

AB060859 Bangui Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 5 Nov 86

["Press release" issued by the Ministry of Justice and Keeper of the Seals that former Emperor Bokassa's trial is scheduled for 26 November 1986; date and place not given; read by the attorney general at the Penal Court — live or recorded]

[Text] Since the 20 September 1979 coup d'etat that put a definitive end to the bloody regime of Bokassa, many of the latter's accomplices have been prosecuted and sentenced by the appropriate court of justice of our country. The former dictator of Berengo was also tried and sentenced. In fact, on 19 December 1980, in a verdict handed down by default, the Penal Court of the CAR sentenced Jean-Bedel Bokassa to death for murder, aiding and abetting murder, embezzlement of public funds, and various other crimes. A warrant for his arrest was issued on the same day at the proceedings. On 23 October 1986, he was notified of this verdict after his arrest by members of the security forces of our country.

Under Article 190-D of our penal code, if an accused person sentenced in absentia happens to be arrested prior to the expiration of the prescribed period — that is, 20 years where criminal offenses are concerned — the sentence passed in absentia is nullified automatically and a new ordinary hearing is held; thatis, a new trial. The defendant is therefore brought before the penal court as is the case in a normal trial. It is therefore strictly in accordance with the law and this legal principle that on 26 November 1986, Bokassa's trial will be opened.

In fact, an absconder is a person who was accused of a crime but did not appear before a court to be tried, who has escaped before the trial, or who is at large. The retrial of such a case is a very special provision of the law. It requires no formalities. It is applied once the person convicted in absentia voluntarily shows up again or is arrested before the prescribed period expires. In that case, once the person sentenced has been arrested, the sentence is automatically dropped without any need for a special law. The affair is then brought back before the court to be retried in accordance with normal Penal Court procedures. But this time, the court is assisted by a jury. Therefore, the retrial of the convict nullifies the first sentence.

The judgment, which will be passed in serenity on behalf of our people, will be in accordance with legal provisions and ethics.

CHAD

GUNT Leader Goukouni Reportedly 'In Coma'

AU051310 Paris AFP in English 1302 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Paris, Nov 5 (AFP) — Chadian rebel leader Goukouni Oueddei is in a coma in a Libyan hospital after a gunfight last Thursday with Libyan soldiers taking him to an unknown destination, an informed source said here Wednesday.

Mr Goukouni, president of the armed opposition Transitional Government of National Union (GUNT), was said to have been badly wounded in the abdomen after killing two Libyans.

Aides of Mr Goukouni had earlier said he had been under house arrest and incommunicado since October 17 in Tripoli after the Libyan Government switched its support from him to a rival Acheikh Ibn Oumar.

The source said that Libyan soldiers persuaded him to go with him in a vehicle after telling him he was going to see Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. But a gunfight broke out after Mr Goukouni realised that they were going in the wrong direction. One of Mr. Goukouni's bodyguards was killed and another injured, while the Chadian rebel leader killed two Libyans before being gunned down.

Another vehicle containing members of his entourage was surrounded by Libyans, and 11 Chadians had since disappeared, the source said.

Mr Goukouni himself was badly wounded in the right abdomen, and his kidney damaged. He was taken unconscious to the intensive care unit of a hospital near Tripoli and was still in a coma, the source said.

Before communication with him was cut off last month, Mr Goukouni said he feared a Libyan move against him. Shots had already been exchanged between his bodyguard and Libyan troops apparently trying to enter his residence in Tripoli.

Mr Goukouni's chief of staff, Kailan Ahmed, said the Libyans were testing his bodyguard. When they reacted vigourously, the pretext of a meeting with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi was used to make him leave his home, he said.

Meanwhile in Ndjamena the government of Hissein Habre, who ousted Mr Goukouni as Chad's president in June 1982, again accused Libya of perpetrating "genocide" in the north.

In the latest of a number of recent such statements, the government said Chadians had been arrested, tortured, persecuted and put into "concentration camps" by Libya troops. Oases had been burned and cattle slaughtered, Ndjamena said, while refugees had fled to the mountains to face death from cold and starvation. The government statement called on international organisations to take action against the Libyan "genocide".

The latest outburst from Ndjamena came a few hours before the arrival there of the French minister for cooperation, Michel Aurillac. Mr Habre's government has been trying to persuade the French to aid it in reconquering the north.

Goukouni Life 'Not in Danger'

AB051920 Paris AFP in English 1720 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Paris, Nov 5 (AFP) — Chadian rebel leader Goukouni Oueddei was reported to be in coma in a Libyan hospital Wednesday after a gunfight last week with Libyan soldiers, but a close aide to Mr Goukouni said his life was "no longer in danger."

Mr Goukouni, president of the armed opposition Transitional Government of National Union (GUNT), was said to have been badly wounded in the abdomen in a gunfight last Thursday with Libyan guards who had taken him from his home in Tripoli. [passage omitted]

Later Wednesday Kailan Ahmed, Mr Goukouni's chief of staff, issued a statement saying that the life of the former Chadian president "is no longer in danger."

Referring to earlier press reports on the seriousness of Mr Goukouni's wounds, Mr Kailan said: "We denounce the dramatization of the state of health of President Goukouni. His life is no longer in danger. Al-Qadhdhafi is alone responsible for any deterioration in his health." He also added that 50 GUNT members loyal to Mr Goukouni had been arrested by Libyan authorities (?within) the past three weeks and were being held in a Tripoli prison.

Government Appeals for International Aid

AB051325 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Government communique appealing for international aid issued after "an extraordinary session" on 4 November in Ndjamena — read by unidentified official]

[Text] For 20 years now, Chad has been a war-torn country and has seen over half of its territory occupied. An escalation of misery has just aggravated the situation; namely, the systematic genocide organized by Libya in the occupied zone. This genocide exceeds comprehension and involves mass massacres, deportation of the population, burning of palm groves, and slaughter of cattle. Now the Borgov, Ennedi, and Tibesti regions are devastated. Those who survived this hellish situation have sought temporary refuge in the mountains. But they, too, are doomed to die (?slowly) in view of the situation of hunger, thirst, and cold weather, as well as the hunt launched by the occupiers. In Libya itself, Chadian refugees are being arbitrarily arrested, detained, and deported to concentration camps.

In view of the dramatic situation, the government held an extraordinary session today, Tuesday, 4 November 1986, presided by El Hadj Hissein Habre, head of state and the founding chairman of the National Union for Independence and Revolution. After a close review of the situation, the Chadian Government expressed active solidarity with the people struggling in the occupied zone and pledged unflinching support for them in their resistance, because their struggle is that of (?all) Chadians. It also congratulates the fighters and their political and military leaders who have assumed their historic responsibilities by turning their weapons against our common enemies.

The government appeals to all international organizations, especially the United Nations, the OAU, and the ICO; to the Nonaligned Movement; to all our friendly and brotherly countries; and to all peace-, justice-, and freedom-loving states to save the Chadian people from the genocide being perpetrated by Libya and to help Chad recover its fundamental rights.

It calls on all humanitarian organizations, especially the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Medecins Sans Frontieres [Doctors Without Borders], and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to give appropriate emergency assistance to the people who have been chased away from their towns and villages following indiscriminate destructive bombing and who have been wandering across the land, tormented by hunger, thirst, and despair.

The Chadian Government reaffirms its commitment and its determination to achieve the total reconciliation of all Chadian children. In this connection, it appeals to all Chadians to come under a united front against the Libyan enemies, who have now been completely unmasked. It urges the Chadian people to mobilize and exercise vigilance.

ZAIRE

President Mobutu Greets New Mozambican Leader

AB042049 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1430 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 4 Nov (AZAP) — Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, founding chairman of the MPR and president of the republic, sent a message of congratulations on 4 November to the new president of the Republic of Mozambique, Joachim Chissano.

The message reads:

"At a time when the entire people of Africa are still drying their tears following the brutal and untimely death of the person whose name will forever be remembered by history as one of the most committed fighters for the cause of independence, for freedom, and for the dignity of the black man in Africa, allow me to express to you the satisfaction of the entire Zairian people, gathered within the MPR, for your appointment by the brotherly people of Mozambique to uphold still higher the banner of the revolution, which was carried away from the hands of our late brother by destiny. Please assure the brotherly people of Mozambique of our most active solidarity."

[Signed] Mobutu sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu wa Za Banga, founding chairman of the MPR and president of the Republic of Zaire

BURKINA FASO

Loan Agreements Signed with French Central Fund

AB311820 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] A ceremony for the signing of a loan agreement and three loan endorsements took place in Ouagadougou this morning in the office of the minister of financial resources between the Burkinabe Government, represented by Comrade Talata Eugene Dondasse, minister of financial resources, and the French Central Fund for Economic Cooperation, represented by (Francois Ervier du Chala), in the presence of the French ambassador to our country. (Koudaogo Sawadogo) has the details:

[(Sawadogo)] This loan agreement of 6.71 billion CFA francs will help to implement some development projects. The first agreement of 2.56 billion CFA francs will be used to finance the expansion and modernization of the Ouagadougou airport. The project includes in particular the following work: complete renovation of the present runway, extension of the runway from 2,500 meters to 3,000 meters, extension and reorganization of the airport terminal, fencing and so on. This project will cost 3.5 billion CFA francs financed by two parallel loans from the BOAD [West African Development Bank] and the Central Fund.

The [word indistinct] Sourou-SOFITEC [expansion unknown] project concerns the promotion of irrigated farmlands in the Sourou valley. This project will cost about 1.43 billion CFA francs and is jointly financed by the SOFITEC, the CNCA [National Agricultural Credit Fund] and the French Central Fund for Economic Cooperation which has granted 800 million CFA francs.

The third project concerns the modernization of the SOFICO [expansion unknown] and involves 2.2 billion CFA francs which will be used for the modernization of the irrigation system of the SOFICO by installing 26 water sprinkling systems on 2,000 hectares of land. This program, which will cover 4 years, will be followed by the training of the agricultural staff. Elsewhere, in order to bring the employees closer to their place of work, the SOFICO will build 600 houses at (Deregadou) and which will be owned by the occupiers.

The fourth aggreeement is for a loan of 1.15 billion CFA francs. In order to promote arable farming in Burkina Faso, the CNCA will grant medium term loans to farmers and these loans are managed by the credit offices of the ORD's [Regional Development Organizations]. Through the opening of a credit line of 400 million CFA francs, the CNCA will cover the needs of the village communities of the Haut Bassin region's ORD's from 1986 to 1989.

Another credit line of 750 million CFA francs will help to refinance agro-industrial projects.

GHANA

Chairman Rawlings Receives 'Flame of Peace'

AB021233 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Excerpt] The chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, said yesterday that certain socioeconomic conditions must exist for peace to be a reality. He was speaking at a ceremony at the Children's Park in Accra, during which he received the Flame of Peace. Chairman Rawlings said peace cannot be ensured by the mere possession of more weapons of destruction. According to him, the way to achieve lasting peace is to dismantle structures which breed or perpetuate injustice and oppression. Chairman Rawlings observed that the transcontinental run of the Flame will be a waste of time and effort and a meaningless ceremony if it does not inspire the feeling of love and peace. He said it will even appear that there is enough evidence to show that the thoughts and actions that undermine friendship either run ahead of the Flame or will follow soon after to the venue of the Olympic Games.

Chairman Rawlings said the Flame of Peace has become necessary because mankind has found out that it has no peace. He said since the Second World War man has talked peace and acted war, and today there is not a spot on earth where there are no hostile acts between peoples, governments, and systems. Chairman Rawlings said the government is fairly able to cope with antipeace acts and conduct at home. He mentioned acts such as irresponsibility and general indiscipline at work places, theft, embezzlement, lobbying to undermine one another, and ignoring the command structure for privileged access to higher authorities, as some of the antipeace acts.

Chairman Rawlings said it is, however, a different matter dealing with crimes and other offences by foreigners, especially diplomats. He said foreign businesses and foreigners, both black and white, are a cause of a greater part of corruption and other economic crimes in Ghana. They bribe officials and others so that they would provide goods or services that other competitors would provide more cheaply and more efficiently. Such foreigners, according to Chairman Rawlings, also break the laws of the country and use money earned through corrupt practices to free themselves from legal liabilities. A host country, he said, cannot be at peace with a guest who behaves this way. The government, Chairman Rawlings said, is aware that some foreigners live in restricted areas. Foreign missions are therefore to advise such people, since such behavior cannot make peace.

Chairman Rawlings said it is significant that the next stop of the Flame of Peace is Togo. He said the Flame should not only be a symbol of goodwill from the people of Ghana to the people of Togo, but also Ghana's determination to stand by Togo in the fight against injustice and oppression on the continent and in the world.

In a speech on behalf of children, a 16-year-old pupil of Bishop Bowers Primary School in Accra, Agnes Graves, said in Ghana, the Peace Flame ceremony will forever remain the symbol of children's appeal for world peace and the development of their

well-being. She declared: We the children of the world (?think) the arms race is antidevelopment to our generation and the future. We demand a stop to the production of war weapons, because it is only when the arms race has ceased that there can be development in the world. [passage omitted]

LIBERIA

'Thousands' of Students Protest Campaign Violence

NC051839 Paris AFP in English 1825 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Monrovia, Nov 5 (AFP) — Liberian soldiers Wednesday dispersed thousands of students demonstrating in the port of Harper City over a wave of ritual killings which they alleged were linked to election campaigning by the ruling National Democratic Party, reports reaching the capital said.

The reports said protesters burned the car of a local party official, David Clarke, and set up road blocks and forced businesses to close during the demonstrations. There were no immediate reports of injuries or arrests.

Local press reports have linked several murders in rural Liberia in recent weeks to witchcraft associated with municipal and legislative elections to be held December 20.

Local newspapers have been giving front page coverage this week to the killings and mutilations, which mostly involved children.

The independent *Daily Observer* said Wednesday that while those responsible for the killings had not been found, it was widely believed that aspiring candidates were behind the murders in a quest for "human parts (to use) for African science in a bid to win the elections."

Authorities have launched widespread searches for the killers, and 25 people, including 15 Ghanaians, have reportedly been arrested.

An earlier escalation of ritual murders in 1983 led Defense Minister Major-General Gray Allison to recommend that persons convicted of such crimes be "immediately shot by firing squad."

Ruling Party Urges Opposition To Attend Talks

AB011735 Paris AFP in English 1347 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Abidjan, Nov 1 (AFP) — The secretary general of the ruling National Democratic Party of Liberia (NDPL), Oscar Quiah, has appealed to one of the country's three main opposition parties to reconsider its decision to boycott reconciliation talks among political parties and the government.

In a statement to the Liberia Action Party (LAP) Mr. Quiah described its decision to pull out of the talks as "substantial," and said a genuine reconciliation in Liberia was the responsibility of all political groups as well as the entire Liberian population. He said the LAP should point out government's mistakes as a foundation for more delicate talks, the church-sponsored radio [Radio ELWA] in a broadcast monitored here said Saturday.

"The NDPL was ready and willing to go the extra mile in its quest for genuine reconciliation," he said, adding that the conclusion of the talks was the most important aspect of the political process in the West African state.

Mr. Quiah's call comes a week after LAP said it would boycott the talks until a conducive political atmosphere was created.

Officials of the NDPL, the LAP, the Unity Party (UP) and the Liberia Unification Party (LUP) have been meeting in secret since last September to try to bridge their political differences. The talks are being held under the auspices of a group known as "Goodwill Ambassadors," with Robert Bright, former president of the ousted True Whig Party, as chairman. Three separate meetings have so far been held and party sources said the apparent secrecy surrounding the talks was one of the conditions under which the opposition agreed to sit down again with the government.

Other conditions advanced by the opposition included the lifting of restrictions on newspapers and opposition parties' activities, the dismantling of the NDPL's "task force" of militants and the relinquishing of a number of parliamentary seats by the ruling party.

In the past, the three parties had called for the resignation of President Samuel Doe and the holding of fresh elections as well as partial power-sharing, but the government ruled out the first two demands while it considered the others.

Earlier talks among the political parties organised by the Liberian Council of Churches (LCC) were called off in May after President Doe ordered the LCC to pull out of the talks, alleging it was biased in favour of the opposition.

LUP leader Gabriel William Kpoleh, who boycotted the second round of talks on October 1, has also threatened to pull out of future discussions until the opposition conditions were met.

Political observers say that the new reconciliation talks may be part of the government's plan to ban those opposition parties which have not shown willingness to join forces with the NDPL. They say the government is confident that the opposition will cause the present talks to collapse because of demands.

President Doe had warned leaders of the opposition parties that if they did not desist from what he called "spreading lies," he would not hesitate to act against them, and that "if negotiations failed, brutality would be applied."

UPP Says Ready To Attend

AB041256 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] The chairman of the United People's Party [UPP], Baccus Matthews, says his party is ready to attend any reconciliation

meeting among political parties in the country for the betterment of the state. [Passage indistinct]

Speaking at the opening of a 3-day national congress of the UPP at the Monrovia City Hall, Mr Matthews said UPP will participate in any forum geared towards achieving national unity and reconstruction.

Concluding, Mr Matthews said although his party was not invited to the on-going reconciliation talks being pursued by the "Goodwill Ambassadors," the UPP will remain committed to striving for national peace and stability.

NIGERIA

Government Not To Press U.S., UK To Issue Visas

AB041519 Dakar PANA in English 1445 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Lagos, 3 Nov (NAN/PANA) — The Nigerian Government would not do anything about complaints over the reluctance in issuing visas to intending Nigerian travellers by the British and the U.S. Embassies in Lagos, the minister of external affairs, Bolaji Akinyemi, said in Lagos yesterday.

The Nigerian *Sketch* newspaper reported today that Akinyemi said that it was the belief of the Federal Government that Nigerians could be encouraged to spend their holidays in Africa instead of rushing to Britain or the U.S.

The minister, however, cautioned that no political meaning should be attached to the government stand because there was no justification to go on holidays only in the two countries.

Britain announced recently that it was introducing new visa regulations in order to curb the influx of visitors from Nigeria, Ghana, Pakistan, India, and Bangladesh.

TOGO

Lacle Reacts to Report on Expulsion of Ghanaians

AB051941 London BBC World Service in English 1615 GMT 5 Nov 86

["Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Togolese authorities are not at all happy about reports at the weekend that the government had expelled up to 300 Ghanaian dissidents, against their will, back to Ghana. The reports appeared in Nigerian newspapers and the Togo Government has reacted angrily. From Lome, Edo Godwin cabled this report:

[Begin Godwin recording] The Togolese minister of the interior, Mr Lacle, in a very angry mood, described the accusations as deliberate distortion of facts and falsification of figures. The minister said in an interview in Lome that the Ghanaians who were repatriated last Friday were mostly trespassers who had illegally crossed the border from Ghana to Togo in spite of the fact that the border remains closed. Mr Lacle put the exact figure of Ghanaians repatriated at 47. He disclosed that the trespassers were made up of fishmongers, food vendors, and market women who had forced their way into Togo, anxious to sell their wares in the flourishing Lome markets, but got themselves arrested. The repatriation exercise, according to Mr Lacle, took place last Friday at precisely 1245 GMT. After due consultations had been held with the Ghanaian charge d'affaires in Lome, both countries agreed that the offenders should be allowed to return to Ghana. Mr Lacle said that Togo provided the transportation, and in the presence of officials from both countries, the 47 illegal aliens were driven to the Ghana-Togo border at Aflao. Following this repatriation exercise, it is thought that there are no longer any Ghanaians stranded inside Togo. Many are thought to have crossed back into Ghana by their own means. However, there still remain stockpiles of food on the Ghanaian side of the border waiting for access to the Lome market. [end recording]

French Presidential Adviser Arrives for Visit

AB052300 Lome Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Jean-Christophe Mitterrand, French presidential adviser for African affairs, arrived in Lome this evening. He was welcomed upon his arrival at Lome-Tokoin International Airport by Gbenyon Amegboh, member of the Central Committee of the RPT and minister delegate to the Presidency of the Republic charged with information, and French Ambassador to Togo Georges-Marie Chenu.

ANGOLA

Agreement Signed With Hungary at End of Visit

MB052010 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, granted an audience early this evening to Laszlo Marothy, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, who is in our country heading a delegation to the Angolan-Hungarian Joint Commission talks. The audience was attended by Pedro Castro Van-Dunem Loy, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau, and by other members of the party and government.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos expressed [words indistinct] to strengthen the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. [Words indistinct] a bilateral agreement was signed by Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, member of the MPLA-Labor Party and minister of external relations, and by Laszlo Marothy, cochairman of the Angolan-Hungarian Joint Commission, on behalf of Hungary.

The Hungarian delegation, which leaves Angola today, has discussed with Pedro de Castro van Dunem Loy, who is also cochairman of the Angolan-Hungarian Joint Commission, the main issues concerning the economic ties between the two countries. On the occasion, both parties expressed the wish to contribute even more to the strengthening of bilateral relations.

Increased Cooperation Planned

MB060650 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] The People's Republic of Angola and Hungary will in the near future increase cooperation in agriculture, industry, energy, health, and technical assistance. The two countries, which yesterday concluded intergovernment joint commission talks in Luanda have signed a cooperation protocol covering the most significant fields of existing economic relations. Accordingly, in agriculture, priority was given to the training of production seed experts, as well as soil and irrigation analysts, whereas the industry sector will continue with programs of cadre training in automobile assembly. The cooperation protocol, which also provides for the broadening of trade, technical, and scientific cooperation, was signed by the cochairmen of the joint commission, Pedro de Castro Van-Dunem Loy for Angola and Laszlo Marothy representing Hungary.

A party agreement was also signed yesterday between Angola and Hungary by Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party, and Laszlo Marothy, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Politburo. Before leaving the country, the Hungarian delegation was received by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola.

UNITA Congratulates Mozambique's Chissano

MB060757 (Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, KUP, 6 Oct — The UNITA Central Committee Political Bureau has sent its most sincere and fraternal congratulations to the Mozambican people, the Frelimo Party, and the newly-elected president of the Mozambican Republic following the election of Joaquim Alberto Chissano to the high post of party chairman and president of Mozambique. This is revealed in a communique issued in Jamba on Monday by the UNITA Political Bureau.

The communique also notes that it recognizes the importance and dimension of the work carried out by the late President Samora Moises Machel and hopes that the new Mozambican leader, Joaquim Chissano, will continue the work of his distinguished predecessor, who was the symbol the Mozambican people's resistance and model of moderation and responsibility with regard to complex problems facing his country and southern Africa.

In conclusion, the UNITA Political Bureau considers peace an indispensable and decisive factor for political unity among Portuguese-speaking African countries and urges them to develop efforts to encourage national reconciliation in Angola.

MALAWI

Banda Congratulates Chissano on Election

MB041826 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] His excellency the life president, Ngwazi Dr Kamuzu Banda has sent a message of congratulations to Mr Joaquim Chissano on his election as president of the People's Republic of Mozambique who replaced the late Marshal Samora Machel who died in a plane crash last month. The message was released today in Lilongwe by the Ministry of External Affairs.

In the message the life president said the government, the Malawi Congress Party and the entire Malawi nation welcomed the election of Mr Joaquim Chissano to the high office of president of Mozambique: He said he is convinced that the firm foundations in which the social, cultural, economic, political and historical relations between Malawi and Mozambique were established by the founding father of Mozambique, the late President Marshal Samora Machel, will be furtehr strengthened under the new administration. His excellency the life president wished the Mozambican president good health and long life, and extended fraternal greetings from the people of Malawi to their brothers and sisters in Mozambique.

MOZAMBIQUE

RSA Commandos Said in Charge of MNR 'Bandits'

MB051718 Dakar PANA in English 1610 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Maputo, 5 Nov (AIM/PANA) — Seven South African commandos are in charge of MNR bandit operations in the

District of Mutarara in Mozambique's north western Province of Tete, according to a source in Mozambican security contacted by the Mozambique news agency (AIM).

These seven men, added the source come from South Africa's crack units known as "Reconnaissance Commandos" or "Reckies".

The source also said that three Portuguese commandos currently working in the South African Army are leading bandit operations in the area of Inchope in the central Province of Sofala.

Inchope is where the road to Maputo branches off from the Beira-Zimbabwe highway, and is an important area for the defence of the Beira corridor.

These three men are possibly from South African reconnaissance units normally stationed in Natal Province.

In the week prior to the death of President Samora Machel, information reached Maputo of the presence of South African soldiers in Tete. People fleeing from Mutarara spoke of "South Africans" commanding the MNR.

Mutarara is the easternmost district in Tete. It is a narrow strip of land sandwiched between the Malawian border and the Zambezi River.

At the end of September thousands of MNR bandits poured over [passage indistinct]

Radio Rejects RSA 'Propaganda Barrage' Threats
MB051907 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] South Africa is increasing its barrage of propaganda, military threats, and aggression against Mozambique. The latest move by Pretoria has come form Foreign Minister Roelof Botha, who has reiterated allegations made by a spokesman of the South African-backed MNR terrorists in Lisbon that Cuban troops are about to arrive in Mozambique. Mr Botha is quoted by the Johannesburg *Star* newspaper today as saying that if these claims about Cuban troops coming to Mozambique are true then tension in the region was bound to rise. Mr Botha and the MNR spokesman did not give any indication of how they have concluded that Cuban troops are supposedly on their way to Mozambique.

The Mozambique news agency today quoted a political analyst as saying that the MNR spokesman in Lisbon raised the story about Cuban troops because he had been told to do so by Pretoria. The analyst stated that Roelof Botha was now using this as a platform to make further threats against Mozambique. In Maputo there has not been the slightest indication that any contingent of troops form Cuba or anywhere else are about to disembark. The South African allegations have added to the growing concern in the Mozambican capital as to South Africa's intentions.

The allegation about Cuban troops has come as the Johannesburg *Star* newspaper also reported today that Mozambique had recognized its involvement in land mine explosions in South Africa. The newspaper claimed that Mozambique had accepted that two guerrillas of the ANC, allegedly entering Transvaal Province from Mozambique, had placed the land mine which killed a South African soldier near Barberton on Sunday. The Mozambican Government today categorically denied the newspaper claims, adding that the authorities in Mozambique have not even received any official information from the South African Government on this matter. It is widely believed that Pretoria is increasing its threats as a pretext for new aggression against Mozambique.

This mounting anti-Mozambique campaign by Pretoria has also come amid revelations by South African sources that a concentration of South Africa's special forces took place in the eastern Transvaal Province just over 2 weeks ago. This information, confirmed to the Mozambique news agency by a source in Mozambican security, indicates that the military airport at Nelspruit has been strengthened with a squadron of mach 2 Impala fighter-bombers. Impalas were used by South Africa to attack Matola, near Maputo, in May 1983. While the squadron of Impalas arrived at the Nelspruit military airport, a squadron of Puma transport helicopters was stationed at the town's civilian airfield. Each of these helicopters can carry 17 soldiers. The airport at the nearby border town of Komatipoort has also been strengthened and the town's barracks have received troops from the Special Reconaissance Commando Force, usually known as the "Reckies" in South Africa. Fresh infantry units as well as Eland and Ratel armored cars were also sent in. Troop movements and warplane maneuvers also increased near the border with Mozambique. All these military maneuvers took place during the period immediately preceding the tragic air crash in which President Samora Machel was killed, and around this period commando units were also infiltrated into Mozambique.

In another recent development, on Monday the scheduled flight to Maputo by South African Airways didn't show up, allegedly for technical reasons. The last time that this happened was on 23 May in 1983 and before that in January 1981, both occasions on which South Africa's Armed Forces attacked residential and industrial areas near the Mozambican capital.

Meanwhile a source in Mozambican security today told the Mozambique news agency that seven South African commandos, belonging to the Reckies' crack units, are in charge of MNR terrorist operations in the northwestern Province of Tete. Three Portuguese commandos, currently working in the South African Army, are also leading bandit actions in the area of Inchope in Sofala Province along the vital Beira-Zimbabwe highway.

NAMIBIA

Government Parties Find Little Ovambo Support
MB051056 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0924 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Windhoek, Nov 5, SAPA — The SWA/Namibian Transitional Government parties had virtually no support among the

territory's largest population group in Ovambo, an ethnologist of the University of the North, Professor J. S. Malan, wrote in the latest issue of the Africa Institute bulletin.

The Ovambo group comprises about 500,000 of the territory's 1.1 million people.

Prof Malan concluded that an election in the Ovambo region would be a contest between SWAPO, with an estimated total support of 60 per cent, and the Christian Democratic Action Social Justice (CDA) of the Ovambo administration chairman, Mr Peter Kalangula, with an estimated support of 17 per cent.

The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance-affiliated National Democratic Party [NDP] in Ovambo and the SWAPO-Democrats [SWAPO-D] of Mr Andreas Shipanga "are not factors in Ovambo politics."

Both parties are represented in the SWA/Namibian Transitional Government.

Prof Malan reported that support for the DTA in Ovambo had declined since 1980 over unfulfilled election promises, while SWAPO-D had failed to make any impact.

"The NDP enjoys less than three per cent support in Ovambo and SWAPO-D only about 0.3 per cent."

The professor, who surveyed political support in Ovambo in April and May this year, listed the following estimates of political loyalties in the region:

— Trained members of SWAPO's military wing, PLAN [People's Liberation Army of Namibia], 1.5 per cent;

— Influenced by SWAPO's revolutionary dogma, 8.5 per cent;

— Intimidated SWAPO supporters, 10 per cent;

— Popular support for SWAPO, 40 per cent;

— Neutral, 20 per cent;

— CDA, 17 per cent; and

— Other parties, three per cent.

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Denies Crocker Charge of Supporting MNR

MB052037 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] The U.S. assistant secretary for African affairs has accused South Africa of having breached the agreement it reached with Mozambique that it would not supply weapons to the MNR. Dr Chester Crocker said in Nairobi that his government believes that South Africa has violated the Nkomati accord by its support and association with Renamo.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha, in reaction to Dr Crocker's allegations, said it was not the first time that the U.S. has voiced similar allegations. Dr Crocker ought to know that the South African Government has categorically denied these allegations as baseless. In the past, the U.S. Government said it could not publicly disclose its sources for its allegations, but this is not good enough. If allegations are made, corresponding evidence must be provided.

Pik Botha Warns Against Cubans in Mozambique

MB051900 Johannebsurg THE STAR in English 5 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha warned today that if reports were true that Cuban troops were to be used in Mozambique, tension in the southern African region would be increased.

Maputo is understood to have admitted that two ANC insurgents from Mozambique were responsible for the landmine which claimed the life of a soldier near Barberton this week.

South Africa is reported to have received an assurance that everything would be done to prevent further incidents.

Strong warnings were issued recently by Minister of Defence Mr Magnus Malan in the wake of landmine incidents which have claimed 12 lives this year.

The South African Government is cautious about the election of Foreign Minister Mr Joaquim Chissano as the new Mozambican President.

Radio Sees Reform Progress in Cabinet Changes

MB060523 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] When asked on Tuesday whether his new cabinet would help him progress on the road to reform, President P.W. Botha replied: That was the whole theme of what I said to you this afternoon. He referred to the rationalization of ministries and the increase in the number of deputy ministers to achieve more efficient administration. In fact, the changes announced this week amount to a major reorganization of executive functions at the highest level of government — both to reflect progress already made in reform and to put in place appropriate structures for handling further developments.

In this connection the reorganization signals an important advance in the focus of the reform program. Since the introduction of the tricameral Parliament — accommodating coloreds and Indians in central government — government and political leaders have been overwhelmingly occupied with the complexities of black political rights and socioeconomic mobility. It has been an awesome task of negotiation and investigations into every sphere of social life. Some of the results of the studies have already become apparent in a variety of reform initiatives, from the abolition of influx control to the devolution of increasing

number of governmental functions to provincial and local authorities.

What seems clear from the latest ministerial changes is that the program is moving into the next stage, that of concentrated development action. This is reflected in the nature of appointments of additional deputy ministers to key departments. Dr Gerrit Viljoen's Department of Education and Development, for example, gains a second deputy minister to take charge specifically of development aid. Foreign affairs gains a second deputy minister to concentrate inter alia on the independent black homelands. Also, in the all-important Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, development planning as a separate section will henceforth be headed by its own director general. Mr Chris Heunis' department has already launched the process of devolution of administrative powers with the recent transfer of a wide range of functions to the provincial authorities, and the further reorganization of his department will undoubtedly sharpen the focus on the practical implementation of the development program that lies ahead.

Various authorities have pointed out that the most urgent task with which South Africa is faced is the socioeconomic development of its disadvantaged communities. People like Mr Harry Oppenheimer, former chairman of Anglo American, believe it should actually have a higher priority than the political aspects of reform. Insofar as the reorganization of the decision-making apparatus of government is a response to that need,it is to be welcomed.

Some Mozambican Miners May Be Allowed To Stay

MB051457 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1401 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 5 SAPA — Discussions are continuing between the Chamber of Mines and the South African Government on the position of Mozambican mineworkers following the official suspension placed on the engagement of Mozambican nationals last month, the Chamber said in a statement to SAPA today.

A Chamber spokesman said another meeting with government representatives would be held on November 17. He added he was optimistic that some arrangement might be possible with the government to permit some long-serving or highly skilled Mozambicans to return to the mines in order to prevent prejudice to the mines and the workers concerned. As a result of previous negotiations, some 750 Mozambican workers, who had been recruited at the time of the government's suspension but who had not left Mozambique, were subsequently allowed to take up jobs on South African mines, the Chamber said.

Koornhof Reportedly New Envoy to Washington

MB060702 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Piet Koornhof is to be South Africa's new ambassador to Washington. The *Business Day* newspaper reports the outgoing chairman of the President's Council will move to Washington shortly after the arrival in Pretoria of the first black U.S. ambassador to South Africa, Edward Perkins. Mr Perkins is due in the country later this month.

The paper reports there is no indication of what outgoing South African Ambassador Herbert Beukes will do back in South Africa, but he is likely to fill a senior foreign affairs post. Mr Koornhof's term in the United States is likely to be tougher than those faced by any of his predecessors. The Democrats now control both houses of Congress, disinvestment calls are continuing, and President Reagan has only 2 years left in the White House.

No Confirmation of Appointment

MB061009 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0917 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria Nov 6 SAPA — A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said in Pretoria today no official statement had been issued that the chairman of the President's Council, Dr Piet Koornhof, had been appointed South Africa's new ambassador to Washington.

News reports today said Dr Koornhof would replace Mr Herbert Beukes, but did not indicate thier source of information. According to the reports, the United States Government had indicated there would be no problems with Dr Koornhof's appointment to Washington.

When the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, announced his new cabinet on Tuesday, he said Dr Koornhof had agreed to accept "an important foreign post." Because "international negotiations were still in progress on the appointment," he could not be more specific.

ANC Calls for Black Boycott of Economic Summit

MB051827 Dakar PANA in English 1720 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Lusaka, 5 Nov (PANA) — The African National Congress (ANC) has today in London urged the South African black business community not to attend the economic summit scheduled for Friday in the country's capital.

In a press statement released in London and made available to the Pan-African News Agency (PANA) in Lusaka, the ANC spokesman, Mr Tom Sebina, said instead of a meeting with South Africa's state president there was a greater need for his countrymen to increase meaningful communication among themselves.

The ANC statement also said that the country's white minority regime is not keen on any meaningful talks with the genuine representatives of the people, except those who agree with it.

Mr Sebina noted that any discussions the regime may hold with those who do not oppose it would only be intended to give the impression of interest in a dialogue in order to buy time to continue and entrench old policies.

He further said that the ANC had noted "with interest" the increased political public statements issued by the business people and their organisations in the recent past.

"We have entertained the hope that this marked the beginning of a process which would lead to the serious involvement of the business community in the efforts of the majority of our people to end apartheid."

The ANC spokesman cautioned that it would be "most unfortunate" for black South African business [words indistinct] themselves to be diverted from the African majority's course and be "used to improve the public image of the regime which has plunged our country into a deep crisis." [passage omitted]

ANC's Tambo Interviewed on Regional Tension
MB041912 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Report on "exclusive interview" with ANC President Oliver Tambo by unidentified reporter on the "Indaba" program in Maputo; date not given — recorded]

[Text] [Tambo] There has been tension in this region for some time now. Instead of peace, it has been tension all the time. This tension is now mounting. It will continue to mount. The fatality of these threats made by the Pretoria regime against the independent states of southern Africa has climaxed in the killing of President Samora Machel. That is just the beginning of new and bigger tensions in the region. So tension is escalating and it is tension that involves on the one hand the apartheid regime, and on the other the people of South Africa, the people's governments, the independent, sovereign countries of this region. That tension will explode from time to time, until — and that may happen much sooner than most people think — the explosion embraces the entire region.

The death of President Machel is attributed to the South African regime. They are to blame; they have caused it; they have created the conditions in which it occurred; they manipulated and brought about his death. That is the truth. If they don't like the truth, we can't help them, because this truth is being told openly by all the people who know what they have been doing in this region, (?by) all the people who have heard them make these threats, all the people who are aware of their wish to bring about the collapse of Mozambique. It is being made on the basis of irrefutable facts. The threat that is now being made against Zambia and Zimbabwe is simply part of the process of escalation of tension.

The region, as I have said, will be in a state of continually mounting tension. The MNR threat, or so-called declaration of war, is simply part of the situation of undeclared war. Whether the MNR is at war with Mozambique, it is... [changes thought] or should I say, when the MNR is fighting Mozambique, it is fighting the people of this region, it is fighting Zimbabwe. It has already declared war on Zimbabwe by the war it is waging on Mozambique. So, that declaration of war, so-called, adds nothing to the situation, but it is also significant because it is precisely the language of Malan, the language of the Pretoria regime. The MNR has always been speaking and acting the language of aggression, which is the language of Pretoria.

So all we can say is that what is happening in this region is what leaders of this region have warned in their appeals for intervention by the international community, by way of assistance to the Frontline States to enable them to withstand the aggression from Pretoria and by way of assisting the ANC, the liberation struggle in South Africa, to destroy this region. We have reached a point of great significance, when a head of state is killed in the context of threats of aggression, and more threats against mroe leaders are being made. What does Malan want us to understand about what is about to happen to Prime Minister Mugabe or President Kaunda? Yet it is not going to be the case that Pretoria will be doing all the aggressions and the rest of us doing all the dying.

When Malan talks about Mozambique being about to collapse, it was not Mozambique that is about to collapse. It is the apartheid regime that is about to collapse, it is the apartheid system that is about to collapse. And it will collapse. The viciousness, the brutality which Pretoria is now deploying within South Africa and without, is consistent only with the reality that apartheid is facing its demise.

[Reporter] Would it be the final (?repatriation) of workers in South Africa as part and parcel of the (?destabilization) of neighboring states by South Africa?

[Tambo] It most certainly is. Like the rest of the aggressive stands that South Africa is now adopting, the threat against mine workers from neighboring countries is South Africa's reaction to the growing pressures that are building up within South Africa and from without. It is an act of desperation. The imposition of sanctions, the growing sanctions movement which is increasingly making itself felt by the apartheid system and the fact that this movement is growing and (?following) a definite a crisis confronting the apartheid regime in the very near future, all this is driving the regime to acts of desperation. But desperation or not, our workers have already indicated that they will not sit idly by while the rest of them are being victimized. They will act in defense of their colleagues. This is what the rest of the people of South Africa will do. We will not sit idly by while our brothers in the rest of the region are being subjected to subversion and (?callousness), to killing and bondage. We ourselves will rise up against this system more united by the bood of Machel than ever before. Our women, our youth, the entire trade union movement, and all our workers, the churches, people of all races who are in the struggle against the apartheid system, have a new challenge which will show (?later). South Africa will realize that what it has done to the Mozambican people is destined to compound its problems as nothing else could. The struggle ahead is a struggle that will unite in action the people of South Africa, the people of Mozambique, the people of Zimbabwe, the people of Botswana, Zambia, Namibia, Angola. This action against Mozambican miners will be responded to by the workers of the entire region. For we have no alternative, there is no other road to peace apart from ridding this continent from the inhumanity of the apartheid system. That is why we in South Africa have a special responsibility today. For, in the final analysis, we are the ones who must make the biggest sacrifice of all, with ourselves destroying the monster so that all our people in Africa will know peace and the

international community will have been rid of a crime against humanity.

[Reporter] Comrade President, the South Africa Government has accused Mozambique of involvement in the military campaign against that regime. It has stated that, for instance, (?some) of the ANC leaders, like Joe Slovo, are operating from this country. Do you have any response to that?

[Tambo] The accusation is a pretext for committing aggression against the people and the Government of Mozambique. It is nothing short of [words indistinct] to allege that the ANC has camps and bases in Mozambique. They have always done this to create an excuse for committing a crime against the sovereignty of African states. We have thrown out this kind of excuse. For example, Pretoria goes to attack Lesotho in 1982. They said there were bases in Lesotho. They knew perfectly well there were no bases. And so now they are (?finding a) Slovo in every household in Mozambique. [words indistinct] They know that is not true. [words indistinct] this kind of excuse Pretoria [words indistinct] killing innocent people. It is the way of the fascist. The fascist is never without an excuse for committing a crime.

They have accused the countries of this region of harboring the ANC. Anyone who is ANC [words indistinct]. They know we are not being harbored. We are living in African countries by permission granted to us by those countries in the exercise of their sovereignty. They are not harboring us. But if they are harboring us because we are fighting the regime, so the regime is (?also) harboring us, because we are also in South Africa. The majority of our people who are fighting the apartheid regime are in South Africa. Who is doing the most harboring? I believe the conscious world, the world that is conscious of the ways of the criminals that rule Pretoria, has become accustomed to their methods. There need no event to (?facilitate) acts of aggression; they create the event. And we must expect them to create more events. The point is that when they want to commit aggression they do so. Anything that sounds like an excuse for the [words indistinct]. There is no excuse [words indistinct]. They don't need an excuse. They are satisfied, they are happy with their lies [words indistinct]. That is why they are not believed when they say they are not responsible for the death of President Samora Machel. They have lied so much that the world understands their language perfectly [words indistinct] will believe because they want to believe that Slovo (?has his) base in Mozambiquetherefore Mozambique must be responsible — only those who accept as true their own lies.

Newspaper Cites Report on ANC's Communist Links

MB030710 Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 2 Nov 86 p 14

["Just Where Does the ANC Stand?" — by Michael Morris]

[Text] Claims that the African National Congress is a Soviet surrogate have been boosted by a new report warning that victory for the militant movement will be the downfall of capitalism and Western democracy in South Africa.

It argues that, if the ANC should come to power and apply present policies, the mineral-rich and strategically important South Africa would fall within the Soviet sphere and the anti-Western camp.

The report, to be published on Thursday by the Institute for the Study of Terrorism, makes a close comparison of statements made by the ANC, the South African Communist Party (SACP) and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), and claims this demonstrates that the "ideologies, policies, aims and tactics of the three organisations are closely similar."

It has been compiled by Belfast-born Keith Campbell, who graduated in international relations at the University of the Witwatersrand and is now on the staff of the Institute for the Study of Terrorism, an independent organisation considered to lean towards the Right.

Tracing the history of the SACP and the ANC, the report says the most important and far-reaching directive from Moscow came in 1927 where South African communists were instructed that the ultimate objective should be the creation of a "black republic."

In pursuit of this, the communists set about taking control of the ANC through a process of "entry-ism."

The reactions of past South African governments, it contends, helped deliver the ANC into the arms of the communists, but dismisses the idea that the ANC was forced to adopt the armed struggle by white intransigence.

The armed struggle, it says, was prescribed by the Soviet Union.

It claims that the SACP established the armed wing, Umkhonto We Sizwe, and appointed Nelson Mandela as its leader.

Since 1985, the report says, all members of the ANC's executive committee have been active supporters of the Communist Party, while its military wing is regularly trained in terrorist camps in Libya, Angola and Tanzania, where they are armed and equipped by the Soviet Union and East Germany. Promising cadets are sent to Cuba or the Soviet Union itself.

It warns that while an international campaign to have the ANC recognised as the natural ruling party of a non-racial South Africa is gathering strength, the Western powers are ignoring other black organisations which want to bring about change without violence and who are not communist in aim or constitution.

Comparing speeches and original texts from the ANC, SACP and the Soviet Union, the report finds: "While the ANC does not openly claim to be a Marxist-Leninist movement and presents itself as a popular mass movement, the Marxist model is freely applied in its analysis of society, the class struggle and the leading role of the working class.

"The ANC concept of people's democracy based on the principles

of the Freedom Charter represents a phase preceding a proletarian dictatorship — a system remote from Western democracy.

"The South African Communist Party provides the Soviet Union with an effective policy channel into the SACP/ANC liberation alliance.

"The ANC follows Soviet foreign policy guidelines, opposing the United States on every major policy issue while siding with the Soviet Union.

"The ANC's adoption of the standard Soviet concept of a national democracy excludes any original formula for a South African solution — and the goal is thus a one-party communist state.

"The armed struggle is, in Leninist terms, an integral tactical option to be used with the assumption that all methods are valid to bring about a national revolution and a people's democracy."

The report finds that it is not unreasonable to conclude that the Freedom Charter might have been constructed to provide an opening for the late imposition of a communist programme in South Africa.

Chairman of the Institute for the Study of Terrorism, Lord Chalfont, an outspoken critic of the British Government's recent contacts with the ANC — says in a foreword to the report:

"One of the myths carefully fostered by organs of progressive opinion in Britain is that the ANC is a straightforward nationalist movement, dedicated to the peaceful establishment of majority rule in South Africa. Nothing, in fact, could be further from the truth.

"Arguably, the issue of apartheid in South Africa is now settled.

"Most reasonable politicians in the Republic have accepted the fact that apartheid is an obsolete political system which must in time be dismantled, giving place to broader political representation for all the people of the country.

"The important issue therefore is: What kind of society and what kind of government will eventually emerge?

"This report indicates that if the ANC has its way it will be a one-party, communist-dominated State, and like most regimes which gain power by terror it is likely to perpetuate itself by the same means."

Director of the institute, Jullian Becker, says the Western alliance is courting disaster if it fails to recognise the ANC's communist links.

New Law and Order Minister on Security Agenda

MB061003 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1830 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Interview with Minister of Law and Order-Designate Adriaan Vlok by Ruda Landman on the "Network" program — live]

[Text] [Landman] Mr Adriaan Vlok will become the minister of law and order as of 1 December. He is not new to this portfolio. Following a few years as deputy minister he now has the opportunity to do the job himself. Mr Vlok is in contact with us from Pretoria. Good evening and welcome.

[Vlok] Good evening.

[Landman] Since the beginning of the unrest, the image of the police has come under scrutiny, so much so, in fact, that in some circles they are seen as instruments of government policy instead of as maintaining law and order. Can this be remedied, and how would you go about it?

[Vlok] I think it can be corrected. But if I can look into the reasons, one of the reasons why it is like that is because our country is involved in a revolutionary war. And it is the objective of our enemies to distort the image of our security forces among ordinary people. I am saying it is one of the reasons. There are also other reasons. The police were the people who over many years enforced unpopular legislation and justly or unjustly the perception was created that they are the instruments who should implement this legislation.

[Landman] You have mentioned the Defence Force. It is also a point of criticism that the distinction between the police on the one hand and the security forces on the other hand in South Africa is growing vague. What do you say to that?

[Vlok] I do not think it is growing vague. The main task of the police is still to fight crime, with the combating of the revolutionary onslaught as part of their task, while the Defense Force defends the borders of our country. But at present we are involved in a revolutionary war, and we have to use all means at our disposal to withstand this war which is being fought against us in all areas. That is why the Defense Force acts in a supporting role to the police.

[Landman] You were quoted in a morning newspaper this morning as saying that the police force stands between South Africa and its enemies. That is not exactly the traditional view on the role of the police, is it?

[Vlok] The police force and the Defense Force stand between the enemies of this country, and the violence which may befall us if we do not use the security forces — of which the police are part — against them.

[Landman] One aspect which counted strongly against the police and generally against the image of South Africa is the detention of minor children. Can one do something about that?

[Vlok] I am very sorry when we have to detain a minor. But we have detained minors arrested while throwing petrol bombs at security forces or at ordinary private houses. It is a heartbreaking story which must be corrected as soon as possible, I believe. It should be treated with the necessary sensitivity. I would like to give the assurance that the police will not detain a minor unnecessarily. It is our wish that all minors in this country, it does not matter whether they are white, black, or colored, should remain at home as part of a happy family. But if a minor

does wrong, then disciplinary action must be taken against him.

[Landman] If we can talk about the National Security Management System. It is composed of, as I understand, 11 Joint Management Centers which seem to correspond to the security commands. Firstly, what are these centers composed of or of whom do they consist?

[Vlok] These Joint Management Centers, which are part of the National Management System constitute a country-wide system which is aimed at coordinating the functions of the state at the grass-roots level. And second, the system is aimed at involving the potential ability of our population in combating the revolutionary war. Therefore, it is unfortunate that some of our critics portray it as a sinister system, which is not the case. It does not have any executive power; it has coordinating power to direct grievances into proper channels for resolution, so they can receive the attention of the department concerned.

[Landman] But isn't that where the civil authorities should come in?

[Vlok] Civil management is well and good, but if civil defense does not function as it should, then the system should be reviewed. The system is not a military or police system. Part of the National Management System is the welfare department. You know we absolutely believe in the principle that fighting a revolutionary war is 20 percent military — security force operation — and 80 percent welfare, and therefore it follows the sequence of the ratio in which we work, that is, the 11 Joint Management Centers [JMC] have 60 sub-JMC's and 345 mini-JMC's; civilians are serving in these mini-JMC's.

[Landman] Yes, but a fair amount of personnel from the security forces also serve in these centers.

[Vlok] Yes, but you are not angry about that handful of security forces, are you?

[Landman] I am angered when the distinction between the police, the Defense Force, and civil management begins to disappear.

[Vlok] This is nothing more than ordinary civil management in which state officials perform their part in a coordinated way — therefore town clerks, mayors serve on them and members of Parliament are welcome to attend discussions so that they could be informed and could help. You must understand there is a real linking up of the total community, of women's organizations, of civil organizations in our community, the trade institute, the English Federated Chambers of Industry, cultural organizations, etc, participate and develop in conjunction with the black or colored town nearby a strategy to resolve grievances and combat the revolutionary onslaught.

[Landman] Mr Vlok, thank you for your time tonight, and we wish you success with your difficult portfolio.

[Vlok] Thank you.

Government Appoints 'Sanctions Busting' Head

MB060923 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] The South African Government has appointed an ex-Zimbabwean Reserve Bank Governor to head its sanctions busting campaign. The Department of Finance has named Dr Desmond Krogh to take charge of its antisanctions efforts. A department spokesman said Dr Krogh will advise and coordinate the government antisanctions activities, and he will be directly responsible to the finance minister. Dr Krogh has refused to comment on his appointment, but the *Business Day* newspaper reports it as being seen as part of the secret cooperation pact between Pretoria and the private sector in overcoming the effects of sanctions.

Information Bureau Releases 6 Nov Unrest Report

MB060956 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0946 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Pretoria Nov 6 SAPA — The Bureau for Information 's unrest situation report for the 24 hours to 6 am today:

"About 50 black persons threw stones at a security force vehicle in Soweto last night. The security forces retaliated with birdshot, fatally injuring one black man.

"In another incident in Soweto last night, about 100 black persons attacked a security force vehicle with petrol bombs. The security forces warded off the attack with birdshot, slightly injuring two black men who were arrested afterwards.

"Other incidents of unrest reported consisted of stone-throwing at PUTCO [Public Utility Transport Corporation] buses in Soweto causing extensive damage. No arrests were made."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

4 Nov

MB040652 [Editorial Report]

CITIZEN Criticizes 'Peace Song'

Commenting on the Bureau for Information's "peace song" in an editorial on page 6, Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 3 November says: "One cannot get Blacks and Whites linking hands together by singing a song to them. Blacks want a say in the country's affairs — and until their aspirations are satisfied, we are not goting to get Blacks joining hands with whites, preparing themselves for the days ahead, or planning for a bright tomorrow and a peace 'we're going to share.' " The song "simply will not alter perceptions, bring peace and togetherness, reduce the anger in the townships and get people working together." As for Deputy Information Minister Louis Nel, who is in charge of the Bureau for Information, "if this is indeed his swan song, he must rue the day he ever got involved in the song, for it will end his career as a Deputy Minister on a sour note."

BUSINESS DAY on Regional Services Council

Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis' recent statement that progress has been made with the demarcation of Regional Services Council (RSC) areas shows that "Heunis intends forcing his convoluted local authority vision onto an unwilling populace," Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 3 November says in a page 4 editorial. If Heunis is indeed set on introducing the RSC's despite widespread opposition, "there is one way in which the RSC's have a glimmer of a chance. That is if the government first removes the apartheid stigma by quickly introducing the local option. That implies moving irrevocably away from Group Areas and the other remaining apartheid bastions. Attempting to depoliticise the RSC's by describing them in neutral terms such as bulk suppliers of services has been about as effective as the Bureau for Information's 'peace' song is likely to be in solving political dilemmas in this country."

STAR on NGK-Muslim Conflict

Commenting on "the clash that has developed between the Muslim community and the NGK [Dutch Reformed Church]" over the NGK synod's resolution denouncing Islam as a false religion, Johhanesburg *The Star* in English on 3 November says in an editorial on page 10 that "perhaps this kind of insensitivity — in a country firmly committed to freedom of religion — might have occasioned no more than silent resentment a decade ago. Today it evokes stronger, and more visible, anger." "It is a bitter irony that this particular group conflict should have arisen at the same synod that finally plucked up the eccesiastical courage to denounce apartheid. But it illustrates how far there is to go between wanting to eliminate racial discrimination and actually achieving the goal."

Strike Back at Disinvestment

Commenting on U.S. disinvestment in his "My View" column on the same page, Martin Spring writes: "So far we have failed to do what any other nation in the world would do, were its foreign trading partners seriously to violate their international treaty obligations for reasons of short-term political expediency — strike back." One way to start hitting back "would be to remove from foreign companies boycotting South Africa, legal protection for their patents and trade-marks in this country. This would rob them of any profits made indirectly, via sales through third parties or royalties — profits their governments then tax, and use to finance the poisonous campaigns against South Africa." "Those who seek to undermine the structure of international law and trading rules built up at such great effort in recent decades, by treating South Africa as an outcast, should be made to suffer the consequences. Until we start hitting back, we can expect only bigger doses of nastiness overseas."

SOWETAN on Mpetha Release

Had jailed trade unionist Oscar Mpetha, who is 77 years old and suffers from diabetes, been allowed to attend his wife's funeral, "the Government would have scored some moral victory," Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 3 November says in a page 6 editorial. "Instead, as would happen in this country packed with people playing politics with other people's lives, the Government has refused to show even the ordinary compassion by letting him go to his wife's funeral. It seems to us the reason for this is purely political, especially because it is probably presumed that there is a campaign to get Mr Mpetha out of jail for matters which are political." As is the case with Nelson Mandela, because the call for Mpetha's release is "presumed to be the brainchild of political organisations, the Government takes on the stock old-fashioned confrontationist response. It will not budge an inch as this would be seen as losing in the political game. This country needs more sober and adult minds who will stop the squabbling over the lives of men and women."

CAPE TIMES Urges Crash Inquiry

Commenting on the accusations against South Africa surrounding the plane crash which killed Mozambican President Samora Machel, Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 31 October says in a page 6 editorial: "South Africa's credibility is at such a low ebb in the world that even the wildest stories of skulduggery are instantly believed by most of mankind. That is primarily the fault of a government that has broken its word to bankers and courts abroad, destabilized neighbouring states and indulged in dirty tricks against its own citizens and others." This, however, does not prove that South Africa was involved in the crash. "The only way to refute the claims is to have a full and public inquiry into what happened."

CAPE TIMES on 'Peace Song'

"The expenditure of R4.3 million in taxpapers' money on the Bureau for Information's 'peace song' is a bureaucratic obscenity," the *Cape Times* says in another editorial on the same page. "Songs won't curb violence. Songs won't feed starving children or satisfy the political aspirations of the black majority. Especially not songs given caesarian birth by a government which has the power structurally to transform society but prefers not to. This song sounds too much like Louis Nel, its midwife, singing for his political supper. It is as unsubtle and insensitive as anything the blundering deputy minister has conceived in his short period of authority. The country can only hope it is also his swansong."

Government-Business Conference

Writing on the upcoming business-government conference in his "London Dateline" column on the same page, John Battersby says that "it is clearly the government's intention to use the occasion for a united stand against sanctions, launch the State President's 10-year blueprint for economic change and — possibly — a new initiative on city states for blacks. But the priority for business must surely be to press the government to spell out how it intends to restore local and international investor confidence in the economy." Business will also "need to challenge the government on its own commitment to the long-delayed deregulation and privatization of the economy."

NAMIBIAN on Constitutional Council

"The socalled Constitutional Council of the interim government has cost the taxpayers of this country a small fortune, and it hasn't done a damn thing yet," Gwen Lister writes in her "Political Perspective" column on page 11 of Windhoek *The Namibian* in English on 31 October. The members of the council have "no standing whatsoever in the country they claim to represent. What credibility could they possibly hope to have, in any case, when South Africa continues to prescribe to them what such a 'constitution' should contain." Furthermore, "one wonders why they need to go to all the expense of changing the

present 'constitution,' namely AG [Administrator General] 8 of 1980" since this contains what South Africa wants: "namely, provision for 'minority rights' and provision of a well-entrenched system of apartheid and discrimination." If " 'minority rights' " continued to be provided for in the new constitution, "the interim government and their South African mentors" will have "missed the whole point: the self-determination of the Namibian people, their choice of a government and constitution, and the guarantee of equal, rather than 'minority' rights."

5 Nov

MB050637 [Editorial Report]

CITIZEN on Economic Conference

The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 4 November comments on the state president's economic conference with South African business leaders saying: "It is about the political aspects of government policy that businessmen continue to worry most, but one does not hear so much about the grandiose plans some business organisations had for changing the country politically." The paper believes that there is "no cause for panic now" since "the government is firmly in control," and South African businessmen have the "entrepreneurial skills, the knowledge of export markets and ingenuity to keep the effects of santions to a minimum." *The Citizen* says "although it will be impossible to discuss economic development without reference to political issues, businessmen should know by now that they will not get anywhere by making political demands on the government, which has to answer not to businessmen but to its own constituency."

THE STAR on Nkomati Accord

Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 4 November says in a page 16 editorial that the Nkomati accord between South Africa and Mozambique is "worth sustaining." Mozambique cannot afford to "forgo the potential for economic assistance wrapped up in the Accord. South Africa must tone down its rhetoric and concentrate on the economic aspects of the agreement. So must Mozambique. But, most of all right now, Mozambique must stop inflaming tempers in South Africa with its campaign of innuendo and accusation over the crash."

THE STAR on ICRC Expulsion

A second editorial on the same page comments on the government expulsion of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) saying: "Having the ICRC here served, to an extent, as a symbol of our readiness to abide by international humanitarian standards." It believes that for the ICRC to expel Pretoria's official delegation was "an indefensible act of political malice," but there was no call for South Africa to respond as it did. "There is still time for the Government to reconsider its hasty, petulant and unconstructive step. It should do so without delay."

No Total Agreement at Indaba

Bruce Cameron writes on the same page: "The delegates at the Natal KwaZulu indaba are increasingly finding out what compromise and consensus are about." Cameron points out that as the indaba gets closer to its target the differences are becoming more obvious. "The central issue at stake is how and whether to protect group rights. The range of opinion stretches from a complete rejection of any argument to protect group rights through to the insistence that anything recommended would have to be based on the separation of racial groups." He says that when the delegates visited Namibia recently "they found that less and less attention is paid to the demands for race group protection and more attention is paid to getting credibility from the anti-apartheid groupings which include the vast majority of blacks." Cameron also says that "more and more people are in fact criticising the indaba for being too secretive and attempting to give the impression that there is consensus on most issues. Some members are, however, starting to accept that consensus means the greatest possible degree of agreement and not total agreement."

RSA Opportunity to Help Mozambique

Geoff Davies, director of the Department of Mission of the Church of the Province of Southern Africa, says on the same page that South Africa "now has an exceptional opportunity to help Mozambique and at the same time to do something to redeem its image in the face of the suspicion of the rest of the world." He believes that instead of cutting down on Mozambique migrant workers it should increase the number because "they provide the vital link for survival of hundreds of thousands of people." "To those who might cry out 'but how can we help a Marxist state?', I would respond that we need to overcome the paranoia in this country about communism." He believes that "communism thrives on injustice" and "while we continue policies of apartheid and injustice we are preparing the ground for communism."

BUSINESS DAY on Economic Conference

A page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 4 November comments on the forthcoming economic conference with the state president and business leaders saying "the fallacy that businessmen have powers denied to elected leaders creates — on both sides, let it be said — false and unrealistic expectations." "Anti-apartheid campaigners may be forgiven if, in their desperation to overthrow a wicked system, they politicise business as they have politicised schools, churches and sports fields. It contributes to a level of tension in the society which may, with much luck turn out to be creative. For government, there is less excuse to see in 'business' a remedy for its own failures." "Friday's meeting should begin with the acknowledgement that government, and government alone, has the power to change SA."

CAPE TIMES: Government Rides 'Roughshod' Over Blacks

A page 6 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 3 November says: "The tear-gassing of mourners at the funeral of Mrs Rose Nomabunga Mpetha on Saturday was occasioned, apparently, by infringement of the regulations imposed by the Divisional Commissioner of Police laying down how the ceremony should be conducted and limiting its duration. The funeral broke up in disorder and the effect on relations between the SAP and the township-dwellers can be imagined." *Cape Times* says the authorities "cannot afford to carry on indefinitely in this insensitive fashion, riding roughshod over the feelings of the black community."

SOWETAN on Bus Boycott

"While PUTCO [Public Utility Transport Corporation] might have excellent reasons to increase the bus fares in Soweto, the bus company could not have picked a worse time to do this," says the page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 4 November. The paper says that any boycott by township people is "quickly politicised these days," and hopes that those in power "will for once listen to advice from people who are directly involved in these matters." The paper believes that government "has to decrease the areas of potential resistance by getting the education problem quickly sorted out," and "to try and let township people own their own houses and pursue this more aggressively than in the past." "It is about time that the Government spoke, and spoke publicly and courageously with those who are seen to be our real leaders."

Racism Among University Staff

"Fear and loathing" have surfaced among the academic staff at the University of the Witwatersrand, says the *Sowetan* correspondent in the "Focus" column on the same page. "The campus has been rocked by violence, and bomb and police intrusions, but now accusations of racism, and political activism have been levelled at staff members by other staff." The correspondent says the cultural boycott mooted several years ago is "also beginning to bite and there are fears that academic standards could be affected. Despite its liberal image, apartheid has not entirely disappeared from the campus. It still exists in the small tea lounges for black staff, a constant irritant to the liberal staff members."

TRANSVALER: Punitive Measures Against People

A page 8 editorial in Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 3 November says that every community in South Africa should get a "clear perspective on the sanctions and isolation campaign against the country." Every punitive measure is aimed at the people and not at the government. *Die Transvaler* says that it hopes every South African realizes that the punitive measures are aimed at the people because "the government cannot be brought to its knees." "It is for this reason that the state president's call last week, that every community and every inhabitant of South Africa work towards his own salvation and own future, does not fall on deaf ears."

BEELD on Sanctions

"Life is made up of choices. It is one or the other. You cannot have both simultaneously. This truth applies to the people who call for sanctions and who are now beginning to realize that one cannot call for sanctions and then hope that it will not affect one adversely," says a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 4 November. *Beeld* says sanctions cannot be applied selectively, and points to the image used by President Reagan: "You cannot shoot the white stripes of the zebra and hope that its black stripes will be safe."

BEELD on U.S. Election

A second editorial on the same page says that the results of the elections in the United States are of importance to South Africa since the Democratic Party will probably strengthen its grip on the House of Representatives and get greater control of the Senate. "If that happens then President Reagan will be caught in a paralyzing grip. He will only survive politically if he dances to the tune of the opposition party." With the enemies of South Africa in key positions in the Senate, *Beeld* fears that President Reagan will hardly be able to prevent even stronger punitive measures against South Africa. However, the paper is aware that South Africa cannot influence the results. South Africans can only hope that the "unusual concern" in certain political circles with South Africa's affairs will "cool off."

RAPPORT: RSA Facts Ignored

Johannesburg *Rapport* in Afrikaans on 2 November says in an editorial on page 32 that "facts do not count in the onslaught against South Africa." This unfortunate truism, established by General Magnus Malan, has been repeated in the reactions, in anti-South African circles, to President Machel's death. They do not hesitate to state that the facts are no longer important. Gen Malan has rightly labelled this tactic as incitement of the masses and hysteria. Those who know better would find it difficult to take a standpoint against this because they have allowed themselves to become prisoners of the anti-South African rhetoric. South Africa's enemies can be satisfied. They have done their bit. "Facts do not count; we cannot win." "Does it mean that South Africa should become discouraged? Certainly not, South Africans cannot afford to lose. Therein lies the challenge to every South African."

BEELD on 'Distorted' BBC Reporting

Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 3 November says in a page 8 editorial that "at least one bright spot in a month in which the world has turned its back on South Africa is the reprimand in British Government circles of the BBC's distorted reporting on South Africa." It gives one new hope to see that there are countries who are concerned with balanced reporting even on South Africa. That is all that South Africa asks. Perhaps it is time that more South Africans become actively involved against the "twisters of facts." South Africa should not allow the "wave of international irrationalism" deter it.

BEELD on 'Offensive' Church Decision

In another editorial on page 8 *Beeld* says that "at the Cape Town synod of the Dutch Reformed Church an offensive decision on Islam was taken." It was at this same synod that the historic decision to open membership to all Christians was also taken. The ultraconservative image of the Afrikaner Church will be further stained by a meeting on Saturday of far rightwingers who are bent on fighting that positive synod decision. World media will lose sight of the fact that they are apparently representatives of a group whose beliefs are rejected by the synod. "What will remain is the image of an Afrikanerdom that has tried to prescribe to Providence who it should allow to worship it."

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Says Not Intimidated by RSA Threats

MB051950 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Excerpt] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has again reminded the world that Zimbabwe will never be intimidated by racist South Africa's threats. Addressing Parliamentarians during question time in the House of Assembly today,

Comrade Mugabe said Zimbabwe is not afraid. It is usually not intimidated by South Africa's defense minister, Magnus Malan's threats. He assured the world that Zimbabwe will defend itself to the best of its ability in (?doing) its duty in the region.

The prime minister reiterated his recent statement that Zimbabwe will never allow MNR bandits to take over in Mozambique, adding that Zimbabweans will die to the last man in defense of Mozambique's hard-won independence. He said, even though the racist regime is marking the frontline leaders for assassination, this will not deter them from carrying out their duty of defending Mozambique.

On relations with Malawi, Comrade Mugabe said the Frontline States should never sever relations, but continue to persuade the Malawian Government to appreciate the fact that assisting MNR bandits is not in its own economic interests. He said Malawi is the most vulnerable of the SADCC countries, and called on the SADCC to continue to share its facilities with the Lilongwe government, although at the same time it should (?seek) Malawi's cooperation. The prime minister said SADCC members will continue to improve the rail lines to the coast as part of the [word inditinst] development program (?getting) ready for the effect of sanctions against South Africa.

On the recent university students' demonstration which ended with some properties damaged, Comrade Mugabe said while the violence has to be condemned, there are those elements who will provoke the violence by making racial or derogatory remarks about the late Mozambican president, Comrade Samora Machel. [passage omitted]

Mugabe Confirms Introduction of Military Draft

MB052000 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1945 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Harare Nov 5 SAPA — The Zimbabwean prime minister told the House of Assembly today national service would be introduced for young people who wanted to contribute to the defence of the country or of their region, ZIANA, the semi-official news agency reports.

He said he also believed it was absolutely necessary to build up the country's military capacity and that the government would want to defend the Maputo railway line as well as the Beira corridor.

He was replying to a question from Mr John Madzinga (ZANU-PF, Zengeza), who had asked whether, in the light of MNR bandits declaration of war on Zimbabwe and the fact that many youths wanted to help protect the country, national service would be introduced.

"Yes, we are going to embark on a programme of training our youth. Yes, there is going to be national service," he said. "All those youths who feel they have a contribution to make, who are inspired to make a contribution by way of defending their country and region, will have the opportunity to be enrolled," he said.

He said he did not want to use the word conscripted. The government was currently looking at the question of national service with Army and Ministry of Defence officials.

He said that if members of the youth league or any other body wished to be "conscripted" they would have the opportunity to enroll for national service.

"I feel too," he said, "it is absolutely necessary that we build up our military capacity both quantitatively and qualitatively."

Financial constraints might not permit the country to take the steps it wished as quickly as it would like. However, the country had to safeguard its routes to the Indian Ocean through Mozambique. He said the Maputo line was not operating for the lack of defence. "We would want to defend that as well," he said.

Answering a question from Mr Bill Irvine (independent, Marlborough), he said Zimbabwe had been providing the necessary protection and defence for operations in the Beira corridor. He said for a more detailed account of the progress in rehabilitating the Beira corridor he would prefer the minister of transport to brief the House. He said he would ask the minister to provide a detailed briefing in perhaps a day or two.

FINANCIAL GAZETTE Deplores Threats to Free Press

MB031707 Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 24 Oct 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Minister's Fingaz [*Financial Gazette*] Threats Damage Zimbabwe's Free-Press Reputation"]

[Text] Press Freedom — the right to publish news and views without reference to any political authority — is not a privilege granted to independent media, but a responsibility to inform the public as honestly as possible about the issues that affect thier lives. Thus a threat to such freedom is less a restriction on the media's ability to publish than a curtailment of the people's right to be informed.

It is with this interpretation in mind that we comment on the Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications' recent accusations against this newspaper, and the threats he made of "drastic action."

Because *The Financial Gazette*, in one of many editorials on the sanctions issue, carried part of a British analysis of some of the adverse economic effects for Zimbabwe of measures against South Africa, Dr Shamuyarira ahs accused us of being agents of foreign governments wishing to pass off their view as the considered opinion of this newspaper.

Anyone who has read our comment columns consistently over the past six years will know that such a conclusion is preposterous and a gross slander. We owe allegiance only to the presentation of the truth to our Zimbabwean readers, to help them in making considered judgements on the issues of the day. We ourselves possess no power to influence events.

Dr Shamuyarira, in his attack on *The Financial Gazette*, said that he had doubts about at least three comments — not a bad average for a paper out of the 270 or so that have been written since Independence.

Not content with accusing this paper of being an agent of foreign governments -- an insult and a very dangerous one in the present circumstances that Zimbabwe finds itself in — the minister went on to threaten unspecified "drastic action" against us.

The Financial Gazette is bound by the law of the land, and if it contravenes any statutory requirement or provision must face the consequences. But the minister is also subject to the law, and cannot threaten "drastic action" unless there are legal grounds for doing so.

In an attempt to question the minister directly about his accusations and the actions he threatened, an interview was sought through his permanent secretary. We were surprised to be informed this week that Dr Shamuyarira had "no wish to see you and discuss the matter." Apart from the discourtesy, the inference we draw from this response is of course obvious, as it will be to those who read this newspaper.

However, although Dr Shamuyarira has added threatened injury to insult, as far as this newspaper is concerned the damage he has caused to Zimbabwe's reputation goes far beyond any irritation we may feel. By threatening us in public as he did in Bulawayo last Thursday, the minister has called the attention of foreign governments represented in this country, and of the international media, to the possibility of action against publications that express opinions or carry information that displeases the Minister of Information.

Zimbabwe has, since Independence, had a free and unrestricted press environment. The editor of *The Financial Gazette*, on a recent visit to Canada, was proud to tell businessmen, government officials and journalists that there were no restrictions on what this newspaper could print, and that pressure had never been applied by government despite some very forthright expressions of opinion in our comment column.

By this threat last week, Dr Shamuyarira has compromised Zimbabwe's enviable position. Had *The Financial Gazette* done as much damage, he would have had reason for complaint indeed.

To be able to travel outside Zimbabwe and be able to claim truthfully that there is complete press freedom within the country give one a feeling of pride, particularly as with the very disturbed conditions in the Southern African region there are pretexts for banning views that may not agree with government policy or perceptions.

We consider that the Minister of Information's threats were his own personal over-reaction, and not the considered response of the Zimbabwe Government as a whole. We sincerely hope, for Zimbabwe's reputation, that our interpretation is correct.

As a footnote, the new information order showed its true colours over the differences between Dr Shamuyarira and *The Financial Gazette*. While radio, television and daily press carried full accounts of the minister's comments in response to a question at his Bulawayo press conference, no approach was made to the editor of this newspaper for his opinion.